

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE







FAÇADE  
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue.



THE COUNCIL & FELLOWS  
OF THE  
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,  
desire to express their high appreciation of the zealous and indefatigable  
services rendered to the Institute and thus to the Empire by  
**SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.**

for a period of over **Thirty-seven years**.

**S**IR FREDERICK YOUNG therefore take the opportunity afforded them by the Annual Convocation of the Royal Colonial Institute to offer for his acceptance a Testimonial in recognition of those services. **A**s a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute to which he was elected on December 20<sup>th</sup> 1869, as a **Councillor** which he became on June 5<sup>th</sup> 1871, and as **Honorary Secretary**, in which capacity he served from November 24<sup>th</sup> 1874, to July 27<sup>th</sup> 1886, and since then as a **Vice-President** of the Royal Colonial Institute. Sir Frederick Young has been untiring in his efforts to promote the unity of the Empire and to bring the Institute to that position of importance which it now occupies.

**T**he Council and Fellows trust that he may long be spared to see the benefit which must continue to accrue from his strenuous work on behalf of the Empire.

Dated this 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1907.

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Secretary  
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The Address signed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and presented with a cheque for £1,000 to Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., in recognition of his eminent services to the Royal Colonial Institute, and thus to the Empire.—June 25th, 1907.



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Royal Empire Society  
1907

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

EDITED BY THE SECRETARY

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VOLUME XXXVIII

1906-1907

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The Institute as a body is not responsible either for the statements made or for the opinions expressed by the Authors of Papers, &c.

Fellows are particularly requested to notify to the Secretary all changes in their addresses, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,  
*Secretary.*

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,  
*Northumberland Avenue,*  
22 July 1907.

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# ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

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# THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—" UNITED EMPIRE."

## Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

## Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s. (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

**Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.**

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing over 65,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines, and Reviews—Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library Regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Fellows are entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

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The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

*Secretary.*

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

---

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

*Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.*

## **FORM OF CANDIDATE'S CERTIFICATE.**

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### **CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.**

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Name

Title

Residence

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Dated this                    day of                    19

..... F.R.C.I., from personal knowledge.

..... F.R.C.I.

Proposed    19

Elected    19

# ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1906-1907.

## FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 13, 1906, when a Paper entitled "Notes on Imperial Organisation" was read by Mr. Richard Jebb. Dr. G. R Parkin, C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 104 Fellows had been elected, viz. 21 Resident, 83 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows:

*Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., George M. Ballardie, Alderman Arthur Bennett, J.P., R. Ross Clunies, Arthur G. Cole, C.E., Ven. Archdeacon Charles V. P. Day, M.A., Frank H. Dixon, Thomas A. Hill, M.A., J.P., Charles D. Hoblyn, Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., William A. Mercer, Frank B. Nathan, Thomas A. O'Farrell, J.P., Hon. Cornthwaite H. Rason, Thomas Roberts, Sir J. Clifton Robinson, J.P., Henry Vincent Rowe, Thomas B. Clarke-Thornhill, Sir James Lewis Walker, C.I.E., Maurice F. Wilson, C.E., T. Alexander Wood.*

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(Queensland), George H. Golledge (Ceylon), Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Melville Gray (New Zealand), Richard H. Harriss (Transvaal), John M. Hedstrom (Fiji), Thomas R. Henderson, C.E. (Cape Colony), Frank Holmes (Federated Malay States), Lindow H. L. Huddart, M.A., M.Inst. C.E. (Southern Nigeria), Walter C. Hutchinson (St. Vincent), Andries S. Hutton (Cape Colony), Captain A. E. Johnson (Northern Nigeria), Stanley R. Jones, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M. (Federated Malay States), Frederick H. Jordan (New Zealand), Siegfried S. Keyzer (Cape Colony), Jesse Henry Levy (Orange River Colony), Thomas W. Lines (Canada), Robert N. Lyne, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. (Zanzibar), Archibald C. MacDonald (Transvaal), Charles McDonald (New Brunswick), John A. McDougall (Canada), William McRae (Fiji), Captain Ross R. Maguire (Gold Coast Colony), N. Duncan Maidman (Southern Nigeria), Charles Mattei (Western Australia), David K. Michie (Ceylon), George F. Moore, J.P. (Western Australia), Michael Moses (Uganda), John Muller, B.A. (Cape Colony), Thomas F. Nunn (Rhodesia), Francis Oats, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Ernest P. Pearce (Orange River Colony), Professor H. H. W. Pearson, M.A., F.L.S. (Cape Colony), Bomanjee D. Petit (India), Percival H. Phillips (Southern Nigeria), William C. Pousty (Southern Nigeria), His Highness the Raja of Pudukota (India), Walter Reid (Transvaal), A Cyril Ridsdale, C.E. (Northern Nigeria), Robert William Roberts (Argentine Republic), William E. Roberts (British North Borneo), John Ross Robertson (Canada), Samuel Tulloch Scott (Tasmania), Thomas Sheldon (Cape Colony), Charles A. Smith (Cape Colony), William Ferguson Smith (Rhodesia), Samuel F. Smithson (New Zealand), Frederick O. Stoehr, M.B. (North East Rhodesia), Evelyn M. O. Toumlin (Argentine Republic), Francis D. Tyssen (British East Africa), Arthur Walker (Transvaal), Horace Weldon (Transvaal), Charles A. Wheelwright, C.M.G. (Transvaal), John William Wright (Cape Colony), Pelham Vernon Young (Southern Nigeria).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I take the Chair this evening in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Marlborough, who regrets his inability to keep his engagement to be with us owing to a summons to Windsor to attend a Chapter of the Order of the Garter. Since our last meeting, the Institute has, I regret to say, lost one of its earliest friends and supporters by the death of Lord Cranbrook. Our Council at its meeting this afternoon adopted a resolution of condolence which I shall now read, and with which, I feel sure, you will all be in sympathy:—"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have heard with feelings of deep regret of the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., a distinguished and respected statesman, who identified himself with the Institute in 1872 as one of its Vice-Presidents, and took an active part in the promotion of its objects as long as his health permitted. The Council desire to offer to the members of his family the assurance of their sincere sympathy."

I next turn to a matter which will have very special interest for every member of the Institute. It will be remembered that twenty years ago, in 1886, we raised a loan of £35,020 to assist us in acquiring the Home for the Institute which we have since occupied in Northumberland Avenue. It was stipulated at the time that repayment should be made within a period of forty years. Through the exercise of our right to anticipate certain statutory payments, we have already succeeded, out of our own unaided resources, in freeing the premises from all debt in one half the time previously agreed upon. We have thus saved more than £15,000 in interest. The final instalment was paid on July 1, last, and the title deeds of the freehold are now in charge of our bankers. This financial achievement is, I think, a matter on which we may warmly congratulate ourselves. It must be a cause of special gratification to Sir Frederick Young and other pioneer workers in the Institute who first made the bold venture which has ended so fortunately. We believe that this step opens the way for a further advance within a short time. In 1908 we propose to resume possession of the upper floors of the building as well as the Craven Street premises, now leased to the Admiralty. This will more than double the space available for the purposes of the Institute. The Council are sanguine that such additional facilities can thus be provided as will widely extend the usefulness of the Institute and enlarge its capacity for an increased membership. Personally, as my colleagues on the Council know, I am extremely desirous that a portion of the additional space which will then be at our command may be used in providing students of Colonial affairs, and writers upon Colonial questions, with fuller opportunity to make use of our Library, the best, I believe, of its kind in the world, and one to which we are constantly making additions. I know of few objects to which we could better direct our efforts. With a few rooms set apart for their use such students and writers would be able not only to make use of our Library, but also take advantage of the advice and assistance of our Librarian, whose wide knowledge and unfailing courtesy make him one of the most important assets of the Institute.

I have now great pleasure in introducing to you the speaker of the evening—Mr. Richard Jebb. All who have read Mr. Jebb's work on the growth of Colonial Nationalism—a book which was the result of four years of travel and careful enquiry throughout the Empire—will understand how much knowledge and what sound judgment Mr. Jebb brings to the study of Colonial questions. He

has now just returned from another year of travel through all the Great Colonies, and we shall have the privilege of listening to some further results of his study. No doubt what he has to say to-night by word of mouth will be supplementary to what he has already so well said in writing. I feel sure that I can on the one hand promise to you much food for thought, and on the other to Mr. Jebb an attentive hearing.

Mr. Richard Jebb then read his Paper on

### NOTES ON IMPERIAL ORGANISATION.

I HAVE labelled this paper "Notes on Imperial Organisation" by way of apologising for the somewhat fragmentary character of its contents. Having returned only a few weeks ago from a twelve months' tour through the self-governing Colonies, I thought that my best chance of interesting you this evening would be by discussing, in the light of my recent experience, one or two particular questions bearing upon the problem of Imperial Organisation. But having myself approached those questions from the standpoint of preconceived ideas about Imperial Organisation, I must begin by stating briefly what those preconceived ideas were.

Nowadays we are all agreed that this problem cannot be settled offhand, but only by a process of evolution. Further, it seems now to be generally admitted that the essential difference of status which distinguishes India and the other Dependencies from the self-governing Colonies has to be recognised in any scheme for more closely uniting the Empire. The recognition of this difference makes it possible for us to concentrate our attention for the time being upon the relatively urgent half of the problem, namely the connection between the autonomous States of the Empire.

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

During the Canadian debates on Confederation, some forty years ago, Sir John Macdonald is reported to have spoken thus: "England, instead of looking upon us as a merely dependent Colony, will have in us a friendly nation to stand by her in North America in peace as in war. The people of Australia will be such another nation. . . . She will be able to look to the *nations in alliance* with her and owing allegiance to the same Sovereign, who will assist her to again meet the whole world in arms, as she has done before." My own view of the problem, although it is the outcome

of personal observation, is precisely that of Sir John Macdonald's prophetic utterance, and therefore is not in the least a novel one. I start with the idea that the sentiment of a new and individual nationality, in the modern and political rather than the racial sense of the term, is a growing and permanent characteristic of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa: that this sentiment already is strong enough to wreck any scheme of Imperial Organisation which seems to antagonise it: and that it is a sentiment to be welcomed rather than deplored by Imperialists, because it makes for the simultaneous development of distributed resources without which the motto "Union is Strength" seems comparatively fallacious. I conceive, therefore, that Imperial union ought to be contemplated as a close form of international alliance rather than a loose form of national unity; and I try to judge every specific proposal by the standard of international alliance rather than by the standard of Imperial Federation, using "federation" in the American or Australian sense. Upon my hypothesis the practical question is how to gradually develop the machinery requisite for an international co-operation far more intimate and comprehensive than is associated with the ordinary idea of alliance.

The notion of alliance suggests that the central principle of Imperial Organisation is to be sought in a system of consultation between the governments of the allied nations by means of frequent conferences and permanent ambassadors. As for the former, we already have the principle of a periodic Colonial Conference, which it has been proposed to designate hereafter by the more appropriate title of Imperial Conference. As for the ambassadors, the position already occupied by Lord Strathcona suggests that the office of High Commissioner in London is capable of further development. If the High Commissioner of a partner nation was a Privy Councillor he might on certain occasions attend meetings of the British cabinet; which is likely to remain the predominant, if not always the executive, partner in foreign affairs, so long as it provides most of the joint fighting power and controls the subject dependencies. If, in addition, the High Commissioner was a minister in his own government, holding a portfolio created for the purpose, the result would be to give the Imperial Conference a continuous existence in London. During the eighties Sir Charles Tupper, while a member of the Dominion cabinet, acted as High Commissioner in London, with conspicuous advantage to the Canadian interest in foreign affairs. He authorises me to say that his twofold capacity then enabled him to exert a much greater

influence with the British Government than he could have hoped to exert otherwise.

The essence of the Conference in its present form is that it is confined to responsible ministers of national Governments, other gentlemen being admitted only by the invitation of the qualified members. Temporary exceptions are the premiers of the South African Colonies and Newfoundland, representing local governments which eventually must be merged in national federations. By this restriction of membership two very important results are secured. In the first place, the Conference may be said to have executive power; namely, the power of its individual members to introduce legislation in their respective parliaments, by way of carrying out those resolutions of the Conference in which they have concurred. In the second place, the Conference, so long as it is restricted to responsible ministers, *is coterminous with the national governments collectively and not external to them*. It seems to me that the character of the Conference would be radically changed by the admission of any members not being responsible ministers in office, excepting the High Commissioners mentioned above. In the first place, its peculiar executive authority would be threatened if its resolutions were carried by the aid of members who were not restrained by the same kind of responsibility as the rest. And secondly the extension of membership would place the Conference outside the national governments collectively, so that it would cease to represent the principle of alliance and would represent instead the principle of federation, which does imply the creation of a body external to the State governments. Therefore, those who approach the problem of Imperial Organisation from my standpoint cannot endorse the proposal to enlarge the membership of the Conference. Likewise they will deprecate the proposal to change the title from Conference to Council, because the former seems more appropriate to the conception of alliance, and the latter to federation.

Assuming then that the Imperial Conference is retained in its present form, I conceive that any additional machinery which may prove necessary for specific purposes, as time goes on, ought to be created by and strictly subordinated to the Governments in Conference. Of such additional machinery the Pacific Cable Board is a true example. The Committee of Imperial Defence is not a true example, because it is an offshoot of our insular Government rather than the Conference, and therefore represents the principle of national unification rather than that of international partnership.

A true example, which I earnestly hope will shortly be created, would be the Imperial Intelligence Office proposed by Sir Fréderick Pollock, provided it is instituted and financed by the Conference, not by our Government. Likewise the question of a permanent secretariat for the Conference can be decided only by that body itself. Possibly the importance of secrecy in international negotiations may be advanced as a reason for limiting the scope of the secretarial work in some respects.

#### PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The first particular question which I propose to discuss is that of Preferential Trade. Personally I believe in the supreme Imperial importance of Preferential Trade, which I regard as much the best, if not the only, means of making the Empire a living everyday reality to the masses of its people. I think that we who live in this country and are forced by the burden of our actual responsibility to interest ourselves continuously in Imperial matters, do not realise how much the majority of our brethren over-seas are divorced in daily life from Imperial consciousness. Their Imperialism is intermittent, and to that extent ineffective; the Empire presenting itself to them as an interesting accident rather than the cause or source of the national life in which they are absorbed. No doubt the provision of very much cheaper telegraphic facilities, reacting on the Colonial Press, would go far to mitigate this undesirable isolation of thought and interests. But strongly as I advocate the application of Imperial partnership to a girdle of state-owned cables, I cannot persuade myself that the appeal of the Press to the imagination can ever be a substitute for the appeal of Preferential Trade to material interest. Therefore I regret having to add my testimony that in all the Colonies there is a section of Imperialist opinion, although it seems to be in a minority everywhere, which is opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's campaign, on the ground that the principle of national independence, the basis of Imperial partnership, is threatened by it. The Colonial anti-Chamberlainites (if I may be allowed that convenient term) are not, generally speaking, opposed to the abstract principle of Preferential Trade; and, except perhaps in South Africa, they generally believe that their own country stands to gain by Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Nor do most of them apprehend—paradoxical though my statement may seem—that the independence of their own country is threatened. Most of them credit their own

respective Governments with readiness and ability to safeguard their interests in this respect. In the last resort their ground of opposition is identical with that of the anti-Chamberlainites here; namely, the notion that England is being asked to sacrifice herself upon the Imperial altar. This notion hurts the national self-respect of the colonial anti-Chamberlainites. Perhaps because most of them are free-traders by instinct, they seem to accept without question the theory that our proposed readjustment of food duties involves dearer living for our taxpayers. They argue that for such a sacrifice our taxpayers cannot possibly receive adequate compensation by preferential treatment in colonial markets, alleging that colonial Protection nullifies such preference. They feel that the Colonies, in granting nominal British preferences, have not impaired the domestic purpose of their several tariffs; and they connect Mr. Chamberlain's proposals with a conception of Imperial unity, implying Free Trade within the Empire, which the Colonies do not and will not admit in practice.

Of course the Preferentialist majority in the Colonies, which welcomes Mr. Chamberlain's campaign, does not believe that England is being asked to make any sacrifice at all of her insular, fiscal, or commercial interests. Speaking to the Preferentialist resolution at the recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce, Sir Charles Tupper "did not hesitate to say that if he believed that the policy propounded was going to cost the poor man even an infinitesimal portion of a farthing more for his bread, he would not have been a supporter of the policy." That expresses the prevailing sentiment of all the colonial nationalists, whatever their views about Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But having regard to the Colonial misgivings which I have described, and also to the result of our last general election, I wish to suggest that our Tariff Reformers should unite with their opponents in treating Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as primarily an insular question, and only incidentally an Imperial question. This ought to eliminate once for all the mischievous notion that this country, alone of the partner States, is being asked to sacrifice her national interests. Though some Tariff Reformers may deprecate it as counsel of despair, I am convinced by my own electioneering experience, which I confess is very limited, that the new food duties may be advocated with every prospect of success as a necessary policy of "market tolls," payable by the foreigner into our national exchequer. If revenue is our prime object, it may be obtained almost as easily by differential duties as by uniform

duties; and with less risk of raising prices, considering the conditions of competition under the system proposed.

As regards the argument that Colonial Protection renders a Preference consistent with it of no value to our insular industries, it seems to me that, however stringent a young and growing country makes its tariff, there always remains a certain market for imported manufactures, in competition for which a favoured nation may benefit appreciably by preferential treatment. If we can secure such treatment in the most expansive markets of the future, at the price of a reciprocal concession which would not hinder the domestic function of our own tariff, then I think that the principal economic and national objections fall to the ground.

Coming now to the question of Imperial Organisation in this connection, I notice that preferential arrangements already have been concluded between certain of the partner nations without the aid of any further Imperial Organisation than exists at present. Those States, having discussed the subject at successive Conferences, severally made it a question of national policy, for the execution of which their respective Governments found themselves sufficiently equipped. This illustrates the executive power of the Imperial Conference. Obviously, if we likewise make the question primarily a domestic or national one, we *ipso facto* exclude the idea that new Imperial machinery is required before we can deal with it. I confess that I do not clearly see how preferential trade can be discussed in Conference much further than it has been, except in relation to foreign treaties, until we shall have expressed our own adhesion to the general principle in the same practical manner as the younger nations, *i.e.* by adapting our national tariff to the Imperial purpose. When this country shall have granted a nominal preference, without prejudice to her insular fiscal interests, then at length, and for the first time, all the partner States will find themselves on the same fiscal footing. This is the condition preliminary, I think, to that further development of the preferential system which Canada, Australia and New Zealand have in view. To arrange the further development, which involves international bargaining, of course the Imperial Conference would be indispensable.

#### IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Imperial Defence, especially naval defence, is another topic upon which I have had many conversations in the course of my tour. The idea of alliance suggests that the several nations ought to

maintain naval and military forces of their own, always controlled by their own governments, except when the latter individually deem it expedient to place them at the disposal of the acting Imperial executive. I think that this conception of Imperial Defence has gained ground so rapidly in Australia and Canada of recent years that it is a waste of time to discuss any proposals which are based upon the old idea of unification. At the Congress of Chambers of Commerce Mr. G. E. Drummond, speaking for important Canadian interests, outlined a Canadian naval policy of the national type. The popularity of kindred naval ideas in Australia has again been brought out in connection with the recent proposals of the Commonwealth Government, which were condemned by our Committee of Imperial Defence.

The controversy revived by the Australian proposals always suggests to my mind a question as to what are really the unalterable or fundamental factors of the naval problem which our Committee of Imperial Defence is called upon to consider. One such factor of course is the geographical character of the Empire, which is maritime. But another, equally fundamental to my mind, is the political character of the Empire, especially the growing national sentiments of the several Colonial groups. You might as well found a system of Imperial Defence upon the assumption that geographically the States of the Empire are parts of one continent, as upon the assumption that politically they are, or might be, animated by a single national instinct. To lay it down as an axiom that the centralised naval organisation which corresponds to national unity is the only possible system, is to propose that the Empire should be adapted to the Navy instead of the Navy to the Empire.

Approaching the naval problem from my own Imperial standpoint, I cannot believe that the Japanese Alliance is of no naval advantage to this country, simply because the two navies are not under one paymaster and one control in time of peace. But if it is possible for us to fortify our command of the sea by means of a foreign alliance with a nation whose affinity with our own is of the slightest, how much more possible may it be by means of an Imperial alliance with nations which are united to us by a common Crown, a common language, a racial tie, a common morality, and a strong disposition to respect our well-earned naval hegemony in all technical matters! If this is a reasonable view, then the obvious policy for us is to encourage the younger nations to lay the foundations of those future navies which may relieve the United Kingdom

of posterity from single-handed and over-costly Imperial responsibility. In order to promote unity of aim in defensive preparations it is desirable, I think, that there should be a genuinely Imperial Committee of Defence, *i.e.* a Committee or Board created by the Governments in Conference. The present Committee is one on which (to quote an official statement), "His Majesty's Government desire to obtain from time to time the presence of Colonial representatives." I desiderate a committee on which His Majesty's other Governments would desire the continuous presence of our representatives. Such a committee no doubt would recognise colonial nationalism as a primary factor in the problem of Imperial Defence.

In New Zealand and South Africa one does not find the same preference for the principle of alliance in naval defence, the main cause being that for various reasons national ambition is less developed in those countries. Both of them seem satisfied for the present with the plan of cash payments to our Admiralty, for which purpose no development of Imperial Organisation seems to be required. This plan is not "taxation without representation," as sometimes alleged, but voluntary subscription without representation, the taxing bodies being the several Colonial Governments elected by the taxed.

In South Africa I was much impressed, as others have been, by the unique suitability of the country as a training ground for the Imperial Army. In particular the people of South Africa, alone of the Imperial democracies, are free from the obsession of "anti-militarism"; the explanation being, no doubt, that all their local history identifies liberty with military competence. In South Africa, therefore, I think that no political objection would be raised to the establishment of an Imperial training station; and the Boer farmers already appreciate the economic importance to themselves of military consuming centres. Further, if the striking force of the Empire is ever to become a genuinely Imperial force, instead of continuing to be furnished solely by this country, it is very important that its headquarters should be removed to a more central place. That is another aspect of the question which I do not think has been sufficiently considered.

It is often objected to the principle of alliance in relation to Imperial Defence that it does not predetermine the fighting force which each nation State will be prepared to furnish in a crisis, supposing the Governments to have concurred in a war policy; and that, therefore, this country would still have to maintain

armaments upon the present scale. Now I wish to point out that the notion of alliance does not exclude but positively sanctions the idea that each partner nation ought to equip itself for war upon a recognised scale. All the great alliances of our time are based, I think, upon two distinct understandings ; the first defining the contingencies in which military or naval support shall be given ; while the second defines, or at least assumes, the nature and extent of the preparations for war which each ally makes. To put it briefly, alliance implies a contract covering (a) willingness to fight, and (b) ability to fight. As regards willingness to fight I agree with those who hold that the general spirit of the Empire may become a better guarantee than a definite understanding, for which none of the Imperial democracies are yet prepared. But as regards the ability to fight I cannot reconcile the idea of alliance with the idea of one ally furnishing practically all the fighting power. In Canada one finds a widespread tendency to protest willingness to fight when the time comes, as though it were the equivalent of ability to fight. There is also a tendency to disparage our own defensive preparations as being inspired by irrational "militarism." I confess myself a militarist if "militarism" means simply (a) the belief that national independence does actually rest in the last resort upon the right of might ; and (b) a desire to win, when compelled to fight. Those who are not "militarists" to this extent are, to my mind, deceiving themselves.

The Imperial aspect of my militarism is the wish that my country ultimately should derive from the Imperial alliance the same kind of benefit as Canada now derives ; namely, the benefit of a vast economy in her expenditure upon national insurance, so as to release revenue for other purposes. If Canada has virgin territories to exploit, my country has old cities to rebuild, abundant land for "closer settlement." If a larger population in Canada is an object of Imperial importance, so is a more rural population in these islands. The one is not more valuable than the other as a form of contribution to Imperial Defence. Nor do all Canadians argue that the financial administration of their prosperous Dominion is now so careful that increased expenditure upon defence need have a tendency to starve the vote for material development.

My conception of Imperial alliance will be fulfilled as regards defence when each partner State gives all its young men a rudimentary military education ; entrusts home defence to an efficient "Citizen Army" of whatever kind it prefers ; supplies contingents to an Imperial striking force stationed centrally in South Africa ;

and furnishes a national squadron or squadrons to an Imperial Navy. Under those conditions there would be an all-round ability to fight, if ever the Governments in Conference concurred in willingness to fight. Moreover, this international distribution of forces would make isolated action almost as difficult for this country as it is now for the younger nations, to the detriment of aggressive jingoism.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Excepting preferential trade, I regard defence as the most urgent part of the Imperial problem, for a reason which I think is often overlooked. The relative growth in wealth and strength of certain foreign powers has forced the United Kingdom to abandon "splendid isolation" for a policy of combination, as the best guarantee of its national interests. Hence our special understandings with Japan and France, and our persistent overtures to the United States. This situation embarrasses us in Imperial Conference about foreign affairs ; the claims of our foreign friends who have the ability to fight inevitably outweighing the claims of our Imperial allies who have not that ability. As time goes on I fear that our schemes of mutual insurance with foreign powers, becoming more and more complicated, will make it increasingly difficult for us to prefer the particular claims of the younger nations. The final outcome of the Alaska Boundary negotiations was peculiarly significant of the general tendency ; the then British government being the most sincerely Imperial of modern times. After that dismal experience the New Hebrides adjustment and the Newfoundland Fisheries affair seem to follow as a matter of course. Surely it has become plain that the only certain inducement to this country to uphold the Imperial interest would be the same inducement as is felt now by the statesmen of the younger nations, namely a belief that national independence may be guaranteed better by Imperial alliance than by any foreign combination. This conception, which is literally Sir John Macdonald's ideal, implies a development of Imperial fighting strength such as could not be fully accomplished for many years. But I do think that if the younger nations made "equality of sacrifice" the basis of their defence policies this country would readily incur much greater risks to preserve the hope of an all-sufficient Imperial alliance in the remoter future, when such an alliance would include two giant nations on the Pacific coasts. The idea that an apparent equality of sacrifice in defensive preparations would alter the present trend of Imperial

diplomacy is sanctioned by our British conception of "playing the game," which I think has great force with the people of this country.

If it is true that the defence anomaly is causing us to "drift apart" in foreign relations, then there is grave danger to the Empire in the proposal, which is popular over-seas, that the younger nations should postpone national responsibility in defence until they have completed the work of "opening up" the new countries. For this is nothing less than a proposal to postpone the beginning of effective Imperial alliance until it may have become impossible; and meanwhile to perpetuate the cause of those diplomatic "surrenders" which in themselves, or apart from their cause, are steadily weakening the Empire.

As regards "surrenders," a solution favoured in certain quarters is to attempt the redistribution of Imperial diplomatic influence upon some principle other than relative fighting power, which is the normal basis, or equality of sacrifice, which I have suggested as a possible alternative. This attempt might take the form of an advisory council, exerting moral pressure upon those who pay the piper to let others call the tune; which would fail in proportion as it appeared for the moment to succeed. Or it might take the form of separate ambassadors for the several States at one or more foreign capitals; which I do not think would have the desired effect. For no plan can succeed which ignores the natural law of the political world, that diplomacy derives its driving power from ability to fight. Nevertheless much circumlocution would be saved if foreign questions arising out of the affairs of a particular partner State were handled in the first instance by the government of that State, which eventually would submit its proposed policy to the other governments, or at least to ours. Some such procedure, for which there are isolated precedents, is likely to be suggested in Conference next April. It would have the further advantage of making it clearer to what extent the nationality of the ambassador, and to what extent the command of fighting power, decides the issue of diplomatic negotiations. At any rate the Canadians certainly understand the psychology of their neighbours much better than we do; and therefore would be better negotiators.

#### IMPERIAL INTERFERENCE.

A variety of incidents occurred in the course of my tour which emphasised the importance of defining the distinction between Imperial and national or local interests. From my point of view Imperial interference may be defined as an official attempt by one or

more partner States to influence the policy of another in respect of matters which do not affect either the safety of the Alliance or the internal welfare of the Dependencies. In Australia the Commonwealth Parliament had passed its Irish Home Rule resolution ; which I regard—in my capacity of United-Kingdom nationalist—as an unwarrantable Imperial interference on the part of the Commonwealth. Nevertheless Mr. Deakin's persuasive dialectics almost convinced me for the moment that Home Rule for Ireland is a question which may properly be regarded as Imperial. From a South African point of view I would likewise consider that the Australasian resolutions condemning Chinese Labour in the Transvaal were acts of undue Imperial interference. But I recognise that in this instance the people of Australia and New Zealand held that their part in the Boer war had entitled them to express a national opinion—a claim which was admitted by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was argued also that the Crown-Colony status of the Transvaal made a difference ; but I will revert to that later on. However, the classification of national and Imperial questions can be accomplished authoritatively only by the passage of resolutions in Conference from time to time. For the time being, I fear it is only too true that the whole subject has (in Mr. Deakin's words) "ceased to be a question of argument and has become a matter of emotion." This tendency has been illustrated by the Home-Rule, Chinese-Labour, Natal-Native, and Transvaal Constitution episodes.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTIONS.

I was moving about in South Africa from March to September of the present year ; and I do not think modern Colonial history has produced anywhere a period of six months more stimulating to students of Imperial Organisation. I believe that any proposal whatever, which seemed to offer some hope that the Imperial questions of South Africa would be dealt with on their merits, rather than to suit English party interests, would be welcomed by British and Boers alike. For example, the idea of an Advisory Council, to which I am opposed, would find plenty of support in South Africa at the present time. The Transvaal Progressives were inclined, I think, to endorse that proposal in the statement of policy which they issued last April. However that may be, the first item of their manifesto was sufficiently significant in its published form, being as follows :—"The provision of means by which the views and affairs of the self-governing Colonies may be adequately

represented in the Imperial Councils, as distinct from political parties, so that relations may be established throughout the Empire based upon sincerity, continuity and knowledge."

Personally I was sorry that the Transvaal Progressives had not reserved the place of honour in their manifesto for South African federation instead of Imperial Organisation: for I thought they were putting the cart before the horse. Upon my hypothesis, Imperial Organisation recognises only national Governments, not provincial Governments. Theoretically, therefore, the Premiers of the several South African Colonies have no more right to sit in Imperial Conference than the Premiers of the Australian States or the Canadian Provinces, or even the Chairman of the London County Council; all of whom represent the local-government subdivisions of a national unit. In practice, however, it is no doubt better that South Africa should be represented by the local Premiers than by a single representative without any executive power at all. The above is not a merely academic criticism of the present illogical compromise. Practical evils of a serious character may easily follow from the representation of local authorities in Imperial Conference. For example, in 1899 the Pacific-Cable partnership was finally arranged. The United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand negotiated as single-nation States, Australia as six Provinces. Three of those Provinces joined the Cable partnership; while three stood out in order to make special terms with "private enterprise," which was hostile to the Pacific-Cable partnership. Presently the new Commonwealth, having inherited all the Cable Agreements of the several States, found that its interests as a partner in the Pacific-Cable conflicted with its obligations to the Eastern Extension Co. If the Pacific-Cable project could have been allowed to wait until the Australian States became a single-nation State, the present difficulties would not have arisen. Probably the Cable ring will seek to block the extension of the State-owned system to South Africa by precisely similar tactics.

So much for the importance of South African Federation in order to complete the national units of Imperial Organisation. But regarded as a policy of purely South African interest, Federation itself would do more than any kind of advisory council to restrict the openings for Imperial interference. For example, recently our Government, through no fault of its own, became entangled in the South African railway controversy; and in Cape Colony I found an angry impression that the Imperial authorities were

taking sides unjustly with Natal. A railway or a customs deadlock, in which one or other of the Colonies might be tempted to invoke Imperial intervention, is quite conceivable even after the new Colonies get responsible government; but not after the creation of a close national union.

Then as regards the very difficult Native question, if one Colony thinks that the administration of its neighbour is re-acting unfavourably upon its own Native population, it cannot bring pressure upon that neighbour except through the Colonial Office. This possibility of Imperial friction likewise would be eliminated by a federal union which included the nationalisation of Native affairs.

The Native question is regarded by South Africans generally as domestic. In connection with the Natal crisis the argument was advanced by our Government that the Native question was Imperial in character, because in the last resort our taxpayers might be called upon to provide military assistance. I was in Natal at the time, and observed that the first effect of our official pronouncement was to inspire the more earnest South Africans with a determination to suppress the disaffection without Imperial aid. Later on I attended an enthusiastic public meeting in Johannesburg, which had been called by the Mayor for the purpose of urging the Transvaal Government to assist Natal with a military force. Here I thought that our pronouncement was being answered in the same spirit as in Natal. Personally I cannot imagine the possibility of any Native rising which United South Africa could not suppress; and therefore I cannot regard the Native question as Imperial by reason of its military danger.

To my mind the only circumstance which brings the Native question within the Imperial category is that Basutoland and certain other Native territories are directly administered by the British Government, which therefore has the interest of a neighbour in the Native affairs of adjacent Colonies. But this circumstance also may be eliminated when United South Africa proves by its enlightened federal treatment of the Natives that the Crown Protectorates may safely be transferred to its care. Thus South African Federation may eventually remove the Native question from the category of Imperial questions.

Another question which nearly all South Africans regard as domestic is Chinese Labour. The argument that the fact of Crown administration in the new Colonies has made the question Imperial is met by the argument that the avowed intention of the late British Government was to treat the Transvaal as a self-governing

Colony, so far as *post-bellum* conditions permitted. In my judgment that pledge was faithfully respected in connection with Chinese Labour. But this controversy again illustrates the urgent need of Federation. It is incontestable that, from a South African point of view, alien labour is a national rather than a provincial interest. If so, the other South African colonies have a right to control the labour policy of the Transvaal, the exercise of which involves either a national authority, or an appeal to the Imperial executive, again provoking friction. However, assuming Federation in South Africa, the notion of alliance surely excludes the idea that one partner nation is entitled to interfere with the labour policy of another, unless indeed that policy threatens to entail foreign complications and the ultimate risk of war. The question whether a given policy has this dangerous character obviously is a proper one for the Governments in Conference to decide. No partner State could ignore the opinion of the Conference without jeopardising its prospect of Imperial support should war ensue, and perhaps wrecking the alliance altogether. Such a contingency seems too remote to be adduced as a practical objection to the conception of Imperial partnership.

I come now to the question of the British Indians in South Africa. My Imperial hypothesis divides His Majesty's subjects into two classes: (1) the Rulers, *i.e.* the autonomous partner nations, and (2) the Ruled, *i.e.* the peoples of the Dependencies. In India itself the Rulers act upon the belief that they are justified in practically withholding democratic institutions from His Majesty's Indian subjects, whose political incompetence otherwise would endanger the Administration. In South Africa the Rulers, being a nation indigenous to the land, have to consider the safety not only of their democratic political institutions, but also of their racial position, which is threatened economically by the unequal competition of the Indian trader. Surely, therefore, if the Rulers in India are justified in restricting the political rights of the Indians in India itself, the Rulers in South Africa are justified in restricting both the political and the commercial rights of the Indians in a country where the latter are, in actual fact, alien immigrants.

Nor am I impressed by the argument that England, as the guardian of Indian interests, cannot now claim less for the Indians than she formerly claimed from President Kruger. As against foreigners there need perhaps be no distinction between Rulers and Ruled; all being equally British subjects. But as between the partner nations and the peoples of the Dependencies, the theory

that all British subjects have equal political rights has long been denied by palpable facts which Imperial statesmanship cannot hope to alter, and could not alter in any case without destroying the national principle as the basis of Imperial organisation. From my standpoint, therefore, even the British-Indian question of South Africa is not Imperial except in the same temporary way as the Native question—namely, in the absence of a national South African authority to deal with national questions.

Thus South Africa after all does not permanently complicate the problem of Imperial Organisation : the Native, the Chinese, and the Indian questions being all theoretically national ; and practically national when once federation is accomplished. There remains only the recent attempt of a fiction in distress to make England the censor of South African morals ; which I dismiss as merely a pharisaical expression of insular arrogance. Believing, then, that national union in South Africa is the true remedy for Imperial difficulties there, I am glad to express my opinion that within a few months the federal movement will be in full swing.

#### THE METHOD OF PROGRESS.

Before concluding I wish to refer again to a South African episode, in order to illustrate my own view of the best method by which to promote the development of Imperial Organisation. There is a choice between two methods. One method, which is based upon the assumption that the existing organisation is hopelessly deficient, postpones specific acts of Imperial co-operation, such as reciprocal trade arrangements or consultation about foreign affairs, until the machinery shall have been installed which, it is imagined, is required for dealing with such matters. The other method, which I advocate, is to lose no opportunity of effecting the particular acts of co-operation, using whatever makeshift machinery already exists ; in the expectation that the attendant difficulties will themselves suggest the necessary improvements.

Now, in the early part of last year our late Government was occupied with two important Imperial matters at the same time. In the first place it was framing a constitution for the Transvaal ; without, so far as I know, consulting the Governments of the partner nations. In the second place it was circularising those same Governments about the constitution of the Colonial Conference. I do not gather from the published correspondence that it was definitely advocating the proposal to change the Conference

into an Advisory Council: although I notice that at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Geoffrey Drage is reported to have stated that the late Government had adopted that scheme.<sup>1</sup> In any case I think that the action of our Government illustrates the wrong method of promoting Imperial Organisation. Had an Advisory Council been in existence I suppose the Transvaal Constitution would have been submitted to it: as it was not in existence the partner nations apparently were not consulted at all.

If the late Government had followed the better method, it would have circularised the other Governments, not about an improved Council, but about the Transvaal Constitution. The existing machinery, namely His Majesty's mail service and the ocean cables, was as adequate for the one purpose as for the other. Had the Lyttelton Constitution been privately submitted before publication to the partner Governments, I do not fancy that any one of them would have given much thought to the matter, or would have taken exception to its general principle. Probably they would simply have told our Government to go ahead. In any case, whether amended or not, the Lyttelton Constitution would have emerged as the act, not of the British Unionist party, or even of the British nation, but of the Imperial Conference—the Governments in partnership.

If this had been done surely the consequences would have been of the utmost practical importance. When the change of Government took place in England the Lyttelton Constitution could not have been withdrawn and another substituted, except by a fresh act of the Imperial Conference. Even so, I am not sure that our present Cabinet could not have induced the other Governments to substitute its own policy; by appealing to their instinctive faith in that principle of Responsible Government which, in my own judgment, is quite unsuited to the case of the new Colonies at the present time. Anyway, let us imagine for the sake of argument that the Imperial Conference had first sanctioned the Lyttelton policy and then agreed to substitute the present policy. How would the responsibility of the Conference have altered the existing situation in South Africa? It would have altered it to this extent—as regards the Transvaal Constitution, you would not have had South Africa restored to her old belief that the Imperial connection

In the course of the discussion Mr. Drage explained that the Report of his speech to which the lecturer alluded was a summary only, and that in reality he had been careful to explain to what *partial* extent the late Government adopted Sir Frederick Pollock's proposals.

involves subjection to English party interests. You might then have argued with some hope of carrying conviction that the change of policy had been adopted upon the real merits of the question. An Englishman who has recently travelled over the greater part of civilised South Africa would not then have heard his country reproached with a bitterness which I cannot describe.

The only persons in South Africa whose reproaches against my country provoked me to *tu quoque* were those who hailed from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand ; their own Governments being, in my opinion, not a whit less blamable than ours for the reversal of Imperial policy. Their present Governments are practically the same as those which supported the policy of 1899. The answer to a question asked in the House on July 31 seems to show that none of them exercised the right which they acquired in the war to influence the Imperial settlement of South Africa. When I recollect the readiness of the Australasian Governments to make representations about Chinese Labour, which perhaps ought not to be regarded as an Imperial question at all, I cannot persuade myself that they have served the Empire well by refraining from either condemning or approving our policy in a matter which certainly is not less essentially Imperial than the issue of the war itself. Their silence has added to the precedents which sanction the subordination of Imperial interests to those of a political party in England. And our own Government in failing to consult them missed an unique opportunity of really promoting Imperial Organisation.

It is almost criminal to be wise after the event ; and therefore I hasten to apologise for thus having ventured to criticise responsible Ministers, because they failed to see the importance of doing certain things which equally escaped the notice, at the time, of such irresponsible Imperialists as myself. My object in doing so has been simply to advocate, with the help of an illustration from my recent experience, the practical wisdom of promoting Imperial Organisation by one method rather than another.

In conclusion I wish to insist again that those who adopt the principle of alliance rather than federation do so on practical rather than theoretical grounds. To accept the principle of alliance is to accept those unalterable facts of divergent political (not racial) nationalism, both here and overseas, with which the true federal principle quarrels at every turn. That the particular Fatherland still takes precedence is a fact beyond dispute, when you consider the fiscal tendencies not only of the Colonies but also of this country. For our Tariff-Reform movement, which was launched as an Imperial

policy, has made great progress as a movement for the protection of our insular industries ; the excellent arguments for which would appeal to me with almost as much force if our industrial competitors happened to be Colonial instead of foreign. I cannot imagine myself, as an Englishman, acquiescing in the transfer of our industries to another land so long as insular protection could avert that prospect.

However, there is no reason to suppose that the nationalism of our time is a political factor in perpetuity. History no doubt teaches us to anticipate the day, however distant, when the instinct of patriotism will really set the general welfare of the Empire before the welfare of the particular Fatherland. At some future date the Governments in Conference may agree to subordinate themselves to an external authority, first advisory, and afterwards legislative and executive. But it is my humble belief that for our generation the principle of national Governments in Conference, with a growing equipment of subsidiary machinery, represents the last word in Imperial Organisation.

#### DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G.): You have been listening to a Paper which absolutely bristles with subjects for discussion. We have with us to-night men who have ruled distant provinces of the Empire, Premiers, Cabinet Ministers, public men, and writers who have themselves had to deal with these questions, and I feel sure we shall have an interesting discussion.

Mr. GEOFFREY DRAGE: I congratulate the Institute on the extraordinarily able Paper that has been read to-night. I do not think that Mr. Jebb need have apologised for having taken from Sir John Macdonald the idea which lies at the bottom of his admirable book and also of his Paper, for the more one studies these questions of Imperial interest the more one sees how the Imperial ideas with which we are dealing to-day are gathered from those who have preceded us. In connection with this movement for the closer union of the Empire I think we are apt to lay too much stress on names and machinery. It does not matter whether you call those who are to be Members of the Council by the name of Agents-General, or High Commissioners, or Ambassadors, but it is of importance they should come with proper powers. We hear again and again during negotiations of references having to be made home not only at the Colonial Conferences but even at *ad hoc* Conferences about cables and the like. The Colonial representatives

should be able to meet the Home Government with full powers to negotiate and speak in the name of the Colonies they represent. Next, I would urge that questions to be argued before the Conferences should be fully prepared beforehand, and in this connection I do not think the Colonial Office has always got credit enough for doing its best to place before the Premiers of the great sister-states full details of the questions that are to be discussed. In addition to adequate power and sufficient knowledge these representative men should be enabled to work continuously till they arrive at a decision. Hitherto, their deliberations have been too short and too much interrupted by social and other functions. But it is not machinery or titles so much as judicious choice of subjects that is important. Using the words of the Treasurer of the Cape Colony, I would say that "we all want a practical start." We want to take some practical question to which a common solution is obvious and immediately possible and show how Imperial unity can be of use to large classes all over the Empire. We do not want to take so controversial a question as the Fiscal question, for instance, to start with, but questions the facts of which have been officially collected and are not disputed in order to show how to remedy grievances equally felt all over the Empire. The facts of the Fiscal question are very much a matter of controversy. Only this year Mr. Lloyd-George with the support of Mr. Chamberlain has introduced a Bill to enable the Department to get figures relating to our Home Trade on the ground that we have no trustworthy statistics with regard to it. Now as regards the Empire at large there is no common statistical year, no common statistical method, no common Trade Year Book, and I venture to suggest, therefore, that the Fiscal question is not a practical one to start with. But there are heaps of questions about which there is no controversy. Take the question of naturalisation: at this moment there are crowding into the Canadian Provinces vast numbers of foreigners, men from the United States, as well as from the different States of Europe. They are anxious to become British citizens and take out Naturalisation papers. When they have taken out such papers they become British citizens in Canada, but they are not British citizens in Melbourne or in London. Out of Canada they are neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. If it were possible to put half a dozen practical men, men with adequate powers, knowledge, and of experience to work for an adequate time at a question of the kind, we should learn from their treatment of it where the shoe pinches, and in what way we could

afterwards tackle its more thorny questions such as those connected with Tariff Reform and Defence. There are numbers of questions affecting the trade of the Empire; for instance, that of patents, trade marks, bankruptcy, marine insurance, and so forth. It is melancholy indeed to think how Chambers of Commerce and business men come together and year after year have the same grievances to complain of. Year after year they pass the same resolutions and send them to the proper authorities, but nothing is done. In threshing out these questions with the help of distinguished Colonists such as those present to-night, this Institute is not justifying its existence, that it has done long ago,—but it is rendering incalculable service to the unity of the Empire, on which as I believe the future of the civilisation of the whole world largely depends.

The Hon. A. J. THYNNE (M.L.C. Queensland): I have been pleased to hear Mr. Jebb's very excellent Paper and the very interesting views which he has put forward. I may relate a little incident which may perhaps be of interest. During 1894 I had the privilege of meeting the late Sir John Edgar, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and we discussed a great many questions of Imperial import and had some short correspondence. About the beginning of 1895 I received from him a letter which concluded something in these words: "I hope Australia will federate and South Africa too. We Colonists never know the day when we may be called upon to come to the assistance of the Mother Country in her time of stress. Anything which any of us can do to meet the time is well worth the doing." By a strange coincidence almost five years afterwards Canadian troops were side by side with Queensland troops fighting and winning in South Africa, but I regret to say that Sir John Edgar did not live to see his prophecy in process of fulfilment. One of the questions discussed between us was the attitude of the United States towards Great Britain. Some twelve years ago the relations of those two countries were very different from what they are to-day. We Colonists were endeavouring to find out the reasons. One was the question referred to by Mr. Jebb in his condemnation of Australian interference, the question of Home Rule. That is a very live question with Canadians as with most Australians, and I would ask Mr. Jebb in his next limitation of what he calls political interference to exclude from his condemnation any representation that may be made by one part of the Empire to any other that may call attention either to a weakness or to a sore, the healing of which would help

to make each part of the Empire prouder and more confident of the remainder, and of the central body itself. Whether it be the introduction of Chinese Labour or anything else, it would be a great misfortune for the future combination of different parts if any great limitation were placed upon their liberty to send a kindly message of interest in a matter affecting the welfare of any one part of the Empire, and therefore affecting indirectly, perhaps, all the other parts of the Empire. It would appear that Mr. Jebb's proposal would involve the continual presence in London of a Minister of the Crown from each of the component parts of the conference. That may be feasible as regards those parts of the Empire within easy reach, but I can quite conceive difficulties in the way of the Federal Government in Australia, for instance, being able to secure the presence of Cabinet Ministers, not merely on account of distance but also by reason of possible changes of government in those new countries. It would not be wise, I think, to insist too firmly on the requirement that the representatives of those different States must necessarily be Ministers of the Crown belonging to particular States. The statement that was quoted as having been made by that venerable statesman Sir Charles Tupper is worthy of attention and sympathy, but he belonged to a government which had a continuous existence for about twenty years, and his position as minister and as High Commissioner naturally gave him great power and influence and increased his prestige here. But I do not think that experience even in Great Britain leads to the hope that our Governments will be Governments of such great length of standing as the Canadian Government to which Sir Charles Tupper belonged. On the question of Imperial Defence Mr. Jebb made some excellent remarks. It seems to me at the present time we are somehow approaching a better understanding and arrangement between the different parts of the Empire and the Imperial Government than has hitherto been the case. We have approached the questioning stage as to each other's capacity and willingness. In Australia we have initiated a system of teaching military and physical drill to all the children of our schools, which is being followed up by taking those children into Cadet Corps in which they are being taught how to shoot and which I believe will be followed before long by taking these boys at the age of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty and giving them, each of those three years, a short period of training in camp. At twenty-one they will be admitted as citizens, with the right to vote, but meantime they will have been trained in the highest function of citizens, that of defending their own homes. We call it

compulsory education, not compulsory military service. It is not the spirit of our people to attribute that name to it. I would ask why a similar system should not be adopted in Great Britain. When our system is in full force I believe we shall be able at any time to rely upon an army of 200,000 or 300,000 trained men in Australia, and that will be worth to the Empire something more than a mere subsidy or money payment. The Australian spirit, I believe, is this: We wish to be worthy allies or worthy foes of any nation who chooses to be friendly or hostile to us. Mr. Jebb has apparently made a slight inaccuracy in reference to the Pacific Cable arrangement. It was originally entered into, not by six of the Australian States but only by three. It has, of course, since become a matter of federal treatment, but the distinction between the three States and the rest of Australia is still preserved. Time does not permit me to refer to other subjects dealt with by Mr. Jebb, and indeed his able Paper deserves very careful study.

Mr. W. J. NAPIER (New Zealand): It is no demerit in Mr. Jebb's interesting and thoughtful Paper that it bristles with contentious matter. I will indicate a few of the points in which, as I think, he has somewhat inaccurately diagnosed Colonial feeling, at least so far as Australia and New Zealand are concerned. I do not agree with him that the problem of Imperial union should be left to be solved by evolution. I think the question is so near, so vital, so closely bound up with the future of the Mother Country and the Colonies, that it is the imperative duty of our statesmen not to allow the question to drift or wait upon events, but to propound some practicable plan by which a closer Imperial union than now exists may be effected. I am not an advocate of political evolution. I know the English people are. They have a reverential feeling for their Constitution. It has taken seven or eight hundred years to evolve, but we are now living in a different age and we cannot wait another seven or eight hundred years to develop an Imperial Constitution. Mr. Jebb says that the sentiment of a new and individual nationality in the modern and political rather than in the racial sense of the term is a growing and permanent characteristic of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Now I have lived in New Zealand all my life, and that strikes me as rather a surprising statement. If there is one country in the world in which the true racial instinct is predominant, the pride of membership of an Imperial race, it is New Zealand. Just as the old Roman said *Civis Romanus sum*, so the New Zealander or the Australian also is proud to say "I am a citizen of the British Empire." The error into which Mr. Jebb

has inadvertently fallen is, I think, this—that in New Zealand he appears to have thought that the national instinct was not greatly developed because the Imperial instinct was so prominent. The people of New Zealand have a strong Imperialist feeling, but at the same time there is no country in which they are prouder of their national spirit and organisation, and of the type of people they hope to evolve. I cannot subscribe to the proposition that Imperial organisation should merely be an alliance of disunited nations. It is rather late in the day for any one to suggest that we are simply to formulate a scheme of alliance as if we were all strangers instead of being brothers and sisters and members of the same family. The idea which I favour is that we must proceed gradually to evolve a truly Imperial Parliament in which the Colonies shall be fully represented. I do not say that it can be attained *per saltum*, but it is the goal at which we ought to aim—an Imperial Parliament dealing only with Imperial affairs with the necessary corollary as regards domestic matters of Home Rule all round. Mr. Jebb says, "I cannot persuade myself that the appeal of the Press to the imagination can ever be a substitute for the appeal of preferential trade to material interests." But there are material interests outside preferential trade. It is a great thing even materially to belong to a great Empire. We have first of all the protection of the Empire's fleet—the power which the prestige of the Empire gives us, so that on the low ground of material interests outside of preferential trade, which is a very contentious question in the Colonies, there are strong motives to compel us to remain as integral parts of the Empire. In my own country, New Zealand, we have given you a preference of 10 per cent. but we have not asked you for anything back; we have not asked you to tax your food. We give the 10 per cent. voluntarily, inspired by the imagination, the affection, and the sentiment which Mr. Jebb decries. That preference was not given with any afterthought, but simply as a small contribution towards uniting the Empire. I agree a good deal with what Mr. Jebb has said with regard to the question of defence. In 1901 I was a member of the Defence Committee in the New Zealand Parliament. We evolved a scheme very much on the lines referred to in the Paper, and as a result we have to-day an Imperial reserve force. The men are paid wages only when in a camp of instruction; they go into camp sixteen days in the year and are liable to be called upon to serve in any part of the Empire at the call of the Defence Minister. In addition we have a volunteer force and the Cadet Corps in the schools.

I think I am within the mark in stating that we had about 100,000 men trained to the use of firearms. As to the Chinese Labour question not being an Imperial question, I do not agree with the lecturer. It is a complicated question I admit, but I concur with Mr. Thynne's remarks on this point. I maintain that the welfare of the Empire depends upon there being sound economic and moral conditions in all its parts. What Australia and New Zealand fought for was an Empire of the British people, not an Empire for an inferior Asiatic people. We wanted South Africa to be preserved for our own race or at least a white race. We have tried by legislation in New Zealand to keep our country free from the taint of an inferior people and wrong economic and labour conditions. I prefer to regard the question of Imperial organisation rather from the standpoint of the federalist. I believe the goal is a federal parliament. It would be found in the last resort, I think, that kinship and blood form just as good a cement as even the almighty dollar.

The Hon. BERNHARD R. WISE (K.C. New South Wales) :—The speech of Mr. Napier and Mr. Jebb's Paper have brought into prominence two different views of Empire. Some of us are old enough to remember when Empire came into fashion. It was Professor Seeley's book on the expansion of England published in the eighties that revealed Empire to England. It taught them that the genius of England lay in colonisation. Its effect on the Colonies was different. The point of view which was not appreciated was the National idea outside England. The consequence was the complete misunderstanding on the part of the democracy of the aims of Empire—that it meant a subversion of national aspirations instead of meaning as it does the development of them by means of union. What changed the idea? For one thing the influence of Mr. Chamberlain and the war, I should say. The democracy then recognised that the war was a fight against secession, a fight for the maintenance of integrity of the British race, just as truly as the Northern States recognised that the claims of the South, however well founded in law, would break up the American Union. Then came a new idea, an idea voiced in a work which is no less epoch-making than Mr. Seeley's—the work of Mr. Richard Jebb published two years ago which voiced to the English-speaking world what the aspirations of Empire were. He saw that the crude republicanism of the eighties and nineties was not the real sentiment of the people but a blind groping forward, and I think Professor Seeley would head his book now not "The Expansion" but "The Multiplication of England." You cannot have a strong Empire unless you allow all

the parts to develop along their own lines. The strength of the Empire lies in alliance and not in union, in which the predominant partner would make his influence so felt that national aspirations would be crushed.

Mr. C. S. GOLDMANN : I am rather at a disadvantage, as I received no notice that I should be asked to speak to-night, and I therefore ask your indulgence with reference to a few comments I wish to make on this most interesting Paper to which we have just listened. It is particularly instructive as it is not the outcome of mere book knowledge, but it is the result of personal observations by a searching mind taken at distant but vital points of our Imperial compass. With much Mr. Jebb has said I cordially agree. We are committed to the Imperial idea by all our acts and cannot recede, and in view of our vast over-sea States and our responsibilities in connection with them I must confess to a feeling of alarm at the tendency which I find in the country at this moment to raise a social super-structure at the expense of the material which so largely constitutes our security and our power. I am referring to the reduction in our military and naval expenditure. I have heard expressions of opinion in this country that Natal in a sympathetic mood realising the strain of the great burden of national defence in the Mother Country came forward to lighten those burdens by taking on the recent war with her own resources. I would welcome that feeling. Mr. Jebb on the other hand gives a different explanation of that attitude and says that it was a domestic affair, and because it is a domestic affair Natal undertook the war on her own full responsibility. My version of the attitude of Natal, and in this she has acted in co-operation with the Transvaal, is that she took the recent native war upon herself in the face of Imperial troops in Africa, as a rash expression of angry resentment at the unsympathetic attitude of a section of the British community towards those in South Africa holding strong British sentiments and views. On the other hand let us realise the significance of this attitude of responsibility. If South Africa is going to assume greater responsibility in the future, as she has shown she is anxious to do, let there be no mistake as to her determination at the same time not to tolerate in future any undue interference in her domestic affairs on the part of any political party in this country, and that introduces a new phase in her relations with the Mother Country. I view the wave of nationalism which is spreading over South Africa, which Mr. Jebb hails with so much satisfaction, from that standpoint, and I would like to ask Mr. Jebb whether he has thoroughly sifted the

source from which it springs and whether he is satisfied that it springs from a healthy consciousness of maturity, which I would look upon as a condition to be welcomed because it stands for progress, or whether it is merely a form of sectionalism which he may be wrongly interpreting as a nationalism to be encouraged. My point is this—that if it is not a nationalism on the Imperial lines we all desire, it would only be an element of disunion in the partnership association we are trying to create between the United Kingdom and our sister States. As regards the Fiscal question, I take direct issue with Mr. Geoffrey Drage. He has told us this evening that he considers that issue of secondary importance. I consider it of primary. This is largely borne out by the attitude of the Colonies. Take the attitude of South Africa as an example. She is arranging and has already partly arranged her reciprocities with Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and in that sense these States are creating a ring fence around this country, and what I am now going to say is likely to meet with great opposition and unpopularity. I see the day not far distant when these States across the seas, having arranged their reciprocal treaties, will force upon this country, at present hesitating and unwilling, a partnership from which this country will not be able to stand aside. This brings me to the question of Imperial Defence to which Mr. Jebb has referred with so much force. It is, I agree, most necessary that all our over-sea possessions should co-operate and share in the demands which the maintenance of our ocean supremacy makes upon us. I am strengthened in this opinion by so high an authority as Lord St. Aldwyn, who has declared in most emphatic terms that this country will soon be unable to continue to bear alone the strain which our naval policy places upon this country in view of our great trade rivals and that we must look to our over-sea States for support. On the other hand I am reminded of the weighty words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who maintained that contributions towards Imperial Defence cannot proceed, but can only be the outcome of a fiscal understanding on reciprocal lines. From this point of view it is perfectly clear to me in which direction our first duties lie.

Mr. C. WALEY COHEN: I do not think sufficient importance has been attached to the voters who are behind the representatives of the Colonies, and who are the real power at the back of those who have to deal with them in this country. With all respect, the crux of the whole question is not the opinions of such an audience as this—the difficulty, that is, does not lie with people who know about the Colonies, but with the workmen in the Colonies and in

this country, and I cannot help an uncomfortable feeling that a certain amount of powder is occasionally wasted in thin air. If you were to take a census of those here I do not think you would find any difference of opinion on the broad question of Imperialism, but when you approach a definite decision, when you have Colonial Premiers and the Colonial Office negotiating, the difficulty is that there is a lack of complete sympathy between the people whom they represent. Take the position of the British workman who desires to go to Australia. He finds, first, he may, under certain circumstances, not be allowed to land. ("No.") Well, a short time ago there was the case of the hatters. (Laughter.) At any rate there are certain restrictions which put him in fear he will not be allowed to land. (A voice: "So there are in this country.") I give that merely as an illustration. I think that here is a very useful field on which the Royal Colonial Institute might exert its efforts. If a greater spirit of sympathy could be brought about between working men in this country and the Colonies, if more knowledge of colonial conditions and sentiments could be brought home to the workmen of this country, and *vice versa*, you would make much more easy the solution of the question we are considering.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON: All of us in South Africa know the good work Mr. Jebb has done for that country both by his book and more especially by certain articles in the *Morning Post* for the last two or three months. It is no flattery to say that those articles have given to the British public a better understanding of South Africa than anything which has been produced for a considerable time past. I agree with Mr. Goldmann that there is a racial feeling in South Africa. It is a feeling which I fear for a considerable time will prevent the consummation of federation. Federation is impossible as long as we have two things—first the Franchise existing as it does in the Cape Colony based on the capacity of the coloured man to elect white representatives, and secondly as long as there exists a jealousy between different Colonies in South Africa. In his scheme of Imperial organisation Mr. Jebb did not make it quite clear, to my mind, how he is going to overcome one difficulty at least. Geographically speaking England is quite close to Europe, a great arena for International difficulties. Now if we are going to have a sort of alliance, who is to decide first of all those delicate questions between England and her near neighbours; and secondly, supposing one of the Colonies is attacked, are we to go all round the other Colonies before we declare war on the attacker? That is a point—our intercourse with foreign nations—

which presents a great difficulty to this scheme of alliance, and, differing from Mr. Wise, I cannot see how it is impossible to have Imperial federation and yet not stimulate and keep alive National and individual spirit in the respective Colonies. I will only add that papers and speeches such as we have had to-night will be read not only in England but all over the Empire. I can speak personally, for I have handed my copies of the Proceedings of the Institute over to many men who have read, marked, learned and inwardly digested them. I feel certain the missionary work the Institute is doing will do more to consolidate the Empire, whether by federation or Imperial alliance or otherwise, than almost anything else that the wit of man can devise.

The CHAIRMAN read an excuse for non-attendance from the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., wrote:—"I am deeply disappointed at finding myself unable (as I fully intended) to be present at the opening meeting of the new session of the Royal Colonial Institute to-night. To one who, like myself, has, for more than a generation, been an ardent advocate of the 'principle' of what is now well known to the public under the designation of 'Imperial Federation,' I feel more keenly my absence on this occasion, when so thoughtful, instructive, and valuable a Paper is to be read by one so competent to deal with the subject of Imperial organisation as Mr. Richard Jebb. Mr. Jebb commences his Paper by a striking reference to a speech of Sir John Macdonald during the debates on confederation some forty years ago, in which he is reported to have said: 'England, instead of looking upon us as a merely dependent Colony, will have in us a friendly nation, to stand by her in North America in peace as in war. She will be able to look to the nations in alliance with her and owing allegiance to the same Sovereign, who will assist her to again meet the whole world in arms, as she has done before.' What a noble, prophetic sentence this is of the great statesman of Canada, sounding trumpet-tongued in the ears of the future generations of Britons 'at home and beyond the seas,' by him who 'though dead yet speaketh' to them in language never to be forgotten. Mr. Jebb says: 'My own view of the problem, although it is the outcome of personal observation, is precisely that of Sir John Macdonald's prophetic utterance.' May I say it is also emphatically my own? The only exception I take to it is the term 'nations' in alliance, which can scarcely be properly blended with the further expression of 'owing allegiance to the same Sovereign.' This could scarcely be a

working principle of constitutional, political union, combining joint and equal power of governing action if the word 'nation' is used. My own substituted word would rather and more correctly be, 'Sovereign States in alliance, owing allegiance to the same King as the supreme head of the British Empire.' To veterans in the 'cause,' as I am (and as I know full well you are yourself), how gratifying it is to see how rapidly and successfully it is ripening in men's minds of 'light and leading.' Constitutional writers, and thinkers, and speakers in the Mother Country and the Colonies, are coming more and more into line with the thoughts of what would 'ultimately' be the best constitutional arrangement between them in order to ensure the best working political machinery being adopted for the future government of the British Empire if it is to be preserved (as so many of us think it ought to be) in permanent union. The latest contribution to the elucidation of this supremely interesting and most important national question is the fine Paper of Mr. Jebb's 'Notes on Imperial Organisation,' with the general spirit of which I feel so much personal sympathy and general agreement as a distinctly forward starting-point beyond the ground already traversed by many of us. I conclude my rapid glance at it by saying how cordially I concur with the concluding paragraph, in which he says, 'so wisely and so well': 'However, there is no reason to suppose that the nationalism of our time is a political factor in perpetuity. History, no doubt, teaches us to anticipate the day, however distant, when the instincts of patriotism will really set the general welfare of the Empire before the welfare of the particular Fatherland. At some future date the Governments in conference may agree to subordinate themselves to an external authority, first advisory and afterwards legislative and executive. But it is my humble belief that for our generation the principle of national government in conference, with a growing equipment of subsidiary machinery, represents the last word in Imperial organisation.' With content I accept this view of the situation 'at present.' Out of it, I believe (with undiminished confidence), will arise the advent of 'Imperial Federation,' such as I have so long and so strenuously advocated as my dream of the future."

Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., wrote: "To the best of my knowledge no competent persons now think a federal constitution for the Empire practicable and very few think it desirable. I quite agree that *federation* is a misleading term and have for my part been careful not to use it. On the other hand *alliance* seems inadequate.

Perhaps *partnership*—in the higher sense of Burke's well-known utterance on the functions of the State—is the best word for the present. I do not believe we are tending to anything resembling any known form of federation, but to a form of political combination which will be new, as the facts are new, and for which posterity will have to find the proper names and forms after it has been made. I think it most important that the opportunity of the coming Conference should not be allowed to pass without some definite advance being made. In default of this the difficulties will increase and the opportunity once lost may be lost for ever. Differences on points of detail must not be exaggerated or allowed to stand in the way!"

The CHAIRMAN: The term "Imperial Federation" has been used in a somewhat critical way several times in the course of our discussion. I remember well in '89 going out to Australia and other Colonies to speak on national problems under the Imperial Federation League. The change since the days when we first discussed National Unity under the name of Imperial Federation no man can understand unless he has felt the pulse of all our British Nations. Even here in the United Kingdom the change was great. A man who was perhaps the most distinguished journalist in this country said to me in 1895, referring to the propaganda that had been carried on; "You've shifted the mind of England," and I believe that his remark was true. When we talked of Imperial Federation in those days we never claimed that we had a plan by which we are going to do it. What we meant was that these British Nations shall develop into some form of national life so that when the crisis of their existence comes we shall act as a united people from the different parts of the world. That is the great cause we have in view. What we cared for was the thing—not the name. The great objection which people take now is that contrary interests are growing up in different parts of the world. Consider this point. The United States is a real Federation. Now I don't hesitate to say that the material, social, moral and every other interest which binds New Zealand to England to-day is much stronger than the interests which bind California to New England. Of course, I am aware of the growth of the strong National instinct of which Mr. Jebb talks. Our peoples abroad are just rising to the sense of National consciousness but they have not yet reached the full sense of National responsibility, and that is going to be the stage which is to decide the future. Canada, for instance, is going through a great process of

evolution and development. She has become conscious of a great life before her. She has more people already than had England in "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," and people are thrilling with the same feeling of National life that England felt then. But that is not going to end in separation. As Canada sends her commercial fleets to every corner of the world, as she spreads her interests abroad she will rise to a sense of National responsibility as well as of National consciousness, and she will find that the connection with the great Empire which holds every turning-point of the world has become just as essential to her life as to the man who lives in Manchester or in London. It is this which is going to bind us together. When we have passed through this stage we shall find these great nations joined together by forces just as strong and powerful as are the centrifugal and centripetal forces which hold the great constellations in their movement through space. I will ask you now to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Jebb for his admirable Paper.

MR. JEBB: I notice a certain common criticism has been made by Sir Frederick Young and in another form by Sir Frederick Pollock, and by Mr. Drage, which is that I have rather laid too much stress on terms and labels. Now I think this question of terms is rather more important than is sometimes supposed. If when you talk of federation you don't mean political union like that of Australia it is just as well to say so. I quite admit Imperial federation has been to many a great dream, and that those of us who believe in the general object that Imperialists before us have been striving for ought to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude we owe to them. The Chairman expresses the opinion that between California and the New England States there is no stronger sentimental union than between New Zealand and the United Kingdom. I am not quite clear that that is correct. I am prepared to admit the proposition may be true, but I should not say so from my own experience. At any rate I do not think anybody could say that the bond of union between South Africa and this country is as strong as it is between the different States of America. As to the racial tie there is absolutely no such tie between half the population of South Africa and the population of this country. If the Dutch are to become supporters of the idea it cannot be on racial but on other grounds. I sympathise with Mr. Drage as regards the extreme importance of getting the work which awaits the Conference prepared beforehand. Mr. Thynne took exception to my remarks about Irish Home Rule and Chinese Labour being questions for

this country alone to decide. Here again when I advocate that certain expressions of opinion do more harm than good I do so on practical grounds. I have heard Irish Home Rule discussed by many Australians and New Zealanders and also the question of Chinese Labour, and I thought some of them were lamentably ignorant on certain essential details of the question. It is on practical grounds—that is, because I believe the people of one part of the Empire may not understand the internal questions agitating another—that I say they had better leave these questions alone. If they did understand these questions I must reconsider my opinion. With regard to Mr. Goldmann's remarks I agree that the South African question is this—how are you going to get the people of South Africa to regard themselves not as Englishmen and Boers but as South Africans? I mean people inspired by British ideas such as you get in Canada and Australia. It is, I admit, a speculation whether you are ever going to get a national sentiment in South Africa of that kind at all. In conclusion I would express a hope that a result of the visit which some of our Labour Members are now making to the Colonies will be to produce a kind of sympathy much of the sort Mr. Cohen had in view between the workmen of this country and Australia. I came in touch with some of the principal Labour men, and they were highly gratified at the prospect of a visit from the British Labour Party because they were hopeful the visitors would go home sound Protectionists.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for presiding.

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#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 27, 1906, when a Paper was read by Mr. J. C. Melliss on "St. Helena." Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN: It gives me much pleasure to introduce Mr. Melliss, a former resident in St. Helena and the author of a well-known work on that historic island. The subject is one of peculiar interest just now, and the publication under the auspices of the

Royal Colonial Institute of the information contained in the Paper cannot fail to be of public service.

### ST. HELENA.

The Island of St. Helena is situated in a commanding position almost in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean,  $15^{\circ} 55'$  south of the equator and  $5^{\circ} 42'$  west of Greenwich. It is distant 1,100 miles from West Africa, 2,000 miles from South America, 1,700 miles from the Cape, and 4,000 miles from Great Britain. It has but one companion in its solitude, the much smaller barren island of "Ascension," 800 miles distant.

Considering the multitude of people who have visited the island, since its discovery upwards of four centuries ago, it is surprising how little is really known about it. Nor has it always been painted in favourable colours; that, however, may be due to the fact that during Napoleon's exile it seemed to many but "a remote place of utter loneliness, a dark, forbidding barren rock amid the wilderness of the great Southern Atlantic, save for a few weeping willows, and a solitary grave." Perhaps, too, because so many visitors have remained there only just long enough to see its barren external coast, with no time to learn anything about its charming interior. A brief account of St. Helena, therefore, in its true aspect, can scarcely fail to be of interest.

The following published account of a recent visit to the interior is so correct, that it is worth quoting.

Jamestown is a city in miniature. There is St. James's Church, a Custom-house, the Governor's official residence and public offices, called "The Castle," a court house and magistrates' office, public gardens, barracks, schools, hospitals, hotel and club where every modern comfort is provided, and where the sunshine pours down into the little valley with its rows of spreading trees.

In the interior cattle and sheep browse knee-deep in the pasture and the furze, while forests, of an infinite variety of foliage, shady lanes and bold rugged rocks, complete the landscape.

In the palmy days of the East India Company the island was the connecting link between Great Britain and India. That was a time of prosperity which the inhabitants enjoyed to the full. The highly-salaried officers of the Company built fine residences amongst the picturesque uplands of the island, but with the advent of ocean-going steamers and the opening of the Suez Canal, the trade with the white-winged sailors rapidly declined, and presently gave way to adversity. The beautiful houses were allowed to fall into disrepair, harmonising strangely with their surroundings.

Three miles over hill and dale, lying to the east, amid a wreath of foliage, lies Longwood, the historic and final residence of Napoleon. It is placed on a high tableland, some 2,000 feet above the sea level, and commands an extensive view of the ocean.

On the place where the bed of the great Emperor stood there is now a white-marble bust of Napoleon, taken from a cast of his face after death. A mile distant from the house, in a verdant valley, there is a small enclosure overhung with willow and other trees, where a marble slab alone marks his grave.

Towards the south and west portions of the island the scenery becomes wild and mountainous, very steep and broken. Peaks of strange shapes rise up in numbers, many of which are inaccessible masses of vitrified rock, tinted with red and yellow, and varied by richly coloured bands of earth, standing out in places like distorted chimney-stacks, remarkable for their grotesque and fantastic appearances, and truly magnificent in many places, the views being unspeakably grand.

With its remarkable altitudes and fine exhilarating atmosphere, cooled by the ozone-laden breezes of the Atlantic, St. Helena is likely to become an incomparable sanatorium. It has one of the most equable climates in the world, the mean temperature, on the high land, ranging from 50° to 80° Fahrenheit in the shade. The prevailing wind—the south-east trade—is called by the inhabitants “The Doctor,” on account of its remarkable health-giving properties. Many of the houses are built amid charming surroundings at an altitude of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above sea level, and there is an abundance of pure water, poultry, dairy produce, good fish, fruit, and vegetables. There is plenty of sport to be had in the way of pheasant and partridge shooting, fishing, cricket, and golf.<sup>1</sup>

But to return to the early history of St. Helena. During the fifteenth century the Portuguese, actuated by that spirit of enterprise for which they were distinguished, and being desirous of participating in a trade which excited the envy of all nations, had long contemplated the opening of a passage to India round the southern extremity of Africa, and in the year 1497 they equipped a squadron with that object in view under the command of the celebrated “Vasco da Gama.” This squadron took four months to reach the Cape of Good Hope, and there is reason to think that it sighted St. Helena, but the more general opinion is that the island was first discovered by the Portuguese navigator “Juan de Nova Castella,” on May 21, 1502, who named it “St. Helena,” as that day was the anniversary of the birth of the mother of the Emperor Constantine.

<sup>1</sup> *Out of the Beaten Track: a Glimpse of St. Helena.* By an Ocean Wanderer.

He found there no human beings, and was greeted only by sea fowl, sea lions, and turtle.

The island was at that time densely covered with an evergreen mantle of luxuriant forest vegetation, gumwood, ebony and other indigenous trees overhanging the seaward precipices. Characteristic of those early pioneers and successful navigators, the Portuguese, who were always on the look-out for new possessions to colonise, "Juan de Nova" stocked the place with "goats, asses and hogs."

Strangely enough, a little later on, in 1513, the first occupation of the island by human beings commenced by its being used somewhat as a state prison, when the Portuguese put on shore there, at his own request, one "Fernandez Lopes," a military officer of high rank, who had fallen into disgrace while serving in India under General "Alphonso Albuquerque." They left with him some negro slaves, poultry, partridges, guinea-fowls, pheasants, as well as fig, orange, lemon and peach trees, and several kinds of vegetable seeds.

The population was soon after augmented by several runaway slaves from ships, and a Portuguese Franciscan who took up his abode there.

The Portuguese were not anxious to publish their discovery; they continued to use the island as a place of call for their ships trading with the East, but Dutch and Spanish ships also made a similar use of it, and many were the squabbles that occurred in the roadstead between these different nationalities.

It was not until eighty-six years after its discovery that the island was first visited by the English, when, on June 8, 1588, Captain Cavendish, returning from a circumnavigating voyage, anchored his ship off "Chapell Valley" (now named "James's Valley" after King James II.). He reported that he found there a small settlement, a Roman Catholic Church, some handsome buildings, fruits, vegetables, and "a great store of partridges, [which are very tame, not making any great haste to fly away, also plenty of pheasants which are very big and fat, and many swine which are very wild and fat, and of great bigness, and seldom will abide any man to come near them.]" A year or two later it was again visited by Englishmen, viz., Captain Kendall of the ship *Royal Merchant*, and after him Captain Lancaster of the *Bonaventure*, in connection with the first British trading expeditions to India.

The attention of the Portuguese being for a time diverted elsewhere, the Dutch took formal possession of the island, but in 1651, while their attention was also diverted in endeavouring to

establish a colony at the Cape, the British East India Company, keenly alive to its great value, immediately took possession of it, and obtained a charter from King Charles II. to secure them in its occupation. The lavish expenditure of the Company in fortifying and developing the island, and making good use of it, seems, however, to have excited the envy of the Dutch, who in the year 1665, returned, and after successfully attacking the English, again took possession of it.

After this there occurred long and bitter struggles between the English and the Dutch, and some very hard fighting and very clever tactics were exhibited by both sides. Scarcely twelve months had elapsed before the English were again in possession, but in 1673 the Dutch again captured the place from the English. Finally Captain—afterwards Sir Richard—Munden, R.N., succeeded in driving out the Dutch, and recovering possession for Great Britain, since which time it has remained a portion of the British Empire.

The East India Company being at last well established in possession, governed the island wisely and well. They spent enormous sums of money on fortifications, barracks, maintaining a strong garrison, making roads, water-works, and in many other ways for the improvement and development of the place. Their doings and proceedings, as described in the local records and various published accounts of St. Helena, are most interesting, but too voluminous to quote at any length in this paper. Some of the Company's regulations were exceedingly quaint, inasmuch as lawyers were not permitted to remain on the island lest they should encourage litigation, and Quakers also for some reason or other were turned away. The chaplains were not over-satisfactory, and the pay of one of them had to be stopped in order to bring him back to a right frame of mind, when he refused to pray in the Church for the Governor and Council, on the ground that in his opinion they were not worth praying for.

Slavery was permitted, and slaves were usually sold by public auction at prices varying from £40 to £150 each. Punishments were severe, and any slave merely striking a white person was put to death. Other offenders were punished by hanging alive in chains, by hot sealing wax dropped on the naked skin, and by cutting off hands and ears. In 1832, however, the Company entirely abolished slavery at a cost of £28,000.

The garrison on two occasions mutinied, causing serious trouble and loss of life, in one instance killing the Governor, but eventually

it redeemed the good character which it obtained in 1795, when part of it was temporarily sent to the Cape to assist in troubles there with the Dutch, and again in 1805, when it afforded a reinforcement of 260 men to assist General Beresford's expedition against Buenos Aires in South America. The Company held the island for 182 years, and in the year 1833 its government reverted to the Crown.

To the student of nature St. Helena has a most profound interest. The time occupied in its formation, the manner of that formation, and the time necessary for assuming its present size and shape, together with its unique indigenous flora and fauna, are all points of the deepest interest. It is wholly volcanic, consisting of ancient basalts, lavas, laterite beds, and other volcanic products. It now measures about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles wide, with an indented coast line of about 30 miles, and has an area of about 80,000 acres. Its exterior is mountainous and rugged, and bounded by almost inaccessible precipices from 500 to 2,000 ft. in height.

A high central ridge of a semi-circular form, having a maximum altitude of 2,700 ft., divides the island into two portions. That on the south, known as "Sandy Bay," has the shape of a huge bowl or crater, four miles in diameter, with one of its sides broken away. On the north and west of the ridge the ground slopes gradually away at  $8^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$ , and terminates at the coast line in almost perpendicular cliffs, which have been caused by the erosive action of the sea. A mile out from the coast there exists shallow water, sixty to seventy fathoms deep, but beyond that no bottom is reached at a depth of 250 fathoms, and between St. Helena and Africa there is a depth of 2,860 fathoms, while on the other side, between it and South America, there is almost a similar depth.

This northern and western portion of the island is built up of alternating layers of very compact, highly basaltic lava, laterite or volcanic mud baked red, ashes and cinders; at least sixty or seventy distinct layers can be counted, and if each of these volcanic outbursts took place, in accordance with Dr. Piazzi Smyth's estimate, once in a century, this evidence alone points to a very long period of time, particularly taking also into consideration the deep, water-worn valleys or gorges with which the whole is intersected.

This part of the island is typical of those oceanic volcanos such as "Palma" of the Canaries, "St. Paul's Island" in the Indian Ocean, and others which Sir Charles Lyell describes as follows:—

Every crater must almost invariably have one side much lower than all the others—viz., that side towards which the prevailing winds never

blow, and to which therefore showers of dust and scoriae are rarely carried during eruptions. There will always be one point on this lowest side more depressed than all the rest, by which, in the event of a partial submergence, the sea may enter as often as the tide rises, or as often as the wind blows from that quarter.<sup>1</sup>

The "Sandy Bay" crater, from which this part of the island originated, is in itself more or less unstratified and confused. It shows evidence of having been, in the long distant past, rent by subterranean force, and the fissures filled with molten lava from below, which, being of a harder nature than the adjacent formation, have weathered away at a slower rate and given rise to numberless dikes which intersect the crater, and to which have been given the local names of "Lot," "Lot's Wife," "The Ass's-ears," and "The Chimney."

The eastern portion of the island is different, and is formed of layers of lava, equally numerous, but much more felspathic in character, which have evidently been ejected from some crater, the position of which it is difficult to locate. The grey-coloured layers of volcanic mud separating these felspathic lava beds contain "pyrolusite" or binoxide of manganese, an ore considerably rich in metal, but as yet it is not known if it exists in sufficient quantity, or if the expense would justify its being mined for exportation. No other metal, except a small amount of iron ore, has as yet been discovered in the island.

"The Barn Rock" illustrates an interesting instance of upheaval, and "High Knoll" is a type of several small lateral volcanic cones; "The Waterfall" too, is a very good example of an extinct "solfatara." There is no sign anywhere of any recent volcanic action or of any slow cooling. The interior of the island is covered to the extent of about 15,000 acres with a rich alluvial productive soil, derived from decomposing lavas and other volcanic products.

It is impossible to compute with any accuracy what may be the age of St. Helena. It may be tens of thousands of years or more, but without doubt a vast period of time has been necessary to build it up, and then to wear it away to its present size by the erosive and denuding action of the sea and atmospheric and climatic agencies. It was certainly at one time twice as large both as regards area and altitude as it is now. Continental land may or may not have previously occupied the site, but be that as it may, the island owes none of its peculiarities to a former union with any

<sup>1</sup> *Manual of Elementary Geology.* By Sir Charles Lyell, p. 513.

continent or other distant land, and there can be no manner of doubt that the ocean swept over the site at the time when the "Sandy Bay" volcano first commenced to be active.

Another reason for placing St. Helena amongst the oldest land on the face of the globe is found in its remarkable insular indigenous flora and fauna, the origin as well as the partial extinction of which point to long periods of time, as well as to probable changes of climate.

Darwin, Huxley, Hooker, Wallace and others have all been sorely puzzled as to the origin of the indigenous flora and fauna of St. Helena. Sir Joseph Hooker says regarding the flora :—

Neither geological considerations, nor botanical affinity, nor all these combined, have yet helped us to a complete solution of this problem, which is at present the *bête noire* of botanists. Oceanic islands are, in fact, to the naturalist what comets and meteorites are to the astronomer ; and even that pregnant doctrine of the origin and succession of life, which we owe to Darwin, and which is to us what the spectrum analysis is to the physicist, has not proved sufficient to unravel the tangled phenomena.<sup>1</sup>

There are seventy-seven different kinds of these remarkable indigenous plants, comprising trees, shrubs, flowering plants and twenty-six kinds of ferns, fifty of which are absolutely peculiar to St. Helena, not being found in any other part of the world, and as Sir Joseph Hooker says, cannot be regarded as very close specific allies of any other plants at all.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to the native flora, upwards of one thousand other different kinds of plants grow and flourish in the island, all of them imported by some means or another from different parts of the world. There are oak, eucalyptus, fir, Norfolk pine, willow, cypress, bamboo, olive, cotton, tobacco, castor-oil, cayenne pepper, sugar cane, coffee, tea, indigo, aloes (*Fourcroya gigantea*), medicinal aloe, sansevieria, New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), lemon grass, grape, peach, banana, cherimoya, pine-apple, mango, tamarind, lboquat, guava, grenadilla, date, papaw, fig, mulberry, lemon, prickly-pear, potato, sweet-potato, carrot, cabbage, yam, artichoke, pumpkin, turnip, radish, peas, beans, watercress, roses, geraniums, fuchsias, camellias, jasmine, cannas, hydrangea, gorse, blackberry, everlastings, varieties of grass, ferns, and many others.

The usual domestic animals such as horses, donkeys, cows, goats, sheep, pigs, dogs, cats, as well as rats, mice and lizards, have all

<sup>1</sup> "Insular Floras," Dr. Hooker, *Proceed., Brit. Assoc.*, Nottingham, 1863. *Journal of the Linnean Society*, vol. xiii. p. 563, 1873.

<sup>2</sup> *Island Life.* By Alfred Russel Wallace.

been imported, and thrive well. There is one indigenous land bird (*Ægialitis Sanctæ-Helenæ*), a small variety of plover known as the "wire bird;" other birds have been imported, viz.:—pheasant, partridge, pigeon, dove, averdevat, Java sparrow, African canarie, mynah, and cardinal. The sea birds include the tropic bird, man-of-war bird, and various kinds of tern.

There are no fresh-water fish, but no less than seventy-five different kinds of marine fish are found in great quantities, some seventeen of which are entirely peculiar to the place, and have not been found elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> Most of the fish are suitable for food and are very good eating, such as mackerel, albicore, mullet, old wife, jack, silver-fish, soldier, bull's-eye, yellow-tail, conger eel, cavalley, five-finger and several kinds of shellfish. There are also sharks, dolphins and flying fish.

There are twenty-nine species of land shells, seven of which have been introduced, two of which are doubtful, and twenty of which are truly indigenous, and have not been found elsewhere. Thirteen of these latter appear to be now extinct, being found only in a dead state on the surface of the ground where the native vegetation has disappeared. Amongst these latter is the very remarkable large land snail (*Bulimus auris vulpina*) which is so highly prized by collectors, and several smaller *bulimi* and *succinea*, but several beautiful amber-like species of the latter are still found in a living state feeding on the native plants on the high land.

The coleoptera, or beetles, of St. Helena are extremely interesting, particularly the nearly extinct large, black *carabus* (*Haplothorax Burchellii*), also greatly valued by collectors. The total number of species observed is 203, but seventy-four of these have doubtless been introduced by human agency. The remaining 129 are truly aborigines, and with the exception of one are found nowhere else on the globe.

Mr. Wallace says,

That as they mainly represent species which are specially attached to certain groups of plants, we may be sure that the plants were there long before the insects could establish themselves. However ancient, then, is this insect fauna, the flora must be more ancient still.<sup>2</sup>

Of termites or white ants, spiders, crickets, grasshoppers, butterflies, moths and other creatures of this kind, St. Helena has its share, some of them being indigenous to the island.

<sup>1</sup> Proceed. Zoological Soc., London, 26 March, 1868, and April 1869. Dr. Gunther.

<sup>2</sup> *Island Life.* By Alfred Russel Wallace.

St. Helena in the past has rendered great and valuable service to the British Empire, which, indeed, without it could never have so successfully built up her trade or acquired her possessions abroad. The Cape was neither available nor suitable, and for two and a half centuries St. Helena served as a place of call for the great fleet of British sailing ships trading with all parts in the East, to refit and to refresh their scurvy-stricken, worn out, and often mutinous crews, when it was impossible to make long voyages without a break.

In 1676-7 the celebrated astronomer Halley took up his abode there for making valuable observations, and again in 1761 Dr. Maskelyn and Mr. Waddington visited it for the purpose of observing a transit of Venus. Somewhat more recently the British Government found it of the greatest value as a residence for Napoleon, who, with his suite, arrived at the island on board of H.M.S. *Northumberland*, commanded by Admiral Sir George Cockburn, on October 15, 1815. Napoleon spent his first night on shore in Jamestown in the same house which had previously been occupied for a day or two by the Duke of Wellington, when, as Sir Arthur Wellesley, he was on his way home from India. The day following his arrival Napoleon visited Longwood, and on the way when passing "The Briars," the residence of a Mr. Balcombe, an island merchant, he expressed a wish to reside there, and accordingly he occupied a portion of the house called "The Pavilion," for about two months until the "Old House" at Longwood was ready to receive him.<sup>1</sup> Napoleon finally removed to Longwood "Old House," and in due course his custodian, Sir Hudson Lowe, arrived on April 14, 1816, and took up his residence at "Plantation House," which was usually occupied by the Governor. The island garrison was largely augmented, and war-ships were stationed around the coast. Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe did not agree very well,<sup>2</sup> and the former had not a happy time at St. Helena; his only diversion seemed to be rat hunting, but the statement that he killed seventeen rats in his bedroom can scarcely be credited.

Longwood "Old House" was only intended as a temporary residence, and the erection of a large and commodious house suitable for Napoleon and his suite was commenced soon after his arrival. It was near the "Old House," and Napoleon daily watched its progress, and remarked that he would never occupy it. He never

<sup>1</sup> *Recollections of the Emperor Napoleon I.* By Mrs. Abell.

<sup>2</sup> *The Last Phase.* By Lord Rosebery.

did! He lived at Longwood for five and a half years, and died in the "Old House" on May 5, 1821. Four days afterwards he was buried with the highest military honours, in a quiet, peaceful, grassy valley near "Huts Gate." His body remained there for nearly twenty years, when, in October 1840, it was exhumed and conveyed to France on board the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, under the command of Prince de Joinville. It was placed in the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris, where it now rests, in accordance with the expressed wish of Napoleon. In 1858 the French Government purchased Longwood "Old House" and "The Tomb," and spent a very large sum of money on their restoration.

For about twenty-five years, from 1840 to 1865, the island rendered very special service to the Empire, and to the cause of humanity as well, during the suppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa. Numerous captured slave ships with their human freights were sent to the island, where the former, after a fair trial before the Vice-Admiralty Court established for the purpose, were generally condemned and broken up, and the latter, many thousands of miserable human beings, were clothed, fed, restored to health, and afterwards sent on to suitable employment in the West Indian Colonies.

Again, quite recently, it served the requirements of the Empire in providing a safe place for the custody of Dinizulu and other Zulu chiefs; and again, during the recent South African war, the Imperial Government used it for the safe-keeping of General Cronje and some 6,000 Boer prisoners of war who surrendered to Lord Roberts. The island is now one of the important stations for the "All-British" telegraph cable between Great Britain and her South African, Eastern, and Australasian possessions. This cable was constructed recently by the Eastern Telegraph Company at a cost of £3,500,000. It touches at St. Vincent, Madeira, Ascension Island, St. Helena, the Cape, Durban, Mauritius, Rodriguez, and the Cocos Islands, and is intended eventually to touch at Gibraltar and Sierra Leone instead of the two first mentioned stations.

A few weeks ago, on October 29, 1906, the British garrison stationed on the island was taken away, and for the first time in its history St. Helena has been left defenceless and practically abandoned, the only military item remaining there now being a couple of French soldiers in charge of Longwood "Old House" and the Tomb of Napoleon. Thus, one of the most valuable

and strategic naval positions of the British Empire is placed at the mercy of any foreign Power, and a vast amount of valuable public property, including fortifications, barracks, offices, roads and waterworks, left uncared for, to fall into ruin. The British colonists there, some 4,000 in number, including 200 whites, are also in consequence reduced to the verge of starvation, with the certain prospect of seeing their property daily degenerate more and more in value. The inhabitants may be able to some extent to occupy themselves in local industries, such as curing fish for the South American and South African markets, the cultivation of certain plants, such as the aloe (*Fourcroya gigantea*) and the New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), the fibres from which realise from £32 to £35 per ton in the English market.<sup>1</sup> Coffee also, a sample of which, grown at St. Helena, and shown at the Great (1851) Exhibition in London, obtained the first prize for quality; cotton, olives, tobacco, lemon grass, all of which grow freely in the island, could be cultivated, though the production would necessarily be limited owing to the small area of available land. The cultivation of New Zealand flax has already been commenced, but it is quite out of the power of the inhabitants to carry on undertakings of this kind, as they have neither the necessary capital to enable them to do so, nor the time to wait until a return could result. Great Britain by this abandonment must suffer considerable loss of prestige both in the east and the south, as well as nearer home; and should the island fall into the hands of a hostile Power whose garrison it could easily support for any length of time without external aid, it would be a matter of extreme difficulty and great expense, notwithstanding modern methods and weapons, to regain it, and as in time of war it would be a simple matter to block the Suez Canal and to destroy the only two other telegraphic lines, both of which pass through foreign countries, Great Britain would be completely cut off from her possessions in South Africa, the Far East, and Australasia.

In view of this, it is clear that St. Helena at any cost should be saved and retained for Imperial purposes. The general opinion of those competent to know has always been that it should be made into a permanent naval station in place of the comparatively useless little Island of Ascension. In the meantime a small garrison should be kept there to save valuable public property from going quite to ruin, and the colonists may not unreasonably expect

<sup>1</sup> Captain Pooley, meeting of Incorporated Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, October 1906.

the Imperial Government to make an annual grant for the purpose of encouraging and assisting local industries.

*The Paper was illustrated by Lantern Views showing the position of St. Helena, line of "All British" cable, geological formation, indigenous flora and fauna, general scenery, scenery associated with Napoleon, the Zulu chiefs, and the Boer prisoners.*

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## APPENDIX.

There is a model of St. Helena in the Rotunda at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, which is open to the public generally during day-light.

A collection of samples of the various rocks, minerals, and soils found at St. Helena is in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge.

A collection of dried plants, especially the Indigenous, or Native Plants, from St. Helena is in the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, partly made by the celebrated traveller, Dr. Burchell, in 1805-10, and partly of more recent date.

A collection of the Marine Fishes from St. Helena, together with some of the Birds and Insects, is at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, W.

Literature relating to St. Helena can be found in the excellent Library of the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

## DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.) observed that the moment was particularly opportune for discussing the question of the future of St. Helena. It was his good fortune a few years ago to land on that island, and filled as he was with the associations connected with the last years of the great conqueror of Europe, he naturally took the deepest interest in the visit. It was his privilege to stand in the room where Napoleon died, to see the beautiful piece of sculpture that had been placed in the chamber to mark that spot, and also to gaze on the ground where his remains lay for twenty years before they were conveyed to the Invalides in Paris. There were, however, other points connected with the island which could not be forgotten. Until the opening of the Suez Canal St. Helena was a very important point in connection with our trade with India. On the table in that room was a framed picture done by a lady friend of his some fifty years ago, who was coming home with her

husband from India. It represented the harbour in front of Jamestown, which was filled with vessels, and the island in other respects appeared to be in a flourishing condition. It was now the misfortune of St. Helena to be considered as no longer occupying her former important position under the conditions of modern warfare. The unfortunate inhabitants who still remain in the island (although greatly reduced in number) are in a serious condition of poverty in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops on whose favours they principally depended for a source of livelihood. Now, looking at all the circumstances, he was one of those who felt that St. Helena should not be allowed to go down, down, down, until she was no longer worth retaining. "Ocean's Queen should not abandon Ocean's children." We prided ourselves on belonging to an Empire on whose dominions the sun never sets, and he thought we ought to protect and safeguard the smallest portions of that Empire as well as the larger and more important ones. The brilliant writer, orator and imperialist—the author of "The Last Phase,"—has had his vivid and sympathetic imaginations powerfully touched by portraying the scene of Napoleon's captivity and death. I hoped we might have seen him with us this afternoon. In answer to my personal invitation he writes to me :—

38 Berkeley Square, W: November 26, 1906.

My dear Sir Frederick Young,—I am very sorry to say that it is impossible for me to attend Mr. Melliss' lecture, as I am engaged to be in Norfolk on that day.

Yours truly,  
ROSEBERY.

The lecture had been most interesting, valuable, and useful. As representing that large and influential meeting he ventured to raise his voice in an urgent appeal to the Government to take a sympathetic view of the case of this island on sentimental, humanitarian, historical and political grounds. It was quite possible that in the whirligig of time existing conditions might undergo a change, just as the conditions had undergone a change in the past, and he earnestly urged that we ought to retain in efficiency the island of St. Helena for future generations of the British race, and that we should always be able to say "this is part of our British land," not only on account of the past, but in case of some future conditions of the world's history, of its being once more required as a *Place d'armes*; and as one of the useful outposts of the British Empire. He had to announce that Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had kindly forwarded six copies of the report of 1884 by Sir D. Morris

on the Agricultural Resources of St. Helena under cover of the following letter :—

Downing Street : November 27, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you six copies of a report furnished by Mr. (now Sir D.) Morris in 1884 on the Agricultural Resources of St. Helena, which has been reprinted in consequence of many applications for copies.

Lord Elgin understands that a lecture on St. Helena is shortly to be delivered to members of the Institute : and for this reason he thinks that the accompanying copies of the Report may be of interest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. ANTROBUS.

The Secretary : Royal Colonial Institute.

This was a proof that the Colonial Office appeared to have taken special notice of this meeting ; and was also, he trusted, evidence of an inclination to look sympathetically at the case of St. Helena and its people.

The Hon. M. H. HICKS BEACH, M.P., stated that he happened to be an officer in a regiment of militia that was sent out to St. Helena to look after prisoners at the time of the Boer war. He was thus engaged for about fifteen months, and though he was not sorry to get away to more active pursuits, yet he had very pleasant recollections of the island and its inhabitants, which had been vividly brought before him by the interesting Paper. He could corroborate a great many of Mr. Melliss' observations. At the same time, he would not advise anybody who wished to find sport in strange lands to go to St. Helena, unless perhaps he was particularly fond of rat-hunting, for rats existed in very large quantities, and he was inclined to think that the statement that Napoleon killed seventeen rats in his bedroom in one night was perhaps not very far short of the truth. He himself had been on several rat-hunting parties, and on one occasion the bag was between two and three hundred rats. The immediate question was the present condition and future of the island. It was undoubted that, as had been shown, St. Helena had in the past been of valuable service to the Empire, and was therefore worthy of consideration by everybody who valued the Empire. Its inhabitants were just as proud of belonging to the British race as ourselves. He remembered talking to some of the natives, and asking, "Are you St. Helenans, or what?" "Oh, yes," they said, "we are St. Helenans, but we are also English," and they felt just as proud of belonging to the

Empire as ourselves. The Government had lately decided to remove the British garrison from the island, the view being, he supposed, that St. Helena was no longer of any strategic importance. He should be the last person to dictate any policy as to the strategic value of St. Helena as compared with other places, but he might point out that the island of Ascension, which was about 800 miles distant, and was very barren and, he believed, possessed no inhabitants of its own, had been for many years used as a naval base. It was practically a man-of-war. There were naval officers and a few seamen there, and the island had an harbour which had by no means the same facilities for shipping as St. Helena. It was, he thought, worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to abandon Ascension and develop St. Helena instead as a real naval base. If we must give up one of the two, he thought Ascension was the one to be given up. It was to be remembered that a considerable sum of money was spent as the direct result of the garrison being at St. Helena. The cost of its up-keep last year, he believed, amounted to £35,000, and a large proportion of that money was, of course, spent entirely on the island, and a great many of the inhabitants really lived upon it. The soldiers bought their produce, in the shape of vegetables, fish, and the like. In the last year or two he had received some piteous letters from the inhabitants, and had seen letters to other people in the same strain, pointing out the grievous state of things which would occur when the troops left unless the Government did something to help them. He was told there was a large number of people out of work, while there was a great necessity for labour for repairing roads, telephones, and the like, which had all been kept up by the military in the past, but there was no money to pay for these necessary repairs. It was no easy thing to develop industries when the poorer classes were by no means ambitious, and had perhaps carried out the doctrine of letting the morrow look after itself. It was obvious in this state of things, and when the people who possessed capital were remarkably few, that a considerable time must elapse before any industry could be started. It had been proposed to revive the flax industry. That was tried some years ago, but unfortunately proved a failure, the milling machinery being put in the wrong place. Of course this would make people rather chary in putting money into such enterprises again. He thought the Government might, at any rate, give a grant of money which would be sufficient to keep up the roads and telephones in a proper state of repair, and that they might also send out an expert from

New Zealand or elsewhere to inquire into the practicability of starting the flax industry; and also, if necessary, guarantee a certain sum of money if private individuals were prepared to start the industry itself.

Admiral the Hon. Sir EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G., thought that if we acted at all on sentiment, or had any regard to history, we should never dream of giving up St. Helena. It seemed we had a Governor there, but how long he would stay when, as appeared to be inevitable, the people were reduced to starvation, no one could say. It had been suggested there were industries which might be prosecuted with success, but success in these matters depended on capital, and everybody would not go out of the way to provide it. As had been mentioned in the lecture, St. Helena was still in a certain sense a very valuable place, being one of the bases for the All-British cable to the Cape. Some years ago we were making a great fuss about such a cable, and now practically we had got it. It seemed therefore extraordinary we should leave St. Helena in a defenceless position so that a solitary cruiser might suddenly appear there, seize the cable-house, and destroy the cable. It seemed a kind of tempting of Providence. We seemed to have a great idea at present of shaking off Imperial responsibilities, especially if they were a great distance away. He did not think that was the way the Empire was built up. He was not speaking from a party point of view, for he was aware that the last Government did a great deal in the way of withdrawing garrisons from the West Indies and elsewhere, and although some reduction might have been justified perhaps, he thought that to remove them with one "courageous stroke of the pen" was much more courageous than wise. He might remark that with powerful vessels such as we had now there was no difficulty in getting to St. Helena at any time. Speaking generally, Ascension was an absolutely barren rock. As a coaling station he could not see any advantage in Ascension over St. Helena. The late Sir William Hewett, who had had great experience of the West Coast of Africa, had always advocated the abandonment of Ascension and making St. Helena a naval establishment. He did think, from the Imperial point of view, St. Helena ought not to be abandoned. A very small number of men would be sufficient to keep the guns in order, and they would spend a sum of money that would be of great use to the inhabitants.

Mr. A. G. WISE stated that the authorities at St. Helena were at their wits' end to know what to do to cope with the prevalent distress. He understood the Governor had offered a penny for

every rat's tail that was produced at Government House during the next three months, but when expedients like this failed, what was going to be done for the inhabitants? Would not the Imperial Government step in and help them? The meeting had heard of the valuable services St. Helena had rendered to the Empire in the past, and on this ground alone the people deserved great sympathy. The case of the cattle owners had been brought under the notice of the Imperial Government. In 1887 they were advised to import stock from England, and at their own expense they imported some valuable cattle. These they now had on their hands. Lord Elgin had informed the St. Helena Committee that the question of compensation had been referred to the Army Council, and we must sincerely hope they would see their way to do something in the matter. It appeared from the statements made in Parliament by Mr. Winston Churchill, that no less than £35,000 had been spent annually on this garrison of 100 men; and he would urge the Government to grant some of that money towards the relief of the inhabitants. When it was known that the repairs to the roads had been abandoned for want of funds, it might be realised that it was imperative to grant financial aid, which should be given promptly to allow of the starting of relief works. The whole situation, in the opinion of persons on the spot, was considered to be most serious, and the outlook alarming. Unless the Imperial Government recognised its responsibilities in a truly liberal spirit, and did so without much further delay, St. Helena would in all probability become a mere derelict rock in the ocean.

Mr. B. R. BALFOUR, who stated that some years ago he spent four months in St. Helena in the capacity of lay reader, earnestly endorsed the plea that the island should not be abandoned. The telegraph station, at least, had to be protected, and the island should not be left to be recaptured as it had been in the past. He might mention that he used to meet the Boer prisoners of war, and that one or two of the Boer officers spoke to him in enthusiastic terms about the climate of the island. The island had been almost denuded of wood in some parts to supply the garrison and the Boer prisoners with fuel, and he would suggest that something might be done in the way of planting to make good the damage. He thought the present meeting proved the great value of the Royal Colonial Institute. It showed we had a society ready at hand to take up the cause of any Colony however small or remote.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and to the chairman.

## SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 11, 1906, when a Paper on "The Colonial Press" was read by Mr. Arthur W. a'Beckett, F.J.I., Past President of the Institute of Journalists and the Newspaper Society.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 24 Fellows had been elected, viz., 8 Resident, 16 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :

*Rt. Hon. Lord Armstrong, Otto Beit, E. T. Boxall, George Grey, John Bromhead Matthews, John C. Melliss, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Captain Samuel Mugford, Montague Stopford.*

### Non-Resident Fellows :

*Herbert Acton-Adams (New Zealand), Francis William Vaughan (Zanzibar), Henry Denton (Transvaal), Edward S. Dorning (Gold Coast Colony), Frederick L. Dwyer, B.A., A.M.Inst. C.E. (Cape Colony), His Honour Judge J. A. Forin (British Columbia), William T. Forsyth (Cape Colony), Alexander Gault (Fiji), Henry H. Hennah (Falkland Islands), Major Wm. Hussey-Walsh (Cape Colony), Ivor Lewis (Gold Coast Colony), Hon. Ernest A. P. Molesworth (New Zealand), Hon. Charles Wm. J. Palmer, M.L.C. (Orange River Colony), Walter Seth Smith (New Zealand), Hon. Andrew J. Thynne, M.L.C. (Queensland), John F. B. Vandeleur (Canada).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN explained that he had been called upon to preside in the place of his friend and fellow-Councillor, Mr. Vaughan Morgan, who was suffering from the prevailing complaint of influenza. Mr. a'Beckett was a gentleman who for a long period of years had been associated with the Press and was in every way fully qualified to enlighten the meeting on the subject of his paper.

Mr. Arthur W. a'Beckett then read his Paper on

## THE COLONIAL PRESS.

It has been said that when half a dozen Britons find themselves together on an all but uninhabited island, if they can but get an

introduction to one another, they immediately form a club. Later on, any event of apparent importance is celebrated by a public dinner. If this be true, I believe that the third thing that would be done would be the institution of a paper. The love for journalism is not confined to the Mother Country, but is universal. The Press of the United Kingdom is a little older perhaps than the Press of the Colonies; and the reason is not difficult to discover. The Colonies are offshoots of the Mother Country, and consequently the branches are a little younger than the parent root. Some of these branches have been grafted in soil beyond the seas and flourish exceedingly. The Press of the Empire is in a condition of transition. A generation ago people of British nationality were wont to leave their opinions to the journals of the day. With, possibly, the solitary exception of the weather, every topic of importance received its impression from the paper of the partisan. Some were satisfied to follow the lead of the *Standard* and the *Herald*. Men with more liberal views pinned their faith to the *Morning Post* and, later on, the *Daily Telegraph*, and others thought with the *Chronicle* and the *Daily News*. Perhaps the paper which was most largely quoted was the *Times*, representing, more or less, the Government of the moment. We in England have been accustomed to regard our own Press of Fleet Street and its immediate neighbourhood as the leaders of Imperial Journalism. We may be right, but there is a growing doubt whether our estimate of our own importance is absolutely correct. Speaking as a journalist of some forty years' service, for I began very early, when I was a boy at school, I cannot help feeling that the time has been reached when the Press of the Mother Country can accept assistance from their Colonial contemporaries rather than afford them support. At the invitation of the American Ambassador I was induced to read 'The Virginians' of Thackeray for a third or fourth time after the lapse of many years, and was surprised to find that the young man from the Colonies was a better patriot, from an Imperial point of view, than his stay-at-home cousins of the Motherland. I am bound to say that I believe that the best traditions of the British Press are sometimes in safer hands in Australia, Canada, India and Africa, than they are in Fleet Street. During the late summer I visited Jamaica and was delighted to find my colleagues of the West Indian Press were as keenly alive to the interests of the Empire in Kingston as in London. And when I attended the Conference of Journalists held in Dublin in September last, I can testify that the delegates from the Colonies convinced their stay-at-home *confrères* that there was

nothing they could learn from them, although they might be able to afford some valuable suggestions.

Before commencing this Paper I put myself into communication with the London representatives of the leading Colonial papers, and I have to acknowledge very gratefully the assistance they kindly afforded me. Although, through my father, who, having three brothers in Australia, naturally took a deep interest in that Commonwealth, I know some Australian papers by repute, I was practically ignorant of the Press outside our seas. So I had to depend upon others rather than draw upon my personal knowledge. I was fortunate to obtain the opinion of a colleague of mine on the Council of the Institute of Journalists, who had attended in his professional capacity the tour made in 1901 by the Heir-apparent in His Majesty's dominions outside the Mother Country. My friend Mr. Joseph Watson wrote to me :

You will be certainly justified if you take the line of high and cordial appreciation in dealing with the Colonial Press as a whole and with our colleagues in all the Britains beyond the seas. Nothing struck me more during the Prince's tour than the splendid manner in which the Colonial Press, notably in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, was upholding the best traditions which some of us in the old country have so much at heart. You have only to look at the files of the *Melbourne Argus*, *Cape Times*, *Christchurch Press*, and a few other leading organs in the principal Colonies, to see how really well things are done, with an almost entire absence of the cheap claptrap that so often does duty for journalistic enterprise nowadays in the Motherland. In India and Canada the conditions are not quite the same, but both in India and Canada you will find plenty of scope for sympathetic eulogy—*vide* the *Times of India* and the *Montreal, Toronto and other Canadian newspapers*. In South Africa the trend is for even greater efficiency combined with culture. The other day the *Cape Times* required an assistant editor, and it was stipulated that he must be the graduate of a university. A brilliant young Scotchman with the necessary qualification secured the appointment.

I need scarcely say I was greatly gratified by the receipt of this letter, as I knew the writer was one who had absolutely no bias in favour of Colonial papers compared with those of the Motherland. And what my friend the Senior Hon. Secretary of the Institute of Journalists wrote to me has been entirely confirmed by those with whom I have come into contact during the performance of my self-imposed and very pleasant labour. The London representatives to whom I have referred have shown me the greatest good-will. Some of them are Englishmen who have never quitted England. They

have been selected to watch over the fortunes of the papers they represent simply on the score of their professional acumen. I have been greatly struck by the delightful spirit of camaraderie and absolute absence of jealousy distinguishing them.

In the Motherland we have two Press organisations—the Newspaper Society and the Institute of Journalists. I am a past President of both associations, and we have found that these associations have done much good in drawing class nearer class. So far we have not been able to make much way with our Colonial brethren. It is true that the Institute of Journalists has many Colonial members, but nothing like the number that could join if they would. It may be worthy of consideration later on if a Conference of the Imperial Press should not be held on the lines of the gatherings organised by the Bureau de la Presse Internationale which had been held in most of the capitals on the Continent. I need scarcely say that were such an organisation proposed I would put my humble services heartily at the disposal of the organisers. The meeting might be held year after year in the principal cities of the Colonies. I am induced to make this suggestion as I see it was proposed by one of the States composing the Australian Commonwealth to invite a body of English editors to visit their splendid country. The plan fell through because the desire to entertain the *Redacteurs en chef* was not unanimous throughout the Commonwealth. At the Conference—the British Imperial Conference of the Press—the Mother Country might be represented by delegates. At the Conference held at Liège last year by the Bureau Internationale de la Presse I was a delegate from England. It may be possible that in the discussion that will follow my paper this proposal may receive consideration.

I have been warned that the task I have set myself, with the kind approval of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, is rather a serious one. A glance at the list of Colonial papers in the Press Directories shows what an enormous number of periodicals are published in His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas. In the time put at my disposal it will be impossible to do more than to glance briefly at the salient points of the Press I find in the various Colonies. As all our brother subjects are of British nationality, I shall take the countries in alphabetical order; so it must be considered that all the countries I mention are first and none of them second.

But before taking the Colonies *seriatim*, perhaps I may refer to a paper in which I am naturally interested, as my father, the late

Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, Metropolitan Police Magistrate and man of letters, was one of its founders, and I myself was closely connected with it for about thirty years. I refer to *Punch*, which represented, and I believe still represents, to a large extent, the Imperial sense of humour. Of course I remember the *Melbourne Punch* (to which my uncle, the late Sir William à Beckett, first Chief Justice of Victoria, was a constant contributor) and the *Sydney Punch*, on whose staff there were other members of the à Beckett family. *Punch* was produced in 1841, and soon there were imitations in various parts of the world. After sixty-five years it is interesting to test the conditions of the British wit market, especially as, according to some of our American cousins, we are said to be losing our sense of the humorous. One of my friends, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, for many years made *Punch* his special study, so I referred to him, asking him to tell me how comic papers were progressing in the Colonies. It is interesting to note that our own *Punch*, by his second title, *The London Charivari*, admits that, after all, he is only an English copy of a French original. My friend writes as follows :—

“ The *Melbourne Punch* calls itself *Punch* and speaks of its prototype as the *London Punch*, which might be considered by the English proprietors an antipodean audacity of a delightful kind. But the paper is a general paper with its serious mining articles, ‘The Markets,’ &c., politics seriously considered, and with displayed advertisements on every page. The copy dated November 12, 1903, was numbered 2520 Vol. XCX., the size of the *London Black and White*.”

From time to time I have seen the *Melbourne Punch* myself, and it has occurred to me that the paper, from being entirely comic, has adopted some of the features of the *World*, giving articles of a fashionable character, such as descriptions of weddings and balls.

It appears that in India the old idea remains. Mr. Spielmann continues :—

“ The *Parsee Punch* is a true *Punch* with title engraved by Miles & Co., Peterborough Court, London. It has speaking Parsee interpretations of *Punch* cartoons, such as General Fevrier turned traitor, no English date and the only English text consisting of the advertisements of Holloway’s Pills.”

Then my friend refers to the *Sydney Punch* and the *Queensland Punch*. The titles of both these are drawn by English artists. So Mr. Spielmann’s Colonial list of comic papers ends. It will

be noticed that it was in Australia that humour chiefly flourished half a century ago, and I venture to suggest that the cause may be that my father's brothers, the aforesaid Sir William, Thomas Turner à Beckett and Arthur Martin à Beckett, the first of Melbourne and the others of Sydney, settled in the Commonwealth. Before they left England, and while yet with my father in Westminster School, they started various comic papers—amongst others the *Censor* and *Figaro in London*. It may be, and I believe was, the *vis comica* of William, Thomas Turner, and Arthur Martin à Beckett, backed up by the support of my father, Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, in England that kept the tone of humour alive in Australia in the forties and fifties of the last century.

Dealing with Australia, I may say that I have been told that, owing to the small population—some 4,000,000 in all—of the States, the actual circulation of the newspapers does not run to the immense figures with which we are familiar in England. Still it is no uncommon thing to find the leading journals run up to 50,000, 60,000, 80,000, and even 100,000. Politically they are all on party lines, and it is the old battle cry of Free Trade and Protection. Protectionist papers are in the majority. For the working classes are protectionists and the bulk of newspapers cater for the majority. Amongst the most influential newspapers—and each State of the Commonwealth is admirably represented under this category, though it is obviously impossible to enumerate—the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Melbourne Argus* happen to be Free Traders. Outside this leading issue, and when questioned thereon by carpers that are not touched by it, the newspapers conflict quite as much over men as over measures. In name all the Australian papers have become very local. Journalists have grown up in the Colonies and know but little of the outside world. They are practical men trained, many of them, from boyhood in one single Colony or State, and the outside world interests them and their readers, mostly Australian born, in a less degree than was the case with the last generation who were immigrants. A survey of the newspapers of Australia often shows what a slight hold Home, or European, or American affairs have got in the Commonwealth. This is unfortunate, for the Australian outlook becomes restricted to its own big goose. (To its own big gooseberry.) The advent of Imperial Federation ought to widen the views and opinions of all who approve, and the present-day defect of Australian journalism, therefore, should soon be remedied. One great party in the Commonwealth—the Labour party—although able to control most of

the elections, possesses no special organ of its own of any recognised standing. The Party has powerful champions among the Protectionist newspapers, and they exercise a beneficent and restraining influence over some of the crude propositions which are often put forth by the Labour Unionists. For instance, there is a law of copyright in the Colonies which gives the newspaper a vested ownership, for a few hours, in the cablegrams from Europe. The Labour Party, though themselves Protectionists, sought to have that copyright abolished in order to enable their small organs to take for nothing the valuable and costly news published in those papers. Another section has been urging their Government to adopt a national service of cablegrams for all the newspapers alike, in order possibly that the country shall be supplied with news of the particular colour that suits the party in office. The substantial journals that are supposed to favour the Protectionists, to which the Labour party belongs, give no encouragement to these demands. The quality of Australian journalism is more safe than brilliant. The writers are hard-headed, practical men, and wild-cat or yellow journals such as we see in America are unknown. There is one paper in Sydney—the *Bulletin*—to which I feel bound to refer—which has a reputation for its personal gossip. It deals with subjects in a way that would stagger a Sunday School teacher or the Editor of the *Times*, but the paper has attained a high reputation for saying what many other people think, though sometimes with a needless supply of colour and of adjectives. The Australian newspapers have been found above the suspicion of bribery, nor has there been any scandal of writers of the money article rigging the market. The Press is believed to be wholly free from outside control of financiers for the purposes of the market. Such is the opinion of an old and respected Australian journalist, to whom I referred in the course of the preparation of this Paper. I was interested to note that a copyright had been obtained for news. This was and now is a burning question in English Pressdom. For any number of years a large number of English newspaper proprietors have been striving to secure a copyright for eight hours for a piece of really unknown information, but the smaller provincial proprietors, who derive much of their news from the telephone with the head office in Fleet Street, have been less enthusiastic on the subject. Of course, one of the difficulties would be the exact definition of news. It is conceivable that should there be an inhabitant at the North Pole, that that Arctic individual might receive the intelligence that Her Majesty the late Queen Anne was

dead as a piece of the most startling and sensational novelty. The difficulty will always commence with the barrier dividing news of the moment from ancient history. Another point that strikes me is the trend towards accepting local events as of far greater importance than the making of history in other parts of the world. This does not prove that Australia is becoming more parochial than the rest of the civilised universe. My friend the late Paul Blouet—so well known in England as a lecturer and author under the *nom de guerre* of Max O'Rell—told me that the Parisians thought more of a man slipping over a piece of orange peel on the Boulevards of Paris than the fall of a kingdom in another part of Europe. When he was acting as London Correspondent for the *Débats* he obtained the information of Mr. Gladstone's final retirement and wired it over to his paper. When he sent in his account he added the expense of the special wire. It was cut out (though subsequently admitted), and the special London correspondent was informed that in future he would not be required to send such information except at his own expense. The readers of the paper were quite satisfied to do without it. So it is not only in Australia that parochial news is the most popular.

Thanks to the kindness of a writer for the *Review of Reviews for Australasia*, I have seen an excellent and most instructive article illustrating the adverse conditions under which the foundations of present-day journalism were laid in New Zealand in the days before the advent of cables and telegraph lines and wireless telegraphy. One of these stories suggested the siege of Paris and the pigeon post. Steamers approaching the coast from Sydney bringing important English and foreign news, liberated, off the Bay of Islands, 120 miles north of Auckland, pigeons carrying long messages previously prepared on thin paper by the purser. When the weather was favourable, the *Star* was able to publish these messages with passenger list, &c., and announce the steamer's approach an hour or two before she reached port. I find that in New Zealand keenness and resource were as conspicuous amongst the pioneers of the Press as the same characteristics were remarkable amongst the early colonists as a body. It is significant that the eight leading newspapers in the Colony to-day are survivals of the early days of New Zealand journalism. They have all grown with the Colony, have weathered the storms which beset its career, and in later years have shared in its ever-increasing prosperity. Although many of the papers of the Mother Country can look back for over a hundred years to the date of their

foundation, there are others that were very prosperous, but have fallen into decay, and then disappeared. I have been supplied with specimens of the New Zealand Press, and I must confess that they are quite up to the Fleet Street standard. One interesting feature in the article to which I have referred in the *Review of Reviews* is the high position attained by the evening papers. The *Auckland Evening Star* has the largest circulation of any daily in the Colony, and I believe the *Wellington Evening Post* comes second. The *Auckland Star* has a daily circulation of about 18,000, rising to 20,000 on Saturdays. These are not large figures from a London point of view, but it must be remembered that Auckland's population is only about 70,000, and Auckland, with its suburbs, is the largest city in the Colony. The illustrated papers are also excellent, and certainly would hold their own with their English-born contemporaries. For a Colony with less than a million inhabitants New Zealand has quite a remarkable number of newspapers. One may attribute this partly to the fact that over 99 per cent. of the population can read and write, and partly to the comparative lack of communication between various parts of the Colony. Of course much has to be done before New Zealand can reproduce the wonderful network of railways which enables the London dailies to circulate all over the kingdom on the day of issue. Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin each support two daily papers—a morning and an evening. Christchurch, the fourth centre, has two rival morning dailies, and each of these runs an evening edition, so that Christchurch supports four papers. These are the chief centres, but almost every little township in the Colony has its local organ—sometimes two papers. In all, there are fifty-two daily papers in New Zealand, forty-nine bi- and tri-weekly, fifty-four weekly and twenty-three monthly (including trade papers). The papers have combined to form a Press Association by arrangement with the Australian Press Association, which receives and distributes to the papers of New Zealand the cable news sent from London to the Australian papers. Thus competition in cable news, and the heavy expense which that would entail, is avoided, and every paper subscribing annually to the Press Association receives in return the whole of the Australian cable service. Provision is also made for papers which cannot afford a full subscription to receive a condensed cable service at a reduced fee. Of course this is the system we have also in the Mother Country, though nowadays the multiplication of Press agencies has prevented the supply of news from

becoming a monopoly in the hands of a solitary syndicate. The cable service, as all readers of Australian papers know, covers a wide range, including everything of importance that appears in the London papers. The chief drawback, I am told, from a New Zealand point of view, is that the cable service is designed primarily for Australian readers, and does not give news affecting New Zealand as much prominence as would be given were the service purely a New Zealand one. I think it a fairly safe prophecy to predict that some day the New Zealand Press Association will have its own cable office in London and supply its own service to the papers of the Colony when the funds will admit.

The leading journals in New Zealand are conducted with marked ability, and give a high tone to the journalism of the Colony. We have excellent authority for believing that "comparisons are odious," so I will not attempt to compare the Press of the Antipodes with the Press of the Mother Country. I may say, however, that accuracy is still regarded in New Zealand as one of the prime virtues in many a first-class paper. After a careful examination of the papers that have been kindly submitted to me, I have found no trace of the "announce one day and correct the next" plan of conveying information. Nor has interviewing reached the rather personal stage at which it has arrived in England. Speaking generally, I think it may be said that New Zealand has good reason to be proud of her Press.

Naturally in a short paper such as this it would be impossible to consider the Colonial Press in great detail. I can only in the time permitted me throw out suggestions as to the result of my researches, which may afford an opportunity for discussion by the experts who have honoured me by their presence on this occasion. Taking Canada, the rise of its excellent and powerful Press has been on much the same lines as the Press of other parts of the Empire. The Press has grown with the people. The prosperity of the one has kept pace with the prosperity of the other. I have noticed in the course of my inquiries that papers outside the British seas when they appear come to stay. In London, as we all know, there are numbers of papers that seem to have come into existence without any prospect of reaching a second volume—I might almost have said a second number. In the days of my journalistic youth I remember—and so did my friend the late Clement Scott—being connected with papers which had the most ephemeral existence. It is within the recollection no doubt of many present that, in Fleet Street itself during the present year,

a daily paper was actually established for only a week. It lasted for exactly six numbers, and then established the appropriateness of its title by joining the majority. This is not an event that often happens in the Colonies. I think I may go so far as to suggest that the short career of the paper to which I have referred has become a record for brevity. During the last eight years it has seemed to me that in proportion to her population Canada has a very large number of prosperous papers. I think I may say that the *Globe*, with a circulation of some 50,000 daily, is the best. There are three or four others in Toronto, but only one English morning paper in Montreal, with a circulation of some 10,000 daily. The next in importance, I should say, are the *Winnipeg Free Press*, and *The Province* of Vancouver, British Columbia. The rest are not of so much importance, and yet would no doubt bear favourable comparison with many provincial papers in England. I hear from an expert that the old country has nothing to learn from the Canadian Press, which is gratifying to my natural, as distinct from my imperial, vanity. It is not unnatural that some of the manners and customs of the neighbours down south should have crossed the Canadian frontier. There is one matter which is certainly deeply interesting to us stay-at-home journalists. The leading Canadian dailies get their British news through New York and through the Canadian Associated Press—which is subsidised by the Canadian Government and is represented by a Canadian in London. I have been told that the Canadian Press is unconsciously developing a strong Nationalist spirit. This is seen in the almost universal advocacy of “protection for Canadian industries.” The Press of Canada, like its politics, is largely influenced if not actually dominated by the manufacturing interest, whose motto is “Canada for the Canadians.” It is a curious fact that while London letters reflecting British opinion go all over the Australian States, India and the United States, I know of no London letter sent to Canada, except to one or two unimportant papers. The space is devoted to local interests rather than to the interests of the British Empire. So I have been told by those who have been connected for many years with the Canadian Press. The papers are, from a journalistic point of view, quite excellent. If there is any fault to find in them, it is the absence of the British bias.

The Indian Press represents more interests than one. The Empire is populated by more than one race, and the European has his rivals in the educated and cultured Mohammedan and Hindu. At times there is a wave of oriental enthusiasm when the Asiatic subject

criticises his brother from the West. But the wave soon expends its force and the sea of politics resumes its normal tranquillity. There are a large number of most excellent English papers in India, and they have engaged the services of some of the very best of our English journalists. It is no new thing to find an editor who has conducted a great English daily with success putting on khaki and leaving Fleet Street for Bombay, Madras or Calcutta. As London is said to be fed by the Provinces, so may the Mother Country be said to lend her most promising children to the Far East to serve an apprenticeship.

Perhaps the *Pioneer* is one of the best and most typical examples of the Anglo-Indian Press. It is a daily paper published in Allahabad in the United Provinces. It is from thirty-two to forty-eight pages, varying as needs require, and about the shape of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This reminds me that one of the best of judges—Sir Douglas Straight—served on the Bench at Allahabad and returned to England to become editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in his native land.

The first eight pages of the *Pioneer* are of reading matter, and the rest of advertisements. The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore is on the same lines. The price of both journals is four annas, or fourpence, and practically both are published by subscription. There is no occasion for a street sale in India, and the public to whom English papers appeal is so limited that circulations are and must remain extremely small as compared with those of this country and some of the Colonies. On the other hand, as may be gathered, advertisements—the staff of life of newspapers—are in a very satisfactory condition. They are fairly plentiful. The editor of an Anglo-Indian paper comforts himself with the knowledge that the whole of his readers are educated and consequently able to appreciate his reasons and eloquence. To a large extent the Anglo-Indian Press appeals to the official classes and those who support them belonging to the English commercial community. The welding of the native and the garrison has yet to be done. The stories of Mr. Rudyard Kipling—many of which, as is well known, made their first appearance in the Anglo-Indian Press—have told us of the relative position of Brown and White. While I was compiling this paper I asked if the predominant race (so far as numbers are concerned) were represented in Anglo-Indian journalism, and was answered in the negative. Until quite recently it was the habit to curb the liberty of the native with the gentle influence of the Government official. Thus the Chairmanship of the Municipal

Council of Calcutta—to which natives could be elected—was invariably entrusted to the Commissioner of Police. However, there is a very strong feeling of Imperial *esprit de corps* in the Anglo-Indian Press. As the motto of the British Government is “Noblesse oblige” so is the motto of the Anglo-Indian Press “pro bono publico.” The Press of India is free from the taint of scandal that has affected other societies of newspapers. Free cultured and patriotic, incorruptible from a Stock Exchange point of view. *Sans peur et sans reproche.*

The Press of Ceylon is flourishing. Some of the local papers were founded in the forties of the last century, and seem sufficiently well established and popular to continue their useful career into the forties of the next century, to pass over the forties of the present. The *Ceylon Observer* is an excellent specimen of this class of paper. Nothing could be better than its editorial and managerial control. Again it appears that the circulation is steady throughout the land. Everyone who can read does read, and it is only the difficulties of distribution that limit the sale, which depends more upon subscribers than chance custom.

The South African Press is rather a large subject, covering as it does Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Rhodesia. I may say at once, without attempting specification in detail, that the enterprise of the managers rivals that of our own newspaper proprietors in the Mother Land. Amongst the old-established dailies are in Cape Colony the *Argus* and the *Times*, and in Natal the *Witness*, *Times*, and *Mercury*. As a specimen of a comparatively new weekly paper I have before me the *Sunday Times*, which has been very kindly sent me, possibly in recognition of my editorship of our own Mother Country *Sunday Times* towards the end of the last century. It is dated Oct. 7, 1906, from Johannesburg, Transvaal, and at that time had only reached its 30th number, and so has not been in existence a twelvemonth. It is described as “a paper for the people,” and certainly deserves the title, as it is suited to all sorts and conditions of men and women. The ladies have a page to themselves, including plates of the most up-to-date stage-obscuring matinée hats. The price is a little high for English ideas, as the cost is threepence. But then the paper consists of sixteen huge pages containing all the features of a London paper. By the way, London is called by the London Special Correspondent “Fogopolis,”—not a bad title for our little village at this season of the year. The tone of the paper is distinctly bright. Under the heading of “Sunday Sallies” the first

lines that attracted my attention were contained in the following paragraph : " Hall Caine's new novel is called ' Drink.' From its title we should hardly think it literature, but merely a leading article." Then again comes the following :

" An English literary critic has recently placed it on record that many of the most eminent men of letters do all their work in bed. Lying comes easiest to them."

Sport is of course very well represented in the *Sunday Times* (which, by the way, has its title printed in two colours) as the news most prominently displayed is concerning the Springboks—whose victory over Durham " quite outclassed " is recorded in type of gigantic dimensions. The cablegram about " British Politics " takes only a quarter of one of the sixteen columns. It is recorded in the heading that a letter has been received from Joe, who is satisfied with Tariff Reform, and that Mr. Hardie has been severely criticised. The leading articles are on the Town Council, the Springboks, and the stopping of betting on Australian racecourses. Even in the London letter the talk is chiefly on sporting matters. But the paper is not entirely devoted to athletics. Short stories, articles on local politics and the customary features of a high-class weekly paper are all there. It is abreast of the moment, having all Saturday's news. Looking at it as an Englishman it seems to be intensely vigorous. But the news editor appears to be more alive to the importance of what is happening on his side of the world than in " Fogopolis." He is quite tolerant and even seems pleased that the *Dreadnought* is a success but, after all, the affairs of the Transvaal and South Africa generally are of first-rate importance, and the doings of the poor old Mother Country are of purely provincial interest. Although a Briton and once the editor of the London *Sunday Times*, I do not find fault with the spirit of our South African contemporary. The Press of the country gives on every side proofs of the vigour of the people. South Africa is still in its first youth, and has no decadents.

Looking at the Press round the world away from the great news centres of Australia, India and Canada, I find evidence everywhere of vigour and activity. In the West Indies the fourth estate is especially well represented. At Kingston, Jamaica, I had the pleasure this spring of making the acquaintance of the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* and the editor of the *Gleaner*. I have to thank them personally for the admirable tone of their papers, especially in regard to myself. They sought every opportunity to extract from my speeches evidence that party politics had nothing

to do with the unity of the Empire—that the ties binding the Mother Country to her daughters were as strong as ever. Because I did my best to circulate this patriotic notion, they were kind enough to call me “a living link of Empire.” In the Straits Settlements the local Press is going strong, everything is well in Hong Kong; in fact, wherever the Union Jack flies, there can be found under its protecting shadow a paper of which a past President of the Institute of Journalists or a past President of the Newspaper Society could be proud.

It would be unjust to leave my brief review of the Colonial Press without a passing reference to the Colonial papers published in London and affecting Colonial readers. It seems strange to me that there should be so few London-made periodicals appealing specially to the inhabitants of His Majesty’s dominions beyond the seas. In France the number is much larger, although, of course, the extent of the French Colonies can bear no comparison with the area of our own. Naturally, as I have recently returned from Jamaica, I am particularly interested in the *West India Committee’s Circular*, an excellent periodical produced under the capable Editorship of Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall. Then there is a paper produced on much the same lines, called *Canada*, which, although born in the land of the roses, is read, I presume, under the shadow of the maple leaves. Lastly, I may mention amongst other weeklies such as the *Canadian Gazette* and the *British-Australasian*, that very excellent and prosperous paper, *South Africa*, which owes its existence to Mr. Edward P. Mathers; started about eighteen years ago with the view of linking the Mother Country to the South African Colonies, it certainly seems to have attained its object. Its founder was connected for some years with the Colonial South African Press before he returned to England to carry what I think may be termed his patriotic project into practical effect. His desire was politically to champion British freedom in South Africa, financially to testify to the value of South African gold-fields for English investments, and to insist upon the field in the South African markets for British manufacturers. Then, quite recently, other papers have sprung up, written, printed and published in England for perusal beyond the seas. As a matter of personal interest to myself, I may mention that the very earliest journalistic venture with which I was connected was a monthly called the *Oriental Budget*, published by Messrs. Saunders, Ottley & Company in the early sixties. I was quite a very young man in the War Office and my duty was to edit and, in fact, write it. It was sent

to India, China and the Colonies. It was so successful that the proprietors grew ambitious, and published it not only in the Colonies but in England. They changed its name from the *Oriental* to the *Literary Budget*, and had the courage—I was nearly saying audacity—to challenge comparison with the *Saturday Review*, then in the heyday of its reputation. Disaster followed, and the *Budget* disappeared from the ken of the Mother Country and the Colonies. It seems to me rather a strange coincidence that I, whose first appearance as a journalist was as a member of the Anglo-Colonial Press, should after a period of many years be renewing my acquaintance with my old associates by reading a Paper upon the subject of the Colonial Press before the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. We always return to our first love—that is a French saying for which I find in my own case an English application.

As I have already suggested, it is impossible for me to enter into close detail anent the subject of this paper. When I had the honour to be President of the Newspaper Society, a body that represented all the principal journalists of the United Kingdom from the *Times* downwards, I had to see a member of the House of Commons relative to a Bill affecting newspaper proprietors. The member was rather pompous, and asked me the value of the enterprise I claimed to represent. I replied 'Roughly about five hundred millions of pounds.' I am glad I said roughly, because the word gave me a margin in accuracy. But I really believe I was to a large extent justified in claiming for the capitalised value of all the papers I had the honour to represent the very large total I proposed for acceptance. If the purely English Press is of the value I have suggested what must be the capitalised value of the Colonial Press? I venture to suggest a very large sum—a colossal sum. The march of education has been more rapid in the Colonies generally than in the Mother Country, and an educated people needs an educated press. I honestly believe that the Colonial Press is equal—I will not venture to say superior or I may be accused of bias on the score of my ancient connection with the *Oriental Budget* to which I have referred—to the Press of the Mother Country. It is sound at the core. The object of our Institute of Journalists, by Royal Charter incorporated to protect and advance the interests of the Press, to make the status of the Press man the status of a scholar and a gentleman, has been pursued in His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas as steadily as we are pursuing it at home. The testimony of my friend Mr. Joseph

Watson with which I commenced this Paper is valuable as the evidence of a journalist who has examined colonial newspapers in the countries in which they have been produced and circulated. In the compilation of this Paper I have had the opportunity afforded by the unrivalled reading room of the Royal Colonial Institute to examine nearly all the leading Colonial papers now in circulation.<sup>1</sup> I have found nothing in the journals that I have read which has given me reason to regret that I belong to the profession of a journalist. The Colonial Press is worthy of the Mother Country. Our brothers of yesterday and our cousins of to-day have carried the sword with honour under the shadow of the Union Jack in the tropics, in the north and in the south, and where the sword has gone with honour the pen has followed without disgrace.

There is one subject that has come across me during my researches in many directions. I refer to the transmission of news through the cable. It has been said that the maker of a people's songs is the maker of national public opinion. The importance of the control of the cable is fully appreciated by the authorities in time of war, and can scarcely be regarded with indifference during the easily interrupted periods of peace. I have suggested that like the French papers according to the late Paul Blouet, many of the Colonial papers are more interested in local matters than in Imperial prospects. I would be the last person in the world to suggest politics in the Royal Colonial Institute, an association which is barred by its rules from descending into the pitiful arena of party wrangles. But the British Constitution requires every subject of His Majesty to be a good citizen and a patriot. I venture to insist that the time has been reached when the strongest union should exist between the Colonies and the Mother Country. I am quoting from a letter I received the other day from a soldier and a statesman when I suggest that "it really looks nowadays as if some of our Colonies are more aware of the necessity of looking ahead than we are at home," and we can scarcely exhort our Colonies to look ahead as a seaman should keep a sharp look out for squalls unless the cables transmit news to the lands beyond the seas without a foreign bias. I frankly admit it is a difficult question, but I am happy to know that when Britons are at the head of affairs in the centres of information British interests are not allowed to suffer. In this respect Australasia has a large and wealthy cable association for the supply of European news, which aims as being as free from bias as the well-known Reuter service in England, and it has

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix

a large network on this side for the collection of news. It does not work for gain; it is purely co-operative like the London Press Association, and as its news is supplied to journals of all political colours, its service is found to be as impartial as it can possibly be made.

In an earlier part of this Paper I have proposed the creation of a society founded in the best interests of intercolonial journalism. It might be called the Guild of the British Imperial Press. It might have the professional motto of "The Pen is mightier than the Sword." There is no reason why, when created, it should not seek affiliation to the Institute of Journalists of the Mother Country. I believe that such a society would have the hearty support of all patriotic newspaper men.

I have already expressed my regret that the vastness of my subject has all but paralysed me. It is easy enough to talk of the Colonial Press in the concrete, but when one comes face to face with the mighty creation of public opinion in that Greater Britain beyond the seas where so many of us have blood relations, the effect is appalling. Even a seasoned journalist like myself is overwhelmed with the majesty of the Colonial Representative of the Imperial Fourth Estate. But at the same time I am filled with a feeling of pride at finding that my colleagues in distant lands are maintaining the dignity of our calling and proving themselves worthy of the title of which we are all so proud, the title of Gentlemen of the Press.

## APPENDIX

### LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c., FILED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

Aborigines' Friend  
Academy  
African World  
Appointments Gazette (Cambridge)  
Athenaeum  
Australian Trading World  
Automobile Club Journal  
Automobile Owner  
Black and White  
Blackwood's Magazine  
Board of Trade Journal  
Britannia  
British and South African Export Gazette

British Australasian  
British Empire Review  
British Trade Journal  
Bulletin of the Imperial Institute  
Canada  
Canadian Gazette  
Capitalist  
Century Illustrated Monthly  
Chamber of Commerce Journal  
Church Missionary Review  
Church Missionary Society Gazette  
Citizen  
Cold Storage  
Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company Market Report  
Colonial Mining News

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Coloniser  
 Commercial Intelligence  
 Contemporary Review  
 Cornhill  
 Cosmopolitan  
 Critic  
 Daily Chronicle  
 Daily Graphic  
 Daily Mail  
 Daily News  
 Daily Telegraph  
 Dawn  
 Economist  
 Edinburgh Review  
 Empire Review  
 Engineer  
 Engineering Times  
 Evening News  
 Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette  
 Field  
 Financial News  
 Financial Times  
 Financier and Bullionist  
 Fortnightly Review  
 Geographical Teacher  
 Globe  
 Gow, Wilson and Stanton's Tea and Rubber Markets Reports  
 Graphic  
 Harper's Monthly Magazine  
 Health Resort  
 Home and Colonial Mail  
 Ice and Cold Storage  
 Illustrated London News  
 Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly  
 International Sugar Journal  
 Investor's Monthly Manual  
 Investor's Review  
 Irish Times  
 Iron and Steel Trades Journal  
 Journal of the Institute of Commercial Research in the Tropics  
 Journal of Tropical Medicine  
 Judy  
 Kew Bulletin  
 Lancet  
 Library Association Record  
 London Gazette  
 London and China Telegraph  
 Longmans' Magazine  
 Macmillan's Magazine  
 Mercantile Guardian  
 Meteorological Magazine  
 Mining Journal  
 Monthly Review  
 Morning Post

National Review  
 Navy League Journal  
 Nineteenth Century and After  
 North American Review  
 Outlook  
 Over-seas  
 Pall Mall Gazette  
 Periodical  
 Public Opinion  
 Public Works  
 Punch  
 Quarterly Review  
 Railway World  
 Review of Reviews  
 Rhodesia Review  
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal  
 Saturday Review  
 Scotsman  
 Scribner's Magazine  
 Shipping Gazette  
 Sketch  
 South Africa  
 South African Book Buyer  
 Sphere  
 Spectator  
 Standard  
 State Correspondent  
 Statist  
 Stock Exchange Weekly Official Intelligence  
 Surveyor  
 Tea Brokers Association of London Report  
 Timber  
 Timber News  
 Timber Trades Journal  
 Times  
 Tourist  
 Tribune  
 Tropical Life  
 Truth  
 United Service Gazette  
 United Service Magazine  
 West African Mail  
 West India Committee Circular  
 Westminster Gazette  
 Westminster Review  
 Woodhouse's West India Circular  
 World

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Commonwealth Law Review (Sydney)  
 Commonwealth of Australia Gazette (Melbourne)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Agricultural Gazette (Sydney)  
 Armidale Express

Australasian Medical Gazette (Sydney)	South Australian Advertiser (Adelaide)
Australian Field (Sydney)	South Australian Register (Adelaide)
Australian Journal of Education (Sydney)	
Australian Mining Standard (Sydney and Melbourne)	<b>TASMANIA.</b>
Bulletin (Sydney)	Daily Telegraph (Launceston)
Dalgety's Review (Sydney)	Examiner (Launceston)
Government Gazette (Sydney)	Government Gazette (Hobart)
Home and Farm (Sydney)	Mercury (Hobart)
Maitland Mercury	Tasmanian Mail (Hobart)
Newcastle Herald	Weekly Courier (Launceston)
Pastoral Times (Deniliquin)	
Sydney Daily Telegraph	<b>VICTORIA.</b>
Sydney Mail	Age (Melbourne)
Sydney Morning Herald	Argus (Melbourne)
Sydney Stock and Share List (Mullins)	Australasian (Melbourne)
Sydney Stock and Station Journal	Australasian Hardware and Machinery (Sydney and Melbourne)
Sydney Trade Review	Australasian Insurance and Banking Record (Melbourne and Sydney)
Town and Country Journal (Sydney)	Australasian Journal of Pharmacy (Melbourne)

**QUEENSLAND.**

Brisbane Courier	Ballarat Star
Capricornian (Rockhampton)	Banker's Magazine (Melbourne)
Colonist (Maryborough)	Bendigo Advertiser
Country Life (Brisbane)	Chemist and Druggist of Australasia (Melbourne)
Daily Mail (Brisbane)	Geelong Advertiser
Government Gazette (Brisbane)	Goldsborough, Mort & Co's Monthly Circular (Melbourne)
Mackay Mercury	Government Gazette (Melbourne)
Mackay Standard	Inter-Colonial Medical Journal of Australasia (Melbourne)
North Queensland Register (Charters Towers)	Journal of Agriculture (Melbourne)
Queensland Agricultural Journal (Brisbane)	Journal of Commerce (Melbourne)
Queensland Government Mining Journal (Brisbane)	Leader (Melbourne)
Queensland Grazier (Brisbane)	Life (Melbourne)
Queensland Law Journal (Brisbane)	Melbourne Punch
Queensland Mercantile Gazette (Brisbane)	News of the Week (Geelong)
Queenslander (Brisbane)	Pastoralist's Review (Melbourne)
Rockhampton Daily Record	Review of Reviews for Australasia (Melbourne)
Townsville Herald	Stock Exchange Intelligence (Melbourne)
	Table Talk (Melbourne)

**THURSDAY ISLAND.**

Torres Straits Pilot

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

Adelaide Observer	Coolgardie Miner
Chronicle (Adelaide)	Geraldton Express
Government Gazette (Adelaide)	Government Gazette (Perth)
Northern Territory Times (Palmerston)	Kalgoorlie Miner

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

Kalgoorlie Western Argus	
Journal of Agriculture (Perth)	
Mining, Building and Engineering Journal (Perth)	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Morning Herald (Perth)  
 West Australian (Perth)  
 Western Mail (Perth)

## TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Territory of Papua Government Gazette

## NEW ZEALAND.

Ashburton Mail  
 Auckland Star  
 Auckland Weekly News  
 Budget (New Plymouth)  
 Canterbury A. and P. Associations Journal  
 Canterbury Daily Press  
 Canterbury Weekly Press  
 Canterbury Weekly Times  
 Daily Telegraph (Napier)  
 Egmont Star  
 Evening Post (Wellington)  
 Farmer's Union Advocate (Wellington)  
 Government Gazette (Wellington)  
 Hawke's Bay Herald (Napier)  
 Inglewood Record  
 Journal of the Department of Labour (Wellington)  
 Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)  
 Manawatu Evening Standard (Palmerston North)  
 Nelson Evening Mail  
 New Zealand Building, Engineering, and Mining Journal (Dunedin)  
 New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)  
 New Zealand Graphic (Auckland)  
 New Zealand Herald (Auckland)  
 New Zealand Mail (Wellington)  
 New Zealand Mines Record (Wellington)  
 New Zealand Times (Wellington)  
 New Zealand Trade Review (Wellington)  
 Oamaru Mail  
 Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)  
 Otago Witness (Dunedin)  
 Poverty Bay Herald (Gisborne)  
 Progress (Wellington)  
 Rangitikei Advocate  
 Red Funnel (Dunedin)  
 Southland Times (Invercargill)  
 Timaru Herald  
 Waimate Times  
 Wairoa Guardian  
 Wanganui Herald  
 Woodville Examiner  
 Yeoman (Wanganui)

## FIJI.

Fiji Times (Suva)  
 Government Gazette (Suva)  
 Polynesian Gazette (Levuka)  
 Western Pacific Herald (Suva)

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## OTTAWA.

Canada Gazette  
 Canadian Forestry Journal  
 Canadian Patent Office Record  
 Daily Citizen  
 Dominion of Canada Labour Gazette  
 Free Press

## MONTREAL.

Canadian Life and Resources  
 Canadian Municipal Journal  
 Daily Star  
 Gazette  
 Le Journal de Françoise  
 McGill University Magazine  
 Military Gazette  
 Pharmaceutical Journal Standard  
 Weekly Herald  
 Witness

## QUEBEC.

Daily Telegraph  
 La Nouvelle France

## TORONTO.

Canada First  
 Canada Law Journal  
 Canadian Law Review  
 Canadian Magazine  
 Engineering Journal of Canada  
 Farming World  
 Globe  
 Mail and Empire  
 Monetary Times  
 National Monthly and Canadian Home News  
 Ontario Gazette  
 Ontario Weekly Reporter  
 Saturday Night  
 University of Toronto Monthly  
 Westminster

## KINGSTON.

Daily British Whig  
 Queen's Quarterly

## PETROLEA.

Advertiser

## WOODSTOCK.

Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada

## MANITOBA.

Commercial  
Manitoba Gazette  
Morning Telegram  
Nor' West Farmer  
Weekly Free Press

## ALBERTA.

Edmonton Bulletin  
Morning Albertan (Calgary)  
Times (Medicine Hat)

## SASKATCHEWAN.

Daily Standard (Regina)  
Leader (Regina)  
Saskatchewan Gazette (Regina)  
The West (Regina)

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia Gazette (Victoria)  
British Columbian (New Westminster)  
Miner (Nelson)  
Mining Exchange (Vancouver)  
Mining Record (Victoria)  
Vancouver Daily Province  
Semi-Weekly Colonist (Victoria)  
Victoria Times  
World (Vancouver)

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Morning Chronicle (Halifax)  
Nova Scotian (Halifax)  
Royal Gazette (Halifax)

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Acadiensis (St. John)  
Daily Telegraph (St. John)  
Royal Gazette (Fredericton)  
The News (St. John)

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown Herald  
Royal Gazette

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Daily News  
Evening Herald  
Evening Telegraph  
Free Press  
Harbour Grace Standard  
Royal Gazette

## BERMUDA.

Colonist  
Royal Gazette

## SOUTH AFRICA.

## CAPE COLONY.

African Insurance, Banking and Commercial Gazette (Cape Town)  
African Monthly (Grahamstown)  
Agricultural Journal (Cape Town)  
Beaufort Courier  
Bedford Enterprise  
Cape Argus (Daily and Weekly (Cape Town)  
Cape Church Monthly (Cape Town)  
Cape Daily Telegraph (Port Elizabeth)  
Cape Mercury (King William's Town)  
Cape Times (Daily and Weekly) (Cape Town)  
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Daily and Weekly) (Kimberley)  
East London Despatch  
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)  
Fort Beaufort Advocate  
Government Gazette (Cape Town)  
Grocott's Mail (Grahamstown)  
Journal (Grahamstown)  
Mafeking Mail  
Midland News (Cradock)  
Ons Land (Cape Town)  
Owl (Cape Town)  
Representative and Free Press (Queenstown)  
Somerset Budget  
South African Law Journal (Grahamstown)  
South African Magazine (Cape Town)  
South African Medical Journal (Cape Town)  
South African News (Cape Town)  
South African Railway Magazine (Cape Town)  
South African Review (Cape Town)  
Wynberg Times

## NATAL.

Agricultural Journal and Mining Record (Pietermaritzburg)  
Durban High School Magazine  
Government Gazette (Pietermaritzburg)  
Greytown Gazette  
Indian Opinion (Phoenix)  
Natal Government Railways Magazine (Durban)  
Natal Law Journal (Durban)

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Natal Mercury (Daily and Weekly)  
(Durban)  
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)  
Times of Natal (Pietermaritzburg)  
Vryheid Herald

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Bloemfontein Post  
Friend (Bloemfontein)  
Government Gazette (Bloemfontein)  
Orange River Colonist (Kroonstad)

## TRANSVAAL.

Agricultural Journal (Pretoria)  
Government Gazette (Pretoria)  
Heidelberg News  
Krugersdorp Standard  
Leader (Johannesburg)  
Lydenburg Times  
Official Gazette of the High Commissioner for South Africa (Johannesburg)  
Pretoria News  
Prince (Johannesburg)  
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)  
South African Mines, Commerce and Industries (Johannesburg)  
Star (Johannesburg)  
Times of Swaziland  
Transvaal Advertiser (Pretoria)  
Zoutpansberg Review

## RHODESIA.

British South Africa Company Government Gazette (Salisbury)  
Bulawayo Chronicle  
Gwelo Times  
North-Eastern Rhodesia Government Gazette (Fort Jameson)  
Rhodesia Agricultural Journal  
Rhodesia Advertiser (Umtali)  
Rhodesia Herald (Salisbury)

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

British Central Africa Gazette (Zomba)  
Times (Blantyre)

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

African Standard (Mombasa)  
East Africa Quarterly (Nairobi)  
Official Gazette of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates (Mombasa)  
Star of East Africa (Nairobi)  
Times of East Africa (Nairobi)

## ZANZIBAR.

Gazette

## SOUTH-EAST AFRICA.

Beira Post

## WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

## SIERRA LEONE.

Government Gazette  
Sierra Leone Weekly News

## GOLD COAST COLONY.

Gold Coast Leader (Cape Coast)  
Government Gazette (Accra)

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Lagos Standard  
Lagos Weekly Record  
Southern Nigeria Government Gazette (Lagos)

## NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Government Gazette

## GAMBIA.

Government Gazette

## WEST INDIES.

## BAHAMAS.

Nassau Guardian  
Official Gazette  
Watchman

## BARBADOS.

Agricultural Gazette and Planter's Journal  
Agricul'tural News  
Agricultural Reporter  
Globe  
Official Gazette  
Weekly Recorder  
West India Bulletin

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Argosy (Georgetown)  
Daily Chronicle (Georgetown)  
Official Gazette (Georgetown)

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Clarion (Belize)  
Colonial Guardian (Belize)  
Government Gazette (Belize)

## JAMAICA.

Agricultural Journal  
Bulletin of the Botanical Department

Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture  
Churchman  
Daily Telegraph  
Gleaner (Kingston)  
Jamaica Gazette (Kingston)  
Jamaica Times

**TURK'S AND CAICOS ISLANDS.**

Royal Standard

**TRINIDAD.**

Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information  
(Botanical Dept.)  
Government Gazette  
Mirror  
Port of Spain Gazette

**WINDWARD ISLANDS.****GRENADA.**

Federalist  
Government Gazette  
St. George's Chronicle

**ST. LUCIA.**

Government Gazette  
Voice

**ST. VINCENT.**

Government Gazette  
Times

**LEEWARD ISLANDS.****ANTIGUA.**

Leeward Islands Gazette  
Standard

**ST. KITTS-NEVIS.**

St. Christopher Advertiser

**DOMINICA.**

Dominican  
Free Press  
Guardian

**MONTSERRAT.**

Herald

**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**

Falkland Islands Gazette

**CEYLON.**

Agricultural Magazine  
Ceylon Independent  
Ceylon Observer  
Ceylon Review  
Government Gazette

Kandyan  
Standard  
Times of Ceylon  
Tropical Agriculturist

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**

Government Gazette (Singapore)  
Penang Gazette  
Singapore Free Press  
Straits Budget (Singapore)  
Straits Echo (Penang)  
Straits Times (Singapore)

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

Negri-Sembilan Government Gazette  
Pahang Government Gazette  
Perak Government Gazette  
Selangor Government Gazette  
Times of Malaya (Ipoh)

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**

Herald  
Official Gazette

**LABUAN.**

Government Gazette

**SARAWAK.**

Sarawak Gazette

**HONG KONG AND CHINA.**

China Mail  
Daily Press  
Government Gazette  
Hong Kong Telegraph  
North China Herald (Shanghai)

**MAURITIUS.**

Government Gazette  
Merchants' and Planters' Gazette

**SEYCHELLES.**

Government Gazette

**ST. HELENA.**

Guardian

**GIBRALTAR.**

Chronicle

**MALTA.**

Daily Chronicle  
Government Gazette

**CYPRUS.**

Cyprus Journal  
Government Gazette

## INDIA.

Agricultural Journal of India (Puna)  
 Bombay Gazette  
 Bombay Government Gazette  
 Buddhism (Burma)  
 Calcutta Gazette  
 Central Provinces Gazette  
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)  
 Criminal Law Journal of India  
 (Lahore)  
 Eastern Bengal and Assam Government Gazette  
 Englishman's Overland Mail (Calcutta)  
 Fort St. George Gazette  
 Gazette of India (Simla)  
 Indian and Eastern Engineer (Calcutta)  
 Indian Church News (Calcutta)  
 Indian Review (Madras)  
 Indian Trade Journal (Calcutta)  
 Madras Weekly Mail  
 Pioneer Mail (Allahabad)  
 Punjab and its Dependencies Government Gazette  
 Times of India (Bombay)  
 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette

## BURMA.

Burma Gazette  
 Eastern Tradé Journal  
 Rangoon Gazette, Weekly Budget  
 Rangoon Times

## EGYPT.

Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria)  
 Journal Officiel du Gouvernement  
 Égyptien

## BELGIUM.

La Belgique Maritime et Coloniale  
 (Brussels)

## FRANCE.

Comité de l'Afrique Française, Bulletin Mensuel (Paris)  
 La Feuille de Renseignements (Paris)  
 La Ligue Maritime (Paris)  
 Le Mois Coloniale et Maritime (Paris)  
 La Quinzaine Coloniale (Paris)

## GERMANY.

Beihefte zum Tropenpflanzer (Berlin)  
 Deutsches Kolonialblatt (Berlin)  
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung (Berlin)  
 Der Tropenpflanzer (Berlin)  
 Mitteilungen von Forschungsreisenden und Gelehrten aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten (Berlin)

## ITALY.

Bollettino della Società Africana d' Italia (Naples)  
 L'Esplorazione Commerciale Viaggi e Geografia Commerciale (Milan)

## DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. Rous-MARTEN, of the New Zealand Associated Press, London, wrote: I regret very much that influenza prevents my taking part in the discussion on Mr. a'Beckett's admirable Paper as I was courteously requested to do. In my unavoidable absence, may I be permitted to say in writing as the result of my experience, first, being, I believe, the *doyen* of living New Zealand editors, and second, having been for fourteen years past the London editor and manager for seven of the leading journals of New Zealand, that I think Mr. a'Beckett's commendations of the New Zealand Press not undeserved? He is specially complimentary, and with justice, on the *accuracy* of the Colonial papers and on the absence of the "announce one day and correct the next" abuse! Other merits which deserve mention are promptness and succinctness. During my New Zealand editorships any information not published within

twenty-four hours after it became available was regarded no longer as "news" but as "history"—after forty-eight hours as "ancient history." There was no "holding over" reports of meetings or law cases or performances and publishing them several days later. The rule was "now or never"—and a good one too. A third merit is succinctness, which is a Colonial necessity. Colonial editors, and readers too, detest "padding." They firmly adhere to the maxim: "Brevity is the soul of wit"—I will not infringe it now.

Mr. T. R. CLOUGHER (Canada): I am sure we are under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. a'Beckett for his able and exhaustive Paper. A newspaper man, as a rule, feels he knows his trade pretty well, but after a great many years' connection with the Colonial Press I admit I go away with many brighter ideas, and a wiser and certainly not a sadder man. It was impossible, as the lecturer explained, to deal fully with all the Colonial Press, but I regret that Canada was not dealt with a little more fully. Of course, all Fellows of the Institute who follow matters in the Colonies are aware that Canada has a very valuable asset in its Press. In the Dominion of Canada there are in round figures 1,270 various publications—daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual—covering almost every field—political, religious, industrial, commercial and professional, the large centres having many influential journals of substantial circulation and patronage. I need only mention the fact that in the City of Toronto, where, as we have been told, there is one paper with a circulation of 50,000, there are three morning papers and four evening papers, all with extensive subscription lists and a large patronage, papers which would do credit to any city in the Empire. In Montreal, besides the morning paper with a circulation of 10,000, there are seven evening papers, and I would emphasise the fact that French Canada has papers which would certainly be a credit to any nation, notably *La Presse* and *La Patrie*, the latter edited and owned by Mr. Israel Tarte, late Minister for Public Works. The average circulation combined is some 138,000 per day. When we consider that the French Canadians in the eyes of some people are considered an illiterate and shiftless people, and when we think that in Quebec there are daily papers printed in that language, with a circulation of over a quarter of a million, I think we shall realise that we have an asset in this Empire of ours in the Press of our French Canadian fellow-subjects, and that the readers of these papers are intellectual, industrious, and loyal. There are 116 daily papers in Canada, three of which are published within the Arctic.

Circle, and are sold for  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  each, so that if the *cold Canadian* can afford to pay  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  for his daily paper you will, I think, be of opinion, that if he is at times frozen up, at least his money burns. Further, there are in Canada twenty-two literary weeklies, eight literary monthlies, and two quarterlies, and among the magazines there is that estimable publication *The Canadian Magazine*, which, for price and size has nothing superior in the whole of Great Britain. Of course, there are sporting and other magazines, and there are twelve publications of a monthly character devoted to education. Every trade and industry is represented, and the publications issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would certainly be creditable to any part of the Empire. Mr. a'Beckett speaks of news filtering into our country through the American system. Such news is ordinary news, which would come just as well through the American system as any other. Our Canadian Press Association deals with Imperial matters. It is subsidised by the Government. I feel deeply interested in that Association. In the early eighties, when I happened to take a trip over to this country and found how meagre our news was, I took the question up and was supported in my appeal to our Government by various people, notably the then Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. During the Coronation I again pressed the question on the attention of the representatives of our Government and on every provincial Premier with whom I met. I am very glad that that which was my pet idea of a great many years ago has to-day taken a firm footing, and that we have within our hands a news organisation which gives us, not through American sources, but through our own organised system, the news we desire. I have another pet idea, that of an improved news system. I hold the day is coming when it will be necessary to have in this country an Imperial organisation for news liberally subsidised by the Government, so that not only the great and wealthy Press, but every good provincial journal, may be able to get *reliable* news at a reasonable rate, and when the Government can see its way to subsidise such a scheme to the extent of 10,000*l.* a year, they will, I consider, be doing more for the Empire, and spend that amount in a better way than they are spending money on many other objects. I have brought this matter before members of both sides of the House, and shall never weary in the work that I consider of the first importance.

Major G. F. GRATWICKE: I have no qualification, and certainly no disposition, to indulge in anything approaching criticism of the interesting Paper we have heard. But as I have been asked

as President of the British International Association of Journalists, to say a few words, I gladly take the opportunity of doing that which I am sure you will all join in—express our thanks to Mr. a'Beckett for the interesting birdseye view he has given of the Colonial Press. I do not use the term "birdseye" in any depreciatory sense, but rather as indicating the vastness of the subject. I think I may venture to say that at home we are prone to look on Colonial journalism in much the same light as the average metropolitan views provincial journalism. In both cases we are inclined to forget the world does not stand still, and that there is no institution that has made greater progress in recent times than the Press. Of late years the power and influence of Colonial journalism has grown enormously, just as has the power and influence of the Provincial Press at home. Journalists in the provinces no longer depend upon or look to London for a lead. And the people in the provinces accept the London journal just as one takes a savoury or dessert at dinner. The substantial portion of the meal is supplied by the chief newspapers in the particular district, and they exercise the real influence. So with the Colonies. The views of the London papers are occasionally quoted. But the determining influence in the political and social life of the Colonies is exercised by Colonial journals. It is especially shown, I think, in the case of Australia and Canada, and perhaps in a less degree in South Africa. I recollect in Montreal being specially struck by the spirit of the Press—which has been alluded to by the gentleman who has preceded me—and especially by the spirit of the French Press, which, speaking generally, is so loyal to the English Government in the Dominion. I cannot but think that it would be an undoubted advantage to both the Mother Country and the Colonies if there were a British Imperial Press Association, supplying news to and from all the Colonies, and organised very much on the lines of the Associated Press of America. No doubt we suffer, and Canada suffers, from so little of the concerns of that country reaching us, a country which is going to play so great a part in the future of the world. Long letters or articles on Colonial affairs, coming some time after date, would, I think, be of little use; but compressed telegraphic exchange of views and news between Great Britain and the Colonies would, I believe, be of great political and material value to both. I have always believed in the desirability of a closer connection between representatives of the Press, not only between those of England and the Colonies, but between those of England and of other countries. We have all to gain and nothing to lose.

by this closer connection. I was very glad, as President of the Institute of Journalists, during the past year to have the opportunity of doing something to secure the attendance at our Conference in Dublin of representatives of the Press from New Zealand, South Africa, and India, and from some Continental countries. Very much good has also been done in this direction by Mr. a'Beckett, who has always been in sympathy with the movement for a closer association of journalists to whatever country they may belong, and who has added to his public services by his recent visit to the West Indies. Again, Mr. Joseph Watson, an admirable representative of British journalists, has been doing excellent missionary work in all parts of the world. During the past year I was fortunate enough, with a number of colleagues from this country, to be able to make a professional visit to Sweden, and I also had the honour of receiving a party of Belgian journalists who came to this country; whilst you are all aware of the welcome given, under the auspices of London journalists, to the German editors. I mention these facts simply to show that journalists themselves are not insensible to the importance of the best understanding existing between themselves and their *confrères* in other countries, believing that it would do much to promote that commendable spirit of sympathy between this and other lands which the Royal Colonial Institute has done so much to foster and advance.

Mr. DONALD MACMASTER (K.C. Canada): As I listened to the lecture a few ideas occurred to me with regard to the Press with which I am most familiar—that of Canada. Now I have not the advantage of being intimately acquainted with the Press. I belong to the outside service, the material out of which news is made. I really was brought up on the Canadian Press, for the only portion of the Press of this country which I saw in my early days was the *Inverness Courier* and the *British Workman*, and most excellent papers they were. I think rather scant justice, perhaps unavoidably, has been done to the Canadian Press. It has been stated that in Montreal, a city with a population of 300,000 or 400,000 people, there is only one morning paper with a circulation of about 10,000. The reference is no doubt to the *Montreal Gazette*, a most excellent paper. But the feature not recognised is this—the influence of the afternoon Press—for I doubt whether in any section of the British dominions there is a more potent and well-conducted evening press than in Montreal. The *Montreal Star* and the *Witness* and the *Montreal Herald* are admirable papers, ably edited, well conducted, and extensively circulated. And then, again, in Montreal

we have *La Presse* and *La Patrie*. With regard to the general opinion of the Canadian Press, no exception could be taken to what has been said in that respect, but I think the lecturer complained a bit that the Press was lacking in British bias. Now why, in the name of common sense, should it have any British bias? I cannot understand why you should have any British bias in Montreal or in Canada any more than in Great Britain itself. It is true the Canadian Press is looking after its home affairs, and minding its own business; and indeed I think we might have misgivings with regard to a Press which all the time was talking about loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country. As an active onlooker of the Canadian Press for a period of thirty years, I could not mention a single paper from one end of Canada to the other in which there is any antipathy to Britain or British institutions. It is true that in Canada the idea is predominant of Canada for the Canadians, but I do not think that is entirely owing to the manufacturers. I think that feeling existed before the manufacturers came on the scene, and if it has been strengthened since I do not think it is any objection to it. It is true that in the Press, as well as throughout the country, the sentiment is strong of "Canada for the Canadians," and I do not know but that if in this country people promulgated the idea of England for the Englanders, instead of England the doormat of all nations, there would be any great objection to it. The lecturer pointed out that there are not published many letters from this country to the Canadian Press. Well, I think that is explained by the preceding speaker. News in that form is very often dead matter—a back number, so to speak—before reaching the Dominion. What we really do want is proper telegraphic news sent under British influences; and, secondly, which would be helpful to the whole people of the country, we want to get the intelligent British Press disseminated through Canada and through the Colonies generally at a reasonable rate of postage. What the Canadian Press is doing is to try to mind its own business, discussing things that primarily affect the social and national well-being of Canada, which, as I have said, is in some respects somewhat different from the business of the United Kingdom. Here, look at the abnormal amount of space which is devoted to sports. I remember once, when the country was on the verge of war, being asked by an enthusiastic and most excited Englishman, at the door of an English club, "Have you heard the news?" "No; has war been declared?" To which he answered, "No; the Australians are out!"

Mr. ARTHUR R. BYLES, as President of the Newspaper Society, thought he might claim to be something of a Colonial because of his residence in Australia nearly forty years ago. Mr. a'Beckett has spoken of the difficulties under which newspapers were then produced. I remember papers brought out on some of the new "rushes" in those days were printed on blue, on brown, or on yellow grocer's wrappers—anything, in fact, to hand that was paper and would absorb printing ink was good enough in those days for sixpence or a shilling a copy. In Melbourne, of course, and other large centres, things were very different. The *Argus* and the *Age* even then were great papers. In those days there were no cables, and the mail was monthly. I remember the excitement at the time of the Franco-Prussian war—the Canal was not open, and the news came overland. On arrival at King George's Sound the steamer was high out of water for lack of coal, and a smaller steamer with steam up awaited the arrival of the mail. This smaller steamer carried the mails on to Adelaide. On its arrival there a signal was hoisted on the top tower of the Melbourne Post Office, and from that city the papers got a short telegraphic summary of the month's news, about three quarters of a column possibly, and we had to wait two full days longer for the arrival of the mail steamer itself. The *European Mail* was then a great standby, and there was a tremendous rush for the English papers. I mention these matters simply as reminiscences. Mr. a'Beckett is, I think, quite right when he holds up the Colonial Press as having to-day, as it always had, a high standard of journalistic excellence, and what is far more important, a high standard of press honour. I am afraid in England, in London at any rate, and to some extent in the provinces, we have suffered from the importation of the purely American view of newspapers. The American view is that a newspaper is a mere matter of business for the mere matter of making money. The English view was that the newspaper existed for a purpose—to disseminate certain views, good, bad, or indifferent is no matter, but at any rate the *raison d'être* of the English papers was the propagation of ideas. That is true of the Colonial Press to-day, and that is really the sound basis of all newspapers throughout the Empire.

The Hon. J. G. JENKINS (Agent-General for South Australia) : I don't know that I have any particular right to speak of the Press. I was never intimately connected with but one paper, which is still in circulation, and as long as the State exists I have no doubt that paper will continue to exist—I refer to the *South Australian Government Gazette*—with which I was connected as a member of the

Government. But naturally that connection did not give me any scope for introducing any of those witty paragraphs which have been referred to by Mr. a'Beckett. That paper was animated by a high standard and was not carried out on the American principle of making money, being, in fact, a philanthropic institution, because the Government lost a good deal by it each year. We have heard a good deal about the Canadian Press. I was through Canada last year, and can endorse all that has been said with reference to the enterprise and ability of its Press. I had not even got off the boat before I was met by half a dozen representatives of the Press. I had no sleep in Vancouver. I went to Winnipeg one night and did not go to bed till morning on account of the enterprise of the Canadian Press. I had an invitation to meet the Premier at Toronto. I had no rest in Toronto. If the circulation of the papers is equal to their enterprise and their imagination, all I can say is that the Canadians need never suffer. Of course I know something of the Australian Press. I was actively in connection with Australian politics for about twenty years. A few papers probably said something good about me, and I think nearly every paper used to criticise my actions, so that in that way I furnished a good deal of copy to the Australian Press. As to that Press, I wish while complimenting Mr. a'Beckett on his excellent Paper, to say that I entirely disagree with him about the narrow limits of the news. I would ask anyone to take up one of the Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide papers and look through their telegraphic pages and say if he can find as much news about the outside parts of the British Empire in any other journal as in one of those pages. The combined system of cable news gives us practically a whole page of European news, infinitely more, in fact, than you find in the Canadian or American Press. It may be obtained at a cheaper price, because there are so many of these papers in the combination. I do not admit that the newspaper man is a parochial individual. He may have been born and brought up in Australia or New Zealand, but in proportion to the population I believe that five times as many newspaper representatives from those countries come to England as go from England to those countries. A few representative pressmen go from England through Australia no doubt, the majority on lecturing tours, and they write splendid articles on Australia, but, from the point of view of gaining knowledge and visiting the old homeland, there is not a year but what there are many representatives of the Australian Press who come over to England, and in fact there were no less than five representatives of the Adelaide papers who were in England

last year. More than that, the representatives of the country in Parliament visit England to a far greater extent than the House of Commons representatives visit the Colonies, and for this reason perhaps narrow parochialism does not exist to such a great extent in the outside parts of the Empire as a great many people who have never been out of England naturally suppose. As far as the circulation of the Australian Press is concerned, I am not here to give them a free advertisement. They all have large circulations; I know it is so, because they say so themselves. In conclusion I heartily congratulate Mr. a'Beckett on his Paper.

MR. ARTHUR SAWTELL: I may, perhaps, claim to represent in some sort the Anglo-Indian Press, and also in a less degree the West Indian Press, because some years ago I went out to Demerara, as editor of the *Demerara Daily Chronicle*, and afterwards went to India as assistant editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore. With regard to Mr. a'Beckett's reference to the tone of the Colonial and Indian Press, and the character of the men who conduct that Press, I may say my own impression entirely bears out his appreciation. It has occurred to me as an interesting point why the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies and India, should have such excellent papers, and I think the reason is to be found in the character of the community which those papers serve. I believe that every community gets the Press that it deserves. In the West Indies there are papers of all kinds. If Mr. a'Beckett had extended his travels to Demerara, he would have found at any rate one daily paper that can hold up its head with any journal in Jamaica. I found there were certain old legends of strange things that happened in days long before, when people seemed to regard an interview with the editor as necessarily implying some use of the horsewhip. Long before I arrived that state of affairs had been changed by the fact that those who conducted the Press not only conducted it in an honourable and worthy way, but also were themselves not prepared to take anything "lying down." There was a story of one gentleman having arrived at the office one morning with a horsewhip, and who retired subsequently without the horsewhip and *minus* some other things as well. It seems to me that Mr. a'Beckett laid too much emphasis on the desirability of a larger transmission of news from England to the Colonies and India. In my opinion the boot should be on the other leg. What we want is more news from the Colonies and India. Indeed, I have been struck with the abysmal ignorance in this country of the affairs of India from day to day.

I am, of course, speaking of the practical affairs of India as distinct from the picturesque side of "the gorgeous East." If the people of Great Britain are to be intelligent Imperialists there must be a greater supply of news from India and the rest of the Empire, and that can only be brought about, either by a large Government subsidy for the service of news, or a considerable decrease in the cost of the cables. As to the suggested Guild of the British Imperial Press, I think that is a very interesting proposal. The only thing which occurs to me is that journalists are very busy people, and it would be extremely difficult for any of them in large numbers to attend a conference held every year in some city perhaps many thousands of miles from their place of business. But the idea seems suggestive and may be fruitful.

Mr. E. B. OSBORN : It seems to me that we have not said quite enough about the lecturer's remarks on the subject of humour. This always strikes me as one of the great characteristics of the Colonial Press. If a somewhat humorous way of putting political wisdom occurs to the writer he never misses it, with the result that Colonial journalism has a pith and a pointedness not always found in the editorial portion of every paper in this country. They will have humour in the Colonies, accuracy too, but humour they must have, and I think the standard of humour in the Colonial Press is higher than that in the home Press. I was the proprietor of a Colonial newspaper out in the Far West. I owned it for six weeks. It was very much run down in value owing to the fact that the subscribers would insist upon paying their subscriptions in kind and kindness rather than in currency. Many farmers read it. Always in the summer, when the time came to pay subscriptions, they would arrive with firewood, and in winter, I believe, with ice, not at that season a necessary commodity. Generally I would say of the American and Colonial journalists the copy they put in is more often than not a page torn out of the living book of life, and that is perhaps one reason why the American Press has more influence than it ought to have in Canada. I agree that we ought to induce the British Postmaster-General to reduce the newspaper rate so as to give an intellectual preference, and when we have done that I think British newspapers might imitate the newspapers of the Colonies and try to get a little more vitality into their editorial columns. I think Mr. a'Beckett's Paper will lead us all to take a broad view of what journalists are doing in the provinces of Greater Britain, and strengthen the ties of sympathy between the mother country and her great daughter-lands.

Mr. SAMUEL COOK (whom the Chairman introduced as the general manager of one of the leading papers of Australia, and, indeed, of the world, the *Sydney Morning Herald*) : But for the lateness of the hour I should like to spend some time in discussing the speeches made by representatives of Canada, who appear to be gathered in large force this evening, but as I am limited to ten minutes, I will confine myself as far as possible to the remarks made in Mr. a'Beckett's Paper, to which I listened with great interest. There are some points which I think, upon further consideration, Mr. a'Beckett would have put in a different way. He says at the outset : "The Press of the United Kingdom is a little older perhaps than the Press of the Colonies, and the reason is not difficult to discover. The Colonies are offshoots of the Mother Country, and consequently the branches are a little younger than the parent root." Naturally that must be so, but the question is whether the analogy is good ? I would remind you that it was in the first year of New South Wales settlement—1788—that the *London Times* came into being, although I believe that journal had been in existence under another name for some two or three years previously. A printing press was part of the first Australian cargo, but it is a moot question whether Australian journalism can be said to be an "offshoot" of that of any other country. I regret that in a paper of this importance a little more attention was not paid to the real state of things in regard to Australia and its Press. Those who know about the development of the Australian Press, those who have personal knowledge of its rapid advancement, of the superiority of the equipment of its newspapers, and also of the great attention which is paid by Australian journalists to all matters affecting the Empire, will know that, in proportion to its opportunities and in proportion to population, the progress of that Press has been certainly not less rapid than that which has been made by the Press of the United Kingdom. One would imagine from some remarks which have been made this evening that, in order to find people properly qualified to conduct newspapers, we must come to the old country for men of talent and culture ; but I would remind you that one of the earliest proceedings in the Colonies which are now States in the great Commonwealth of Australia was to establish schools and universities, and I think you will find that throughout the Southern Continent there are perhaps as many men who have graduated in Australian universities in proportion to population as those who have graduated at the universities of the United Kingdom. Mr. a'Beckett said, "In name all the Australian papers have become

very local. Journalists have grown up in the Colonies and know but little of the outside world," and so on. It has been pointed out by a preceding speaker that to refer to Colonial journalism as "parochial" is a mistake, and that the boot is really on the other foot. I wish to support that statement. Since I have been away from Australia, making a tour of England, Scotland, America, and Canada, I have been very much struck with the absence of information about my adopted country. In vain I have looked to the papers for information about things which very nearly concerned me, not me individually, but as a member of the Commonwealth. At the same time I know that in the great paper with which I am associated you will find, day by day, two, sometimes three, pages of matter—half possibly cabled matter—about affairs which are of interest to people in London, in Canada, in America, and, in fact throughout the whole world; and, moreover, editorial comments embrace a world-wide area. The reference in the Paper to journalistic vagaries in the "silly season" is not without its vein of humour, but, except in a few of the country papers of Australia, you will find very little reference to anything so trivial as "the big gooseberry." Sometimes, indeed, we have incidents of a humorous kind. For instance, an Australian editor went one morning to see a friend in a country district, and found him busy with his leader for the week. The latter excused himself by saying he wanted to write a few lines more to finish the article on which he was engaged. As soon as he was at liberty his friend said, "I suppose you have been writing on some interesting agricultural or pastoral subject?" "No," replied the other, "I have been giving Bismarck fits." This shows that even in country places matters discussed are not all of a bucolic nature. The writers make themselves acquainted with what is going on in the world at large, and conduct their papers with such skill and ability as they are able to command, and generally with a fair amount of credit. The reader of the paper spoke of "copyright" as being "a burning question in English Pressdom," and stated that "there is a law of copyright in the Colonies which gives the newspaper a vested ownership for a few hours in the cablegrams from Europe." In this respect he is misinformed. There is no local copyright for "news" in Australia. In fact, as a matter of law news as news is not copyrightable. What a copyright is obtained for is the mode in which news is given to the public. Some years ago in New South Wales an attempt was made to pass a copyright Bill which would have given several hours' start to those who obtained news at great expense by cable, but it

was received with very little favour indeed by the Legislative Assembly of that day, and the Bill did not get beyond its first stage. I notice that in Mr. a'Beckett's description of the Colonial Press there is no reference made to its illustrated periodicals. This surely must be regarded as an inadvertence. There are some admirable illustrated papers in Australia; for instance, the *Sydney Mail*, which does for the people of the Australian Commonwealth and readers in other parts of the world very much the same as that the *Illustrated News* and the *Graphic* do for the English metropolis and the inhabitants of other portions of the globe. I regret that time will not permit me to refer to some other points of interest, and so, in conclusion, I must express my thanks for the opportunity which has been afforded me to give expression to my thoughts thus far, and for the courteous attention which has been paid to my comments on the paper which Mr. a'Beckett has been good enough to read under the auspices of this Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. KEITH J. THOMAS: In my opinion the Colonial Press will eventually form the strongest link in the chain of Empire. The day will come, I think, when these papers in the Britains beyond the seas will be found as vital to the trade of the Empire as the Navy which guards the highways of England's commerce. It is not in the nature of an idle dream to anticipate the time when the newspaper will act, to some extent, as a commercial agent in locating new markets for its patrons. Its representatives would report the news of new markets, and the paper cable that news to some central office in London. By some such scheme I think we might establish a service before which the consular service of any State in the world would pale into insignificance.

The CHAIRMAN (Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.): I entirely agree with those speakers who have stated so forcibly the great imperial importance of the Colonial Press. Although I have had nothing to do with journalism myself, I have been brought a good deal into contact with its members in different parts of our dominions. Nobody to-night, I think, has referred to China, where we have some excellent papers in Hong Kong, and the *North China Herald*, published at Shanghai, which had a well-deserved influence, and gave the people of this country information which they could not get from any other source. I have had some considerable acquaintance with the Press of Canada, and fully echo everything said in its favour. I entirely agree with the sentiment of "Canada for the Canadians." It does not follow they will not be also equally good citizens of the British Empire. But I have

more knowledge, perhaps, of the Australian and New Zealand Press, because sixteen years ago an important mission fell to my lot, which led me to visit every Colony of Australasia. That mission was the inspection of their military forces. Amongst my instructions was one to the effect that I was to propose, for consideration of the different Colonies and of the Home Government, some means of bringing about mutual defence. I had the opportunity of discussing this question with the Prime Ministers and many of the leading people, and with universal consent they came to the conclusion that nothing could bring about a system of mutual defence unless there was a Federal Government to control a Federal Army. By the interviews which I had with different members of the Press I was able to further those views; and they gave me the greatest possible assistance throughout Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, I owe the Press of those days a debt of gratitude for the service they did me and the Empire. They treated me invariably with the greatest kindness and consideration, and never gave me away except, perhaps, on one occasion, which is not now worth mentioning. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. a'Beckett for his interesting and charming Paper. The motto he suggests for his Guild is that "the pen is mightier than the sword." I think he can hardly expect me, as an old soldier, to accept that view altogether. I grant the enormous power of the pen, but I should like to know where we should be when the day of trial comes, and the enemy is knocking at the gates of the Empire, if we had to rely solely on the pen, rather than the sword, to defend us.

Mr. a'BECKETT: I wish to thank you most cordially for your vote of thanks. I quite agree that, although the pen is supposed to be mightier than the sword, the pen is only an assistant to the sword and I am pleased to feel that there is scarcely an Englishman nowadays who is not prepared to take up the sword and use it to as much good purpose as the pen. Indeed, I am happy to think that many members of the Press have lately been turning themselves into a rifle club. I have been delighted to hear the comments on my Paper. They are proof that the Colonies possess a strong *esprit de corps*. Indeed, I am pleased to note the jealous spirit, using the word in its proper sense, in which each Colony thinks of its own people and achievements. There is one thing which has come out especially in the discussion—the fact that, although each, Colony is proud of its own being, the whole of the Colonies are devoted to the Motherland to which they belong.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.

### THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 15, 1907, when a Paper on "Federal Tendencies in Education" was read by E. B. Sargent, Esq., Education Adviser to the High Commissioner of South Africa.

The Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G., a Vice President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 17 Fellows had been elected, viz., 4 Resident and 13 Non-Resident.

#### Resident Fellows:—

*Charles Beadle, F.R.G.S., The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C. Augustus Webb.*

#### Non-Resident Fellows:—

*Cyril Bowden (Malta), H. Lake Coghlan (Straits Settlements), Robert Wm. Craig (Cape Colony), Caledon J. R. Dolling (Cape Colony), John Curtis Franklin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Gambia), Adam A. G. Goodfellow (Argentine Republic), Captain Wilfrid C. N. Hastings, D.S.O. (Gambia), Alfred C. Matthew (Ceylon), Thomas J. Roy (British Guiana), Henry Sawerthal (Rhodesia) Vincent Steadman (Straits Settlements), Frank Tratman, M.D. (Western Australia), George Laird Walton, M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E. (Southern Nigeria).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of Books, maps &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. H. F. Billinghurst, on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the Accounts for the past year in accordance with Rule 48.

The CHAIRMAN announced the lamented death of Sir James Garrick and that the Council had passed the following resolution:—

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have heard with

much regret of the death of the Hon. Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., K.C., who was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1884, and acted as a Councillor for nearly eleven years."

The Council desire to express their deep sympathy with Lady Garrick and the other members of the family of their lamented colleague.

Mr. E. B. Sargent then read his paper on

## FEDERAL TENDENCIES IN EDUCATION.

### I.—SCHOOL EMBLEMS OF EMPIRE.

TOWARD the end of the protracted debates on the late abortive Education Bill there took place in the House of Lords a short discussion on the following proposed new clause :

"Every public elementary school shall, after the passing of this Act, fly the Union Jack during school hours."

The proposer of the motion said that in the United States, Germany, and Japan, the national flag was always hoisted over the public elementary schools during school hours. The seconder of the motion added that France flew the Tricolor over her national schools, and that among our colonies the Province of Manitoba now refuses all grants to schools which fail to comply with a recent enactment as to the hoisting of the Union Jack. He believed a similar course was followed in some of the States of Australia.

It is interesting to notice how the suggestion was received. One noble Lord remarked that if the flying of the Union Jack over the schools was limited, as the clause proposed, to school hours, it would never be seen by the children. This sally was greeted with laughter. Another and more responsible legislator doubted whether, from the point of view of the children, it was altogether prudent to associate the national emblem with school hours. Was it likely they would respect and love the national emblem the more, with the knowledge that, when it flew, England expected every child to do its lesson ? He thought that if their lordships when at school had known that the hoisting of the Union Jack was the signal that they should go and do Euclid, and that its hauling down meant that they were free to go and play cricket, most of them would have said that during those dismal hours it should fly at half-mast. Ejaculations of hear ! hear ! and laughter punctuated this speech. In a more serious vein the orator went on to say that love of country and loyalty to the Sovereign would scarcely be stimulated by such

mechanical means as these. No doubt other countries knew their own business, but from our rather reserved national point of view there would be something a little forced and extravagant in these displays of the national flag. Yet another speaker asked, amidst renewed laughter, whether to fly the flag of the United Kingdom over schools would conduce to harmony in Ireland. Needless to say the proposal was lost. Amid the right surroundings ridicule—even good-humoured ridicule—is a potent weapon.

Now no one questions the old-world patriotism or loyalty of the House of Lords, though there are passages in the speeches quoted above which may lead us to doubt whether some of its members quite realise the ways of the boys and girls who attend our public elementary schools. But there are also a patriotism and a loyalty less exclusive in character which are the inheritance of the great daughter States of the Empire. Manitoba flies the Union Jack not as the emblem of Manitoba only, or of Canada only, but also as the flag of the United Kingdom and of the whole British system of States. Were it simply the flag of Manitoba, she might be content to keep it in the school locker, and her law-givers possibly would feel entitled to jest as wittily in regard to its connotative association with school hours as any legislator of our Upper House. But to remind her children of the joint privileges and responsibilities of our race, of its unforgotten history, and of its anticipated federal triumphs, Manitoba unfurls the Union Jack over every one of her school-houses. In her view it is the emblem of that sea-power which converts the oceans into the highways of our civilisation, not the mere Union Flag which denotes a more recent and closer association between the various parts of the British Isles. The day when she sees the same flag floating over each of the State-aided schools in England, she will know that we have abandoned some of our national reserve in favour of such an outspoken expression of comradeship as will do much to overcome the other difficulties in the way of any closer union. For when we talk of the flag of the "United Kingdom," rather than of the British Empire, when we speak of "other countries knowing their own business" in such a way as apparently to include integral parts of Canada and Australia under the head of other countries, we show how remote from the present imagination of some of us is that wider national ideal which Colonial statesmen already see so clearly. I am far from wishing to attach too much importance to the episode in the House of Lords, for everyone knows that it is our usual habit to cover genuinely strong emotion under a laugh. Indeed, to my mind it is

certain that the very legislators who spoke after this fashion, and who voted against the proposal about the Union Jack, would have taken quite a different tone, and hesitated to negative the motion, had they realised the disappointment with which their words might be read in the far distant parts of Greater Britain. Our Colonies may justly say that other countries do know their own business in flying the national flag over their school-houses, when they find among these countries the United States and Germany, nations which have both surmounted a good many of the obstacles to closer union which still beset our own path.

The first, then, of the federal tendencies in education which I wish to emphasise to-night is the growing tendency, especially outside the British Isles themselves, to dwell upon symbols of a larger national unity. The flag is not the only symbol of this kind. Empire Day is obtaining a wide acceptance in the Colonies as a school festival. We cannot, however, rest permanently content that while among our kinsmen overseas both legislators and officials are striving hard to create a habit of mind in the young favourable to the ultimate consolidation of our common interests and responsibilities, the same object in the United Kingdom should be left to private associations, or to the voice of individuals who, through travel and intercourse with Englishmen under other skies, realise the importance of symbolism as a preservative of national memories and aspirations. For these reasons many of us would welcome a government measure to make compulsory in all State-aided schools the hoisting of the national flag and the observance of Empire Day. Let us not be the last of our kinsmen to teach our children to rejoice in that great purpose which has permitted British ideals of civilisation to extend to the uttermost parts of the earth.

## II.—INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS.

I will now turn to another federal tendency in education which has also as yet been only partially developed. You must all retain a vivid recollection of that period in the history of the late South African War when the concentration camps had grown to a size which strained our civilian as well as our military resources. The camp schools for the Dutch children were then increasing almost as rapidly as the number of refugees themselves, and absorbed not only every South African teacher who was willing and able to give his or her service in the cause of education, but stood in urgent need of recruits from other sources. Two thousand teachers

volunteered their services from Great Britain alone, and among these there would have been no difficulty in selecting the whole of the three hundred who were required. But the two great civil administrators in whose hands the fortunes of the new Colonies rested at that time, and whose work in concert will always be remembered with admiration and gratitude by those who had the good fortune to serve under them, determined to offer one hundred of the appointments to teachers from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. This supply of teachers on what may be called a federal basis had far-reaching consequences of which we have by no means yet seen the end. Nothing surprised me more at first than the way in which Canadian teachers in the camp schools spoke openly and without reserve of their pride in the Empire. It did not seem unnatural that to their fellow-subjects they should declare the faith which was in them, though that national reserve on which I have already dwelt to-night sometimes made it difficult to respond to their sentiments with the same heartiness. But they spoke in just the same way to the Dutch, who at that time owned allegiance elsewhere, and the Dutch seem to like their frankness. Doubtless the wives of the burghers in the field realised that the Canadians expected them to be no less fervently loyal towards their own republican governments, and so did not feel wounded in spirit by an unrestrained expression of feelings from which the note of criticism was altogether absent.

Of course the supply of teachers from one part of the Empire to another was no new thing. The United Kingdom has always sent many teachers to each of the Colonies in their early stages. The eastern provinces of Canada have in like manner been drawn upon by the western provinces for their school-staff. New South Wales is still sending many of her best teachers to Western Australia (or was doing so quite recently) and so on. But an over-sea supply of Colonial teachers must still be rare, and on such a scale as that witnessed during the war, unique.

It will be observed that the flow of teachers has hitherto almost always set from the older to the newer country. A reversal of this flow, or rather a real interchange of teachers between the homeland and other self-governing British States, even if for short periods, would have much to recommend it, and might in course of time become not unusual. Of no less importance would be an interchange of inspectors of schools, and in one instance, possibly in more, this has actually been accomplished. The advantages do not lie altogether in a more complete realisation by school-children of

the conditions of life in other parts of the Empire: each such transfer also tends to break down the barriers formed by ever so slight a difference in manners and even in pronunciation of our language. Teachers study these things as others do not, and I have little doubt but that in time there will arise a school of phonetics of which the aim will be to produce a standard pronunciation of English throughout the King's dominions. One of the inspectors of schools in the Orange River Colony (himself a Scotchman) observed to me that it was an awesome experience to hear Dutch children reciting Scotch poetry taught to them by English women.

### III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

I pass on now to movements especially characteristic of higher education. First let us consider the unceasing stream of young men in good circumstances which flows from the various parts of Greater Britain through our ancient Universities; a movement which in the case of Oxford has been so powerfully reinforced during the last few years owing to the bequest of the great South African whose loss we still deplore. If we think of the late Mr. Rhodes and of Dr. Parkin in this connection, as a few minutes ago we thought of Mr. Chamberlain and of Lord Milner, we shall have gone some way to realise the sum of the great personal forces which in our own day have applied themselves to Imperial federation and to education as two of the main instruments for our national regeneration. Lord Curzon in India has used his viceregal powers in a similar direction. But it would be an error of the first magnitude to associate such beliefs with any party creed. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Haldane witness to us that all schools of political thought look to higher education as a non-party means of bringing the various parts of the Empire into closer relations.

From the point of view of our larger national character it is difficult to put too great a value upon the influence exerted by such a circulation of students through the very heart of our higher educational system. Especially is this so, if we include, as part of the college system, those great collegiate and grammar schools, commonly known as the public schools, to which our kinsmen send their sons in ever-increasing numbers. But there are also dangers in this form of education against which we must be ever watchful. The first is a danger which was foreseen when for the Rhodes scholars the age of entrance to the Oxford Colleges was generally placed as high as twenty-two. In the impressionable

years between fourteen and the age just mentioned, the picked youth of Greater Britain who are sent home for their education may easily acquire a point of view unsuited to the life to which they will have to return, a point of view which leads to a very noticeable restraint of the emotions as the first condition of "good form." Again, there is a danger lest facilities for evading hard intellectual work, or for prosecuting studies only up to a point at which they still remain barren, should militate against the desire of young men for that effective and strenuous use of their powers in the after business of life which the descendants of all Colonists expect of their children. We may grant the existence of such dangers, and yet perceive that in these schools and colleges we have unexampled means of handing on traditions of unselfish service in the cause of State and Empire, and of ridding our wealthier classes—especially such as possess riches without obvious responsibilities—of that littleness of spirit which might otherwise be their bane. To my mind the question whether the newer, self-governing communities under the Crown shall approximate in their growth to the American democracies, or to our own democratic forms of social development, is closely bound up with the type of education which their natural leaders are destined to receive.

This type cannot be adequately ensured through the public schools and colleges of Great Britain alone. There are many well-to-do parents who for the reasons given above, or because they are not prepared to face so long a separation from their children, now prefer to have them brought up in the land of their birth. Assuredly the number of Colonial-bred youths of parents in easy circumstances will increase out of all proportion to the number of those who are thus sent home for their education. Some of my hearers must know what extraordinary efforts have been made not only in Canada, but also in Australia, in New Zealand, and in South Africa, to reproduce in the Colonies themselves the kind of education which we are now considering. In this endeavour all the leading churches have had their part. I could name schools and colleges, approximating more or less to the English type, which owe their origin to the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, and the Baptist churches. But it will generally be acknowledged that in comparison with her insufficient means, and her small percentage of population away from home, the Church of England has done most in this cause. In South Africa, during those troubled years which are now passing into history, some of our administrators came to realise that the former boys of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown (to take one

example), could be relied upon at a pinch. Doubtless there are here to-night those who can speak of other schools in other parts of the British dominions producing as staunch a type of Englishman. Yet if I were asked whether I thought it possible for the Church of England, or any other church or combination of churches, to supply a sufficient number of the right kind of these colleges and schools, my answer would have to be in the negative. Nor does it seem to me to be probable that pious benefactors will ever give with as free a hand for educational purposes to any of the present denominational organisations over-seas as the benefactors of old gave to an undivided national church.

There is, however, another way by which the same end may be reached. In my belief we shall see before long a tendency complementary to that which gathers our Colonial youth into English institutions. Our great public schools and colleges ought to realise that at no distant date they may themselves be asked to extend into Greater Britain. Someone as far-sighted as William of Wykeham will find the means to accomplish the task. Or another royal patron, dreaming even a greater dream than the youthful Henry of Windsor, and realising that his Ministers of State in the future are likely to be drawn no less from his dominions beyond the seas than from this island realm, may devote his energies to planting in the Colonies off-shoots of these nurseries of bygone and present statesmen.

Were Trinity College, Cambridge, newly endowed with property sufficient to found another Trinity with the same aims in Canada, will anyone tell me that my old college would decline the responsibility of associating herself with one of the Canadian Universities? If Winchester or Eton were left by will the estate of some millionaire to establish great Colonial schools in Australia and South Africa after their own model, should we find the governing body and headmaster shrinking from doing their utmost to carry into effect the terms of the benefaction? As the wealth of our Colonies begins to approach the present wealth of the United States, we have good reason to suppose that the endowments of higher education by individuals will be equally princely. And I do not think it a far-fetched idea that such benefactors will avail themselves of agencies, which are still moulding the character of our English youth to take an honourable part in public affairs, in order to sustain civic ideals at the same high level in their own British territories. Every shrewd man of affairs knows the advantage of starting a branch house of business with the credit and tradition of the old firm rather than of attempting to begin business all over again in a new land.

I have been led from the consideration of an actual centripetal tendency in the higher education of the English race to the consideration of a centrifugal tendency which in certain aspects has scarcely yet begun to manifest itself. I may be accused of having urged this policy of college extension on various occasions and in various ways. Well, it is King Charles' head to me, and I fancy this will not be the last time when I shall bring forward the subject for public discussion, perhaps even less appropriately than to-night. Before changing the theme, I will dare to add that such a new departure would provide the Cambridge Colleges with a Colonial interest no whit inferior to that which Oxford has found in her Rhodes scholars.

#### IV.—THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

With your permission I will now pass on to quite a different federal stimulus in education of which the London University in its purely examinational aspect must be considered to be a first cause. From the educational point of view much fault may rightly be found with many of the forms of study which are promoted by external examination. Yet if the choice lay between this kind of knowledge and no knowledge at all, most of us would declare for an all-embracing examination system. And at any rate, from an Imperial point of view, the University of London has centred the thoughts of many of our fellow subjects in all parts of the British dominions upon the value of some unity of educational aim, even though it be only a unity of standard.

The success of the London system has been greatest in localities in which the tutorial system of Oxford and Cambridge would be established with the most difficulty. Thus not only differences of language, creed and colour, but also physical obstacles to locomotion, have made collegiate life difficult of attainment in India and South Africa, and in both these countries the London University has had immense influence. I do not mean that she has left other parts of the Empire untouched; far from it. But in both the countries named the Universities founded in imitation of the London University have continued in a special degree to do their work on the same lines as their prototype. In India, above all, the inherent weakness of any scheme of University extension without adequate teaching traditions has been fully revealed. The claim to unity of standard which was the great federal strength of the London University has been destroyed, and the impulse

to organic reconstruction on an independent basis afforded by the right kind of collegiate, or even of civic, life is almost wholly absent.

It is a pity that a University which is potentially an Imperial factor of such magnitude has been so long in introducing reforms into her own organisation which would again have spread from that centre to the confines of the British dominions. Why has there been this delay? The truth is that the University in question, like London herself, has suffered from the very calls upon her energies which the Empire in general has made. Both one and the other have been too busy with questions beyond their own immediate borders to attend to matters of internal reorganisation. That period, however, has come to an end, and the more pressing reforms in local self-government have been effected. Internal students will now have in many ways extraordinary advantages in London for technical education of all sorts, as has been clearly pointed out by the present Minister for War. A period of centripetal action is beginning which tends to draw together students from all parts of the Empire in order to study educational and economic conditions in the vastest social laboratory which the world can offer.

Thus the pressing need for the London University has been exactly opposite to the need which the older collegiate societies left unsupplied: the one never exerted its proper influence at the centre, the others neglected to carry abroad their splendid traditions in regard to corporate student life. How far the former is as yet from realising her present opportunities is shown by the fact that a most important conference between University officers, having as its object the comparison of the value of degrees in allied Colonial Universities and the conditions of post-graduate study, was brought about a few years ago by a private member of the House of Commons. Yet here surely was the very occasion for direct action on the part of the London University, which by making such conferences periodical, and by placing at the service of the whole body of Universities her own official organisation, would have increased enormously the usefulness of the conference in question. Matters relating to equivalent standards of matriculation and to courses of undergraduate study should clearly also be dealt with on these occasions. The whole history of the London University marks this question as her own. While readjusting her internal economy, she must not forget to look outwards at the same time.

## V.—ADMINISTRATIVE FEDERAL TENDENCIES.

In point of fact, all reformers have been so closely occupied at home during the last decade, repairing the mechanism of their own school and university administration, that educational movements in other parts of the King's dominions making for closer union have scarcely received the consideration which they deserve. England, Scotland, and Ireland have each been busy with their own reforms in different directions and without adequate consultation with one another. Had there been any tendency towards the integration of educational effort in the United Kingdom itself, these federal movements elsewhere would doubtless have attracted more attention.

In India the case is very different and is specially remarkable. She has lately appointed an education officer to link together the school aims of the various provinces. The Director-General does not relieve the local Directors of Education of any of their administrative functions, but he collates their work and enables the Viceroy and his Council to keep adequate touch of educational progress in each of the great divisions of the Indian Empire. This in itself is a long step forward. It has been suggested to me by someone especially conversant with the educational conditions of the Crown Colonies that a similar step might be taken with advantage by the Colonial Office. An Education Adviser whose duty it was systematically to record and compare school progress in the Crown Colonies might exercise great influence, especially upon the advancement of native education. His occasional visits to these Colonies would do much to remove the sense of isolation under which the various Superintendents of Education carry on their work.

In South Africa the High Commissioner possesses his Education Adviser whose chief duty it has hitherto been to report on native education in the various territories, such as Basutoland, which are under direct Imperial control. But the influence of an official of this kind does not end with those territories. The proposal for a native college supported financially by the various Colonial governments, a proposal which is now not unlikely to be realised, is directly connected with the means at the disposal of the High Commissioner for investigating the condition of the natives, not of this or that Colony, or this or that Imperial Territory, but of the larger part of the Bantu tribes south of the Zambesi.

Now given a meeting between the Education Adviser to the Viceroy of India, the Education Adviser to the High Commissioner of South Africa, and the suggested Education Adviser for the

Crown Colonies, each charged with the duty of reporting to his chief in regard to possible common action in the field of native education, there is reason to think that important results might follow. For instance, let us consider what these three officers would be likely to recommend with regard to the two extremes of school studies—namely, university and elementary education. They might agree that there ought only to be one set of University standards for European and native graduates alike, the subjects of study and the language being the same for all. That would be equivalent to a declaration on their part, with all the weight of their official experience and means of knowledge behind them, that the mental powers of the picked men among the coloured races should be cultivated by seeking the same goal as the white races seek in the case of their picked men. On the other hand, they might be unanimous in declaring that at the outset of school life it was best to employ different methods of teaching for different races, and that the elementary school courses for natives ought in many respects to be distinct from the corresponding school courses for Europeans. In India we know that this is the view which now prevails, but in South Africa such a conclusion put into practice would work a revolution in the school system. Thus results of the greatest importance for the happiness and development of character of the immense native population within the British Dominions might follow from the recognition of the value of a few expert school councillors having a sufficiently wide outlook.

Probably your minds have already begun to travel beyond this point to the consideration of the importance of similar staff appointments in connection with the education of the white races in Canada and Australia. It is unfortunate that the federal constitutions have made no provision for any general oversight of education in either the Dominion or Commonwealth. In the case of Canada education is expressly placed under provincial control, while in Australia there is no reservation of any educational responsibilities to the government of the Commonwealth, and therefore, according to the constitution, all powers of this nature are exercised by each State. It is much to be hoped that when the federation of the South African Colonies is being practically considered some such office as that which I have still the honour to hold will be attached to the establishment of the Governor-General.

By means of a very small number of appointments of this sort, the work of any central Bureau of Education which may be established hereafter would be much lightened, and the conclusions to be

drawn from the mass of school statistics obtained under a great variety of conditions would be placed upon a sounder basis. Moreover, there would be a greatly increased probability that these conclusions would be actually utilised, since the Education Advisers would have an amount of leisure to study documents issued by the central office, such as no administrator of a large school system could possibly possess. At the same time he ought to be sufficiently in touch with individual heads of departments to be able to urge with effect the value of the conclusions applicable to their schools respectively. To my mind this would be an improvement upon the type of Bureau at Washington. As regards the constitutional difficulty that Canada and Australia would be unable to vote supplies towards the organisation of an educational General Staff, a difficulty which may not previously have occurred to some of my hearers, I feel no little confidence that if the arrangements for a central office for the whole Empire were in actual contemplation, the various legislatures within the Dominion and the Commonwealth would make it legally possible for the States which they represented to share the advantages of what may perhaps be called "the brain of the educational army." Such a bureau could not, however, be merely an appendage of the English Board of Education, as is, for instance, the present Department of Special Inquiries. It would have to be placed upon some federal basis.

But without so great a step in advance as this, involving constitutional changes, it might still be possible to make the department last mentioned the rallying-point for the various educational establishments of the British Isles, the expenses of its maintenance being chargeable no longer to the English Board of Education, but to the Privy Council Office. Its head would then become an Education Adviser for the United Kingdom, having functions similar to the education officers of whom I have already spoken. He would probably also be responsible (as at present) for gathering less detailed information about changes in the educational systems of continental nations, since the Foreign Office (though most ably served by some of its Consular officers in regard to commercial education) has no special staff for the purpose.

This, however, is not all that was desired by the distinguished educationist into whose hands was entrusted the shaping of the Department of Special Inquiries. His volumes of reports on the Colonial education systems, which are no doubt well known to most of you, indicate that almost from the first his mind had

begun to foresee the need of some central office which would bring the various education departments throughout the British Empire into closer co-operation with one another.

No official means of attaining this end having hitherto presented themselves, the heads of these departments have, in characteristic British fashion, taken advantage of a private association to effect their purpose. This association, called "The League of the Empire," seems to have been started at the beginning of the present century in a very modest way, principally to bring school children in different parts of the Empire into touch with one another through correspondence. The League probably had other federal objects in view from the first, but certainly no one could have dreamed that in these few years it should have become accepted by a number of Colonial Education Departments as their official agency. Nor could its founders have anticipated that in the year 1907 the League would be organising a federal conference on Education for the whole Empire, or that the Minister of Education for Ontario in writing to approve of that conference would make a special recommendation that the valuable work of the League should "develop into a formally constituted Education Bureau like that at Washington." The conspicuous ability and devotion to her work shown by the honorary secretary doubtless count for much in the success of the League. The quiet influence exerted by the distinguished vice-presidents and members of the Council in London also counts for much. But success in almost every part of the British Dominions so phenomenal as this indicates that those officially responsible for education in the Colonies feel the isolation in which they stand one with regard to another, and are determined, if need be, to storm the central position which will bring them all into touch. If we turn to the list of subjects proposed for discussion at this conference we must, I think, agree with the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Quebec that "representatives of the Education Departments throughout the Empire will have most unusual opportunities to discuss general educational problems, and to acquire knowledge from the experience of people working towards the same end under a great variety of conditions." Almost all the matters on which I have spoken to-night as federal tendencies in education are included in the aims of the League and in the programme of the Conference. The value of the flag and Empire Day, the need for the interchange of teachers, the comparison of standards of education—you will find these subjects, and many more, dealt with in the last general Report of the League.

But perhaps the most significant matter for discussion at the Conference relates to the provision for the supply and training of teachers and the conditions of their work throughout the British Dominions. Most of us know how lamentably short of some other nations we come in our standard of training for the profession of teaching. One of the main uses of a conference such as that which we are considering is to set a higher standard for every part of the Empire than would be accepted without some such federal discussion and agreement. Indeed, I believe that Imperial federation as a conception must ultimately stand or fall by the test of its power to raise our national ideals. If it can do that, it is worth fighting for at every sacrifice : if it cannot, there is no such urgent moral incentive for the struggle for unity. Not the mere material advantages which we shall reap from closer association, but the higher sense of responsibility which it would bring, ought to be the final argument of every statesman who is its advocate.

This is not the proper occasion on which to go carefully into the matter of the training of teachers. I will, therefore, ask you to accept the statement that Germany without doubt, and the United States also—certainly some of the States—have a school-staff better equipped for their professional duties than is the school-staff of the British Isles or of the rest of our Empire. I have no doubt that this fact will be made abundantly clear at the Conference either by myself if necessary, or as I hope, by some other speaker. But to my mind the representatives will achieve comparatively little if they merely pass resolutions affirming this deficiency in our educational systems and asking that it should be remedied. I want them to indicate the machinery by means of which concerted action can be taken to raise the level of professional qualifications for teaching steadily and surely throughout the whole British Dominions. A very little pressure of the right sort would produce a marked result. When educational budgets were being prepared, the knowledge that there existed an authority common to the whole Empire, to which was entrusted the duty of reporting upon the means of training and the attainments of teachers, and the conditions of their work would tend almost insensibly to increase the amount of the grants allocated to that purpose. The education advisers of whom I have already spoken would naturally be the foremost members of such a body, and with them should be associated a sufficient number of inspectors, interchangeable between the different British States concerned, to carry out the duties assigned to them. That, then, is one of the main objects that may be placed before the Conference :

the creation of an education authority of this kind to which all parts of the Empire should contribute of their means and also of their best men. The constitutional difficulties can be overcome in one way or another. The League of the Empire may be given such an official standing as to do the work itself. Or the London University could be made a truly Imperial University for this purpose. Or again, the Privy Council may throw off another educational offshoot to replace the Committee for England alone which has now become the Board of Education.

If the Conference were to separate without achieving more than this, it would have been well worth the while of every Superintendent or Director of Education himself to be present, and to use all his abilities and authority to put the proposal into such a shape as would make it acceptable to his own government. But there is much more than this for the consideration of members, and, therefore, the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia strikes the right note in saying that he has arranged to accept the invitation himself. According to the monthly record of the "League of the Empire" for December, some permanent heads of Education Departments will be present in person, others, as at present arranged, will be represented by deputy. This does not indicate by any means that the latter would not generally be glad to attend themselves. But as Civil Servants they have to obtain the leave of their respective governments, and before Ministers of Education or Prime Ministers will consent to a certain dislocation of business in the departments concerned, they want some assurance that the conference will be so representative in character as to make it worth while to give the requisite leave of absence. In the case of South Africa, I know from private sources that there is the strongest wish on the part of the majority of heads of Education Departments—those representing by far the largest total of the white population—to be present and to help to guide the decisions of the Conference. Indeed, the Superintendent-General of Education for Cape Colony himself appears to have suggested the value of a conference of this nature on the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa.

The question, then, which I wish to bring into prominence is as to the security given to the various Colonial Governments that the conference will be thoroughly representative. It is gratifying to note that the Resident Commissioner of Irish National Education and the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have both said they will come and that they approve the programme. The English Board of

Education will (according to the authority already quoted) be fully represented, and its President will preside at the opening meeting. It remains apparently for the Scotch Education Department to make a similar announcement. In the matter of the training of teachers the head of that department would speak with quite unusual authority.

What I dread most is the attendance of some heads of departments at this Conference, while others are represented by deputies; and then a second meeting some years later at which the position might be reversed. Such a result would make both Conferences comparatively ineffective. The success of this inaugural gathering depends in truth on our putting on one side some of that national reserve on which I have already dwelt this evening. When once our home authorities have experienced the welcome which will greet them as soon as the *venue* is changed to Montreal or Toronto, to Sydney or Melbourne, to Cape Town or Johannesburg, this attitude will change. I do not mean that the hospitality shown to visitors will be so much greater in any of these cities than in London. What I do mean, and what I know to be true from my experience as a mere unofficial inquirer into the educational work of Canada and Australia, is that purely domestic concerns will be put on one side in preparation for the Conference, that for the time the principal officials will devote their whole energies to getting the greatest possible amount of good out of the various discussions, that they will not only themselves speak during the progress of the Conference, but that they will seize every opportunity outside the regular sessions to get at the ideas of their visitors and to give them information as to the directions in which they are themselves working most hopefully.

May we not hope that the United Kingdom will set such an example upon this occasion as need only be followed at subsequent gatherings of a like nature? If members of the Royal Colonial Institute who are here to-night, or who read these words in their printed form, will only help to bring about this result, something will have been gained for the closer union of the Empire through a channel which has only lately been opened out. You, who are acquainted with so many phases of Colonial and home thought in regard to federation, know that the difficulties of the problem are not to be attacked from one side or the other only, and that those tendencies in education of which I have spoken to-night (and others which subsequent speakers will doubtless indicate) may, if carefully fostered, have an important influence upon the destinies of our race.

## DISCUSSION.

THE CHAIRMAN: (The Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G.): I dare say most of you are aware that our lecturer had been occupied with educational subjects long before he went to South Africa in 1900, at Lord Milner's special request. That was a very interesting time ; and when I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Sargent out there, education was very much in the air in connection with the Concentration Camps. As regards his Paper, there may be some differences of opinion, but I am sure we shall all agree that it is the outcome of a great deal of thought and experience, and that it suggests even more than it says. That valuable quality makes it difficult to discuss. As to Empire Day, I would point out that, so far back as 1894, the Royal Colonial Institute sent a memorial to Lord Rosebery, who was at that time, and I believe is still, a great apostle of Imperialism. We got a good deal of sympathy but no result. The country was not ripe for it. Seven years afterwards we sent another memorial to Lord Salisbury, who received it in the same sympathetic manner. Nothing came of that, and I think a great deal of education is needed before the country awakes to the importance of this matter, or of Mr. Sargent's other proposal that every school should fly the Union Jack during school hours. Once the nation is taught to appreciate the value of such symbols, it will be admitted that the school-house is the proper place ; for in most villages throughout the Empire there are no other public buildings, except the church (or chapel), and the public-house. We none of us wish to see emblems of secularism on the church or chapel, and I do not know that the public-house is the best place with which to associate Imperialism. I shall not discuss the question whether the flag should fly during school hours or out of school hours, as I think that it should fly all day long, as aboard ship, until sunset. Coming to the question of the interchange of teachers, Mr. Sargent has himself pointed out the real difficulty. Hitherto the flow has been from the old countries to the new. That is almost a law of nature, like the running of water down hill. I quite appreciate the importance of this question ; but I think there will be much difficulty in creating a steady flow of teachers from newer countries into our more crowded societies. The question of collegiate education is of special interest to me. It is a fine idea, that our great Institutions in England should put out young branches, representatives of themselves. I believe Mr. Sargent's millionaires will be found

when the idea is properly put before them. The difficulty is not in getting money but in getting people to express their ideas definitely and clearly, and to show that they are practical. Really sound ideas always find support, and I hope what Mr. Sargent says may bear fruit later. As regards administrative federal tendencies the subject is too technical for me to deal with. I can only express hearty good wishes for the forthcoming Conference. Speaking for myself, I cordially sympathise with the general principles underlying Mr. Sargent's paper. It is obviously of immense importance that all the different parts of the Empire should have their educational systems in close relations with each other rather than that each should shut itself within a Chinese wall. Forty years ago we were still suffering in this country under a Chinese system of education which, happily, has gradually broken down under the stimulus afforded by vast territorial expansion. I also recognize the importance of different parts of the Empire furnishing the results of their knowledge and experience to some common body which can collect all the facts and then advise upon them. I believe that these Federal tendencies of education will also tend to produce a closer political federation, and I am glad to take the chair at the reading of a paper of such value not only to the cause of education but also to the cause of the Empire.

Mr. FABIAN WARE : It is rather a formidable task to open a discussion on Mr. Sargent's Paper. As anyone knows who has been associated with him he "thinks Imperially," and that necessitates travelling over an enormous sphere. First of all, which is perhaps a matter of detail, he referred to the possibility of establishing some standard of phonetics or pronunciation throughout the Empire. I think I know the circumstance which suggested that idea, because, when in South Africa, I remember quite well going to one of the Camp schools where we had little Dutch children being taught English, and in the first tent they got the Scotch pronunciation, in the second the Canadian, in the third the Yorkshire, in the fourth cockney, and in the fifth the Dutch. In regard to the interchange of teachers I think we shall all be glad Mr. Sargent has not ignored the fact that in this matter the Mother Country has a great deal to learn from the Colonies as well as to teach them. It has often, in fact, occurred to me we might be helped in solving the difficult question of rural education if we were only able to bring over some of those Canadian teachers particularly associated with rural districts. In regard to federal tendencies in education, one cannot, of course, overlook certain tendencies which might make

rather for disintegration. I do not approach the subject as a pessimist, but when Mr. Sargent speaks of the training of teachers, for example, and asks us to assume that the United States and Germany are ahead of us in certain respects, one cannot but remember that there is at present a tendency in the Colonies, just as Mr. Moseley will tell us there is in the United States, to look rather to Germany for guidance in these matters, and certainly in the matter of secondary education, and we may have to put our own house in order before we are able to go into conference entirely as equals with the Colonies. It is most encouraging to those of us who are inclined to consider Imperialism has fallen on evil times to know that two of the foremost educationists of the country, Mr. Sadler and Mr. Sargent, are both devoting their attention to the question of an Imperial bureau of education, and we must all wish them success. Then there is the question of the Conference. Mr. Sargent, with his practical instinct, has pointed out that little is to be gained from these conferences unless they lead to definite results. As he says, "to my mind the representatives will achieve comparatively little if they merely pass resolutions affirming certain deficiencies in our educational system, and asking that they be remedied." That is a point I should like to discuss in connection with the position of the education advisers who, Mr. Sargent says, "ought to be sufficiently in touch with individual heads of departments to be able to urge with effect the value of the conclusions applicable to their schools respectively." There I think we come to an intricate and difficult question of administration. There is raging at present a controversy in connection with the Education Department of the London County Council just as formerly in connection with the Intelligence Branch of the Board of Education—a discussion as to how far it is wise to separate administrative and advisory functions. In this matter I should not be inclined altogether to support his proposals. At any rate they want carefully thinking out. Advisory and administrative functions cannot be separated, and those who are responsible to the people in the different Colonies for educational administration must be those who meet together and confer and pledge their respective Colonies to definite reforms. I think in connection with all questions affecting Imperial organisation at the present time the great need is that both the Mother Country, and even to a greater extent the Colonies, should recognise their responsibilities. We have had only recently difficulties over Newfoundland and New Hebrides. There are questions where I think everybody will agree that the Colonies do not recognise what are the

responsibilities with regard to the action they wish to be taken. Therefore do not let us, when we are suggesting any establishment of educational machinery, start by ignoring the great principle of full responsibility. I feel that we are greatly indebted to Mr. Sargent for his valuable Paper and that we shall all give him all the support in our power in carrying out many of the ideas which he has mooted.

Sir ARTHUR RÜCKER, F.R.S. : I desire to thank Mr. Sargent most heartily for his paper, which to me personally has been most helpful and useful, and, in support of the general point of view he has adopted, to say a few words about our Colonial work in connection with the University of London ; and I would first of all point out that, although London has for long been, and still is, associated with an examining system, that system is now carried out by a senate which is already one of the largest teaching bodies in the country. In the last five years we have seen the establishment of a great teaching University in London ; we have no fewer than twenty-seven colleges attached to us on conditions very similar to those which obtain at Oxford and Cambridge. In those colleges we have 3,000 internal students all going through a full three years' course. There is, therefore, now a real living teaching University in London, and the relations between the University and teaching are growing still closer. In regard to the work we do in the Colonies, there are two ways of co-operation. The first is by making it easy for Colonial students to come to the Mother Country ; the second is for British Universities to recognise or even to take some part in educational work in the Colonies. As regards the first, anyone who has got a degree at one of our leading Colonial or Indian Universities and comes to London and studies for two years under recognised teachers, we put aside all other examinations ; and if he produces a piece of original work which is considered worthy, we give him our doctorate. As to the second method, the University of London does what it can to carry on work in the Colonies. But here a difficulty arises. If a Colonial University is already established, the authorities naturally show a certain amount of jealousy if an English University tries to enter their territory and do what they regard as their work ; and therefore we do not attempt any work in this direction unless we are asked by the Government of the Colony concerned to do so. As the result of this rule, our examinations are chiefly carried on in certain smaller Colonies—Jamaica, Mauritius and Lagos (Southern Nigeria). At such places we hold examinations every year for those who wish to enter for them. Though

the numbers are not great the thing is important, because we can boast that in any dominion of the crown it is possible for a candidate to test himself by a high standard, and see whether he has succeeded in attaining a standard equal to that attained by a good English schoolboy or by a good undergraduate. That is an Imperial work and we are prepared to carry it on so far as we are encouraged to do so. Let me give three examples of our Colonial work. In London we have established a very successful non-sectarian theological faculty, and I believe at the present time at the Cape there are some eight or ten future Dutch pastors at Stellenbosch who are preparing for this degree of the University of London. There is, of course, a difficulty in carrying on practical examinations over sea. But the Government of Ceylon recently approached us and asked us to carry out examinations for them and introduce our degree system. They were anxious we should carry on practical examinations, and under a scheme which I prepared we are now actually carrying out not only examinations which require paper work but also science examinations which require more than paper work. I think that shows a readiness to adapt ourselves to new conditions. Again, Western Australia asked for a university extension lecturer and we sent two in two consecutive years. The reports we have received show that their lectures were attended with great success. I have been credibly informed that students travelled a hundred miles to listen to them. I would further point out that there is already in a quiet way a great drift of Colonial students to London. There are, I believe, something like seventy Colonists or Indians working at University colleges, and when the new Technological Institute is opened there may be a still further development in that direction. We shall certainly wish to take part in the forthcoming Conference. I trust something practical may come out of it. I would remind you there is one body that has already gone to the Colonies several times, I mean the British Association, and that there is connected with that association a good educational department. We are going to Winnipeg in 1909, and I think these periodic visits to the Colonies ought to be taken advantage of by educationists for the purpose of interchanging ideas, as Mr. Sargent has suggested. In this connection I would remind you that some years ago Mr. Rutherford came from New Zealand to Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself; that he was afterwards appointed to the Professorship of Physics at Montreal. From thence he gained the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, and within the last

few days he has been recalled to this country as Professor in the University of Manchester. That is an instance of the unity of Imperial education which I trust may be multiplied a hundredfold.

MR. ALFRED MOSELY, C.M.G.: I may say in the first place that having lately returned from the United States I came here rather as a listener in order to gauge public opinion with regard to this question of education which is so much agitating our minds. I was much impressed with all that I saw with regard to the appreciation of education both in the United States and Canada. Touching this question of the flag. It is, I think, of paramount importance that the young generation should be taught what the Union Jack really stands for. We, who have had the privilege of travelling over different parts of the Empire, realise that that flag means liberty and justice for all classes, all colours and all denominations, but the boy in the street in London does not realise that fact, and I trust the day is not far distant when we shall salute the flag every day in the public schools as they do in New York, and even perhaps give some instruction as to the meaning of that emblem. I have been closely associated with the interchange of teachers between the Old and the New World. At present there are some 150 British teachers over there, something like 100 returned, and there are still some 200 to go. Those who have returned come back full of enthusiasm for all they have seen and are delighted with the enormous amount of kindness and hospitality showered on them. They all come back feeling they have learnt something if it is only the great belief in education in the New World, a belief that education stands for something bigger than dollars, although the dollars are very necessary if we are to have a thoroughly thinking and civilised race. If you want a man to think ethically you must first of all give him three meals a day and a comfortable home, and therefore we must teach our children how to earn an honest livelihood without which we cannot look for anything in the way of higher ethics. A large percentage of teachers have gone to Canada. It is a good thing they should have some glimpse of that great country. It is indeed surprising what little advantage we are taking of that vast stretch of fertile territory while the rest of the world is gobbling it up and taking the best parts of it. People are trooping over from the United States and other countries, whereas we are hardly taking any notice, and as usual, after all our work and sacrifice, allowing others to reap the reward. I am in hopes that before long we shall see a larger flow from the British Islands in that direction, for, in my opinion, Canada

is the gem of the British Empire. I am heartily in sympathy with the suggestions for interchanging views, not only between the teachers of this country and the Colonies and the United States, but also between our teachers and those of the Continent. The people in the United States have been enormously interested in these English teachers. It has in fact taken such a hold upon them that negotiations are going on between some of the great magnates in the United States and Canada and the shipping companies to bring a large number of teachers to this side of the Atlantic and I can only hope the shipping companies will give the same generous support as did Mr. Bruce Ismay, with his strong Imperial instincts, who agreed to arrange 500 free passages to the States and Canada. It is of paramount importance that we should train those who are to train others, and I hope we shall not forget also that if we want to attract the best brains we must pay for them in an adequate manner. As I have said, in the New World they are realising the value of education. I think we see the same influence being awakened in this country. We are late, of course, but somehow the material is so good that we generally come out on the top in the long run.

Mr. W. L. GRANT: I should like to begin by thanking Mr. Sargent for his admirable paper, and especially to congratulate him not only on its matter, but on its manner. It was delivered with that restrained enthusiasm which is surely the proper manner of dealing with Imperial problems, but a manner not always employed, for in certain recent official utterances regarding Imperial problems I have noticed that the restraint has been more obvious than the enthusiasm, while in certain unofficial comments, both written and spoken, the enthusiasm has perhaps been more obvious than restrained. I should like to correct a misstatement concerning Canada. Mr. Mosely says that Great Britain is doing very little to take up the available portions of that country as compared with other countries, and especially the United States. Now I have gone into the statistics and found that the rush of emigration which began in 1901 has sent into Canada a much larger number of inhabitants of the British Islands than of citizens of the United States, of which, as a Canadian, I am very glad. Moreover, of those so-called American emigrants many were born in England or Scotland, or are the sons of Canadians settled in the United States. It is therefore a little unfair to represent Great Britain as having sent so comparatively few emigrants in recent years. As to the paper itself, I think the subject of Imperial education is the question *par excellence* in which every Imperialist should be interested. In

this connection I wish to criticise a recent utterance of a man whom usually I regard with respect, almost reverence—I mean Lord Milner. Speaking at Manchester on December 14 he said that, while of course inter-Imperial knowledge—knowledge by the Mother Country of the Colonies, and *vice versa*—was all very well, it was equally our duty to know as much about foreign nations; and he went on to say that the proper subject for reciprocal preference was trade. It seems to me that, under present conditions, that is almost the reverse of the truth; that our duty is to have good tariff relations with all countries, whereas those to which we should afford an intellectual preference are those which compose the British Empire. The Empire is not going to amount to much unless the ordinary voter in Britain and throughout the Colonies has a knowledge of and a sympathy with the various countries which compose the Empire and their various problems. As yet we have not that knowledge. It is a commonplace in the Colonies how little we know of them. I may mention that some years ago the British Government appointed a Commission to inquire into secondary education. This Commission sent out a series of questions to various Colonial authorities, and I have in my possession an envelope addressed to my father as follows:—"The Rev. Principal Grant, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, U.S.A." On the other hand there is an ignorance equally blamable that has been a great deal less spoken of, and that is the ignorance in the Colonies of the Mother Country, and of each other. I should dearly like to ask how many Australians in this audience can name all the provinces of the Canadian Dominion, and how many Canadians can name the States of the Australian Commonwealth. There is, I fear, growing up a type of Colonial Philistine, ignorant of the past and careless of the present, who knows nothing about the Empire. I notice the ridiculous comments made by large portions of the Canadian Press on the Newfoundland affair. It was assumed that the Mother Country must be wrong because she did not choose to back up the extreme pretensions of Newfoundland and her rather parochial legislature—I was going to say, her Gilbert and Sullivan legislature. I see no way so well calculated to promote Imperial education as this Conference of which Mr. Sargent has spoken. It should be taken up by the Imperial Government, and I hope that Lord Elgin, whom I am proud to consider a Canadian, for he was born in Canada, will bring the matter prominently before the coming Conference of Colonial Premiers.

The Hon. T. A. BRASSEY: The last speaker referred to the ignorance which he said prevailed in different portions of the Empire regarding other portions of the Empire. That remark was, I think, infinitely more true some eighteen years ago when I was associated with Dr. Parkin and others in the work of the old Imperial Federation League. I remember giving a good many evenings when I left the University to lecturing with a magic lantern on the voyage of the *Sunbeam* with a view to spreading a knowledge of the Empire amongst the working classes. I am convinced that the state of knowledge to-day concerning the Empire is vastly different amongst all classes of society than it was at that time. The special point, however, on which I wish to say one or two words is that there has recently been formed in Montreal an association of public school men, of which one of the objects is to give to young men who go out to Canada from this country friendly advice and assistance in finding employment. The Headmasters' Conference here suggested that certificates should be issued to such young men showing that they are *bona fide* public school men and that they left their schools with a good character. To those who bear these credentials the Association in Canada is prepared to give a helping hand. I think that movement may justly be considered a federal tendency of education. Perhaps I may be allowed to refer to another effort with which I am connected. I think few people realise all that is necessary in order to bring some of our older institutions in this country up to the mark. A few years ago Mr. Rhodes left a large part of his fortune to bring scholars from the Colonies to Oxford. He provided the funds to maintain the scholars during residence, but did not think of the University which had to teach them. Few understand how poor Oxford is or how great is the strain upon its resources in various ways. They do not realise that she has not only to provide for all the new demands made upon her by the progress of learning and science, but that she is unable to keep up her older institutions in a proper state of efficiency. Many new demands have been made on the University owing to the fact that this large number of Rhodes scholars have gone there to be educated. It is incumbent, I would urge, upon all those who have been connected with the University to keep it up to the mark in all respects and to make it fitted to occupy its proper place as one of the central teaching institutions of the Empire.

Dr. ALFRED HILLIER: Mr. Sargent was good enough to invite suggestions in connection with the subject of his most interesting and instructive Paper, and there is just one which half a lifetime's

experience of the Colonies leads me to venture to make. It is that not only should we bring Colonial students to our Universities in the home country and arrange for the interchange and Conference of teachers, but that we should have some arrangement whereby students in our great Universities would be able to spend a term in the Colonies themselves. It might be optional, I think, for a man who contemplated a career in the outer marches of the Empire to proceed while a student to the Colonies, and there on the spot acquaint himself, at a time when his mind is most receptive, with what Colonial life means and what the resources of our Colonies really are. He would be encouraged to study the ways and manners of the Colonies, their history and political constitution, and not least their economical development. Such a scheme would tend to promote those Federal relations which we all wish to see developed. I would suggest that our Universities should consider the feasibility of sending students for a term to the Colonies, in charge of a Professor and tutor, as part of the regular University Course.

The Hon. J. G. JENKINS (Agent-General, South Australia) : In reference to the proposed Advisory Board and general system of education I may perhaps state, as a member of the League of the Empire, which has had a good deal to do with the organising of the Conference, that some of the points touched upon to-night are exactly what we wish to see remedied as the result of that Conference. Reference has been made to our ignorance of other parts of the Empire. I know the lamentable ignorance of Australians in reference to Canada, of Canadians in reference to Australia, and of Englishmen in reference to both, and one of the aims of the Organising Committee is to establish some universal system of geographical and constitutional education by which students in every part of the British Empire should know every other part.

On the motion of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Sargent for his lecture.

Mr. SARGANT : I beg to thank you for your resolution. We have listened to a really excellent discussion and to speeches which must influence us all. I feel that we have had fresh lights thrown upon the subject. I will now ask you to give a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding. It is pioneers and administrators like our Chairman who have done so much for the extension of the Empire and towards making the people who come under our rule understand what British dominion means—who are, in fact, the truest educators of our coloured fellow subjects.

A LINK OF EMPIRE\*  
THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

ON March 10, 1869, at Willis's Rooms, the inaugural dinner took place of what was then named the Colonial Society. Among the distinguished men who attended, the name of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, is the one most familiar to a short-memoried generation. Of those gathered on that occasion hardly one is now left. With peculiar felicitude Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, was a guest of the evening, and "The Prosperity of the United States" was the toast first drunk after that of "Her Majesty the Queen."

The speeches which followed are of unusual interest to-day, especially when viewed in the broad light and improved perspective which even a third of a century gives to history. This was a period in which the Little Englander, too common to excite notice, had hardly yet realised his political mission. In 1869 such ideas as "Imperial organisation" and "Colonial nationalism," which are now almost commonplaces, would have been regarded as revolutionary in character. Several provinces of Canada, it is true, had just received a Constitution, but the majority of men who advocated that step regarded it as merely another stage on the road to separation. Goldwin Smith had, in season and out of season, preached his doctrine of disintegration with far-reaching effect; the Permanent Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, known later as Lord Blachford, was decidedly favourable to this drastic method of settling Imperial difficulties, as shown by an article in the *Nineteenth Century* published in 1877; even Sir George Cornewall Lewis could see no remedy for an unsatisfactory condition of affairs save amputation. The great alternative seemed to most men to be a choice between the old "Plantation" theory of Colonies and the "cut the painter" policy. In view of this state of public opinion the presence of a group of men at Willis's Rooms to seek a new bond to bind Colonies and Mother Country argued in them a spirit of Imperialism greater, perhaps, than they themselves were aware of. Darker days were yet to come, when the "burdens of Empire"

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were denounced on many sides, but the seed bore fruit which, though it languished for a time, never altogether withered.

To realise the general political outlook of the speakers at this banquet we must remember that it was still necessary for a United States Minister to remind his British audience that "although there may be considerable evidences of unkindness (in the United States) towards the Mother Country," yet there still existed "a fixed and determined love and adoration" for her in the hearts of sober and reflecting Americans! Mr. Reverdy Johnson added that although the United States was "not now the owner of Colonies," there was nothing in her Constitution to prevent her becoming so, either by conquest or by treaty, and he hinted that in time to come some of the British Colonies even might, with mutual consent, pass under the Stars and Stripes and find a government as free and liberal as under the Union Jack. While the first part of his speech induces the belief that Mr. Johnson was as much in advance of his average contemporaries as the far-sighted gentlemen who founded the Colonial Society, the last (with its obvious reference to what another speaker, oblivious of the then new title of "Dominion," called "Our North American Colonies") is an illustration of how time changes and yet brings all things to pass. Alter the date to 1906 and we at once think not of Canada but of the Caribbean.

The speeches at this banquet are of singular interest to-day. Mr. Gladstone's reminiscence of the "Colonial Department" (in which he had worked thirty years before), the very atmosphere of which was pervaded by the disembodied spirit of "Mr. Mother Country"; Sir George Cartier's brave attempt to explain Canadian nationalism without wounding the susceptibilities of prejudiced Britons, and his challenge to the United States as to the freedom of Canada under representative rather than democratic institutions; the reminder by Mr. Childers that sea-power and the Colonies are intimately connected ("'Ships, Colonies, and Commerce' is a famous old toast in our country") and that the sea is the connecting link and not a barrier between the sons of a sea-going race—all these long-forgotten speeches, these syllables which rang on the ear and provoked applause, but are now dead and cold as the lips that spoke them, well repay the attention of the historical student who cares to trace the great dynamic forces of the century to their mustard-seed origin.

I like to think that this dinner and the many meetings that followed it have helped to make history. It is certain that many of the thoughts and ideas expressed (half uncertainly) at such

meetings have crystallised and developed, and may be found to-day in the shape of a national policy or a great Imperial movement. The little society formed under such happy auspices was allowed a few months later to assume the prefix Royal, and for convenience sake, altered its name to The Royal Colonial Institute. It was not the first attempt in this direction. A little Colonial society, which lived only five years, was founded as early as 1837, and in 1855 an Australian association was formed which, after an existence of seven years, left hardly a trace, save some books and documents, which were later handed over to the Colonial Institute. In the early days of its existence the Institute was obliged, for financial reasons, to leave the original Pall Mall quarters for a humble office over a shop in the Strand, but after 1869 it had found its legs. In 1878 the President was the present King, then Prince of Wales, and in 1882 a Royal charter was granted. To-day it has a building which cost £20,000 and a freehold site to the tune of £30,000 fully paid for.

The initial idea of the foundation was to provide a centre for the scattered possessions of the British Crown, and India was included with the Colonies. A place of meeting for all over-sea Britons and others interested in the Empire Beyond the Seas, a reading-room, library, and museum devoted to Indian and Colonial subjects—these were the main features of the scheme. The reading of papers and discussions on Colonial and Indian subjects (specially avoiding anything tending towards party politics), and the undertaking of scientific, literary, or statistical investigation were expansions of the main idea. Briefly, the Royal Colonial Institute was to take the place in the Colonial and Indian field that the Royal Geographical and Royal Societies hold in geography and science.

It must be said at once that these rather too comprehensive aims have not all been realised. The inclusion of the Indian Empire with the Colonies is open to obvious objections. Some subsidiary portions of this field are covered by the Asiatic Society and the East India Association, but India still lacks a representative institution in London worthy of her place in the Empire and the varied problems she presents. The Imperial Institute has a so-called museum, but the Colonial Institute Museum has never materialised, although serious efforts have been made, in which the name of Dr. Forbes Watson, who actually spent some £6,000 out of a modest private fortune, should not be forgotten. Nor have the funds of the Institute made possible the scientific or other investigations which were projected by its founders.

The Colonial Institute to-day is more of a social and educational influence than anything else, but in this direction its work is extremely important and useful. It possesses a library quite unique in its way and admirably organised for the purposes of the students of Colonial affairs. In 1873 there were only 300 volumes; to-day there are 70,000, covering every possible field of interest or research in the Colonies and brought up to date in admirable catalogues. The Institute is prepared to answer the queries of members on all subjects of Colonial interest, nor is it niggardly in this respect to outsiders. Foreigners or Americans can be seen in the reading-rooms engaged on research, and many important works could hardly have been completed without the facilities thus offered. The reading-rooms also supply files of all the leading Colonial papers, and these are sent to the British Museum, which, without this provision, would be deprived of an important aid to the historical and political students. The British Museum itself has a Colonial and an Indian section, but for obvious reasons the Institute library is far easier of access, and is much more complete and up to date, including not only English and American books on Colonial topics, but French and German works and those printed in the Colonies, as well as Blue-books, Gazettes, proceedings of societies, review and magazine articles, and Colonial directories and handbooks. In fact, this remarkable library is a triumph of completeness, and deserves a wider fame than its quiet, unostentatious work has as yet commanded. It is one of the faults of our educational system that few men have learnt how to use a library, the admirable object-lessons in this subject given in the United States being almost an unknown quantity of our pedagogues. Were this not the case this library would be more appreciated by our home people, and a far greater number of politicians and writers who are in the habit of lucubrating on Colonial topics would take advantage of the facilities offered to gain a deeper insight into their subject.

The meetings held at intervals during the year, when very interesting papers are sometimes read, do not command such influential audiences as their importance would warrant, but each paper, reprinted in the monthly journal, reaches a far wider audience than that gathered in the room, and of recent times good reports of these meetings have appeared in the Press and have sometimes given rise to public discussions. The influence exercised in this way is far-reaching and growing.

Since the Jubilee year it has been quite a fashionable occupation

to entertain some of the Colonials who are "home" for a time, and good work has been done by the Victoria League and other bodies, but the Colonial Institute provides something far more useful than spasmodic hospitality. All day and every day its doors are open, and the Colonial, who by the payment of a very small subscription is free to enter, finds apart from the reading-room, the comforts of a club and a sympathetic greeting, if he wishes to make himself known. He cannot get drinks or food, except afternoon tea, but the absence of this convenience is perhaps compensated for by the welcome absence of all ceremony. The number of Fellows of the Institute, resident and non-resident, is over 4,600, and reached the high-water mark in Coronation year, when many Colonials joined temporarily while on a visit home. The membership ought to be much larger, and undoubtedly would be if the nature of the Institute were only better known.

There is a general feeling among all thoughtful men that this is a most critical period in our Imperial development, and a tendency is noticeable, especially among some of our younger men who do not remember an earlier and darker period, to take a somewhat pessimistic view of the future. The great ideal of Imperial unity seems to be regarded as Utopian and impossible, and yet it is surely more nearly in sight now than in the years which saw the birth of the Royal Colonial Institute. Lord Milner, in his splendid confessions of faith at Wolverhampton and Manchester, has given us the definition of a sane and thoughtful Imperialism, and, moreover, has shown us that all who profess to hold the creed should not be content with a *laissez-faire* attitude, but should look round for opportunities of forging new links and strengthening old ones to bind the scattered States of the Empire together.

This is the spirit which animated the little band whose first meeting has been described, and in the far from ostentatious building in Northumberland Avenue, which is now the visible embodiment of their dream, we find a genuine step in the right direction—a piece of constructive statesmanship, a solid brick in the fabric of Empire. The possibilities of the Royal Colonial Institute are by no means realised, nor has it nearly reached the limits of its usefulness.

ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.

## RHODESIA AND ITS RESOURCES.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 29, 1907, when a Paper was read by Mr. Edward H. Miller on "Rhodesia and its Resources." The Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Miller returned only about six months ago from Rhodesia, where he spent ten years—ten strenuous years during which he had many opportunities of making himself acquainted with the country and the people. When Mr. Miller first went out the railway only extended a little beyond Mafeking, and he showed his energy and pluck by tramping the rest of the journey to Bulawayo, some hundreds of miles, on foot. He had occupied many positions of more or less importance in Rhodesia, journalistic, secretarial and otherwise, and he had wielded not only the pen but the sword, for he no sooner got out than he took part in the measures for the suppression of the rebellion in Matabeleland, and he also took part in the recent war as a member of the Southern Rhodesian Field Force.

Mr. E. H. MILLER then read his Paper.

Let me first frankly admit that I have no scientific or technical knowledge to bring to bear on the remarks I am about to make, neither do I wish to pose as an expert on the mining or agricultural industries; my only qualification, or excuse, being a lengthy residence in Rhodesia, where I occupied positions which brought me into personal contact with all classes of the community, enabling me to assimilate a certain amount of general knowledge.

It should not be necessary for me to mention the geographical position Rhodesia occupies in Africa, but I trust you will pardon me should I mention a few facts which you may think superfluous. I received the encouragement so to do at your last meeting, when several speakers emphasised the fact that, generally speaking, the people at home still had but vague ideas of the constituent parts of our great Empire.

The area of Rhodesia is about 750,000 square miles, or, roughly speaking, thirteen times as large as England and Wales. Of this vast tract Matabeleland occupies 70,835 and Mashonaland 72,995 square miles, less than one-tenth each. The two provinces mentioned

are known as Southern Rhodesia, and are divided from Northern Rhodesia by that great natural barrier, the Zambezi river.

The whole country is on the great central plateau of Africa which stands from 8,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level.

The climatic conditions vary considerably, as will be readily understood ; there are, however, only two well-defined seasons—viz. summer and winter, generally known as the wet and the dry seasons. The figures I have to give cover a period of eight years, and convey the idea in the most concise manner.

The wet season—say October to March—averaged 5 months and 5 days, with 22.19 inches of rain—rain falling on 62 days. The dry season, 6 months and 25 days, with 1.12 inches of rain and 9 rainy days. These figures refer to Matabeleland, the rainfall in Mashonaland being about 9 inches more, the division about the same.

Owing to the altitude the heat is rarely oppressive, and as the period of greatest heat synchronises with the wet season, it loses much of its terror, while at this time cool easterly winds prevail. I have never known the thermometer to rise above 92 for more than a few consecutive days.

The mean maximum temperature for a large portion of Southern Rhodesia is 79.5, with a minimum of 55, while the highest readings average 96 in October and November and the lowest 38 in June and July. Generally speaking the climate is superb, except in the low-lying valleys to the east.

The progressive development of the country cannot be said to date from the occupation in 1890. So varied and numerous were the vicissitudes of the pioneer that we must allow a few years' grace, and not fail to remember that, without undue exaggeration, his afflictions were equal to the ten plagues of Egypt, culminating in the Boer War.

At the present date there are only 1,500 miles of railway within this vast area, or one mile of line to every 500 square miles. To realise what this means let us imagine the position of England and Wales with a line from London to Bournemouth or London to Birmingham. I must refer to the question of railways again when dealing with produce.

I hardly know if the mineral or agricultural resources should receive first attention. It is certain that but for the mines we should not have had our present railway system for many years to come. For the same reason the country would not have received the attention of capitalists—a by no means unmixed blessing, but very necessary. As the strong should give way to the weaker, I

will deal with agriculture first. But first let me premise with every confidence that the country has not yet been systematically or scientifically prospected for minerals, neither have its agricultural possibilities been thoroughly exploited.

Although only a percentage of the surface of Rhodesia offers the essential conditions for agriculture, the amount of land suitable for profitable cultivation is sufficient to make Rhodesia the largest supplier of agricultural produce of any of the South African Colonies.

The main crop throughout Southern Rhodesia is undoubtedly maize or mealies. The natives have planted mealies for years, and have obtained fair results despite the most primitive methods.

Wonderful advances have been made of recent years, certain varieties have been well established, and the various requirements of the different varieties are better understood. Yet even now I find an official of the Agricultural Department writing in October last that "we have no record of carefully conducted experiments, and as a result are largely working in the dark."

I should state, before proceeding further, that experiments conducted in other countries are most unreliable, and frequently mislead the Rhodesian settler, who is unable to make full allowance for difference in soil, rainfall, altitude, wind, &c.

The mealie crop, and the cost of production of the same, have been the cause of much controversy.

A poor crop consists of four sacks per acre—with average luck it should be eight. In the Mazoe district ten sacks are considered a good average crop, while under particularly favourable conditions twenty have been obtained. The cost of production on the basis of ten sacks per acre, including interest on all machinery and live stock employed, is given in minute detail by Mr. Sketchley, of Mazoe, at 2s. 3d. per sack. The retail price is from 15s. to 22s. per sack; but the serious item of transport has to be dealt with before considering profits. The principal deterrents to a good crop are rust and locusts. The standard varieties can now be described as fairly rust-resistant, while some are quite free. The locust plague is by no means as bad as it was, and with more country occupied and further facilities for co-operative attack could be effectually dealt with.

I do not wish it to be supposed that Rhodesia will be able to compete with Australia and America in the grain market, but it is certain that ere long she will be able to supply not only her own wants, but those of the neighbouring states.

Among other crops may be mentioned Mabele, N'yauti, Rapoko, Munga, and various millets. Munga has the advantage of being immune to the attacks of locusts ; it is not, however, a favourite crop, either with the Amandebele or the Mashuna.

Wheat and oats are grown with good results, but are affected by rust ; it is doubtful, therefore, if Rhodesia will ever be a great wheat-growing country, but the local demand could be easily met. At present large quantities are imported from the Cape.

Rhodesian hay is already well known as far south as Kimberley ; there was a plentiful supply last year of a good quality, which realised £3 per ton.

*Market gardening.*—This work receives some attention from Indians and Chinese in the vicinity of towns and villages, but few Europeans do more than cater for their own immediate supplies. The profits, if any, are ridiculously small, although the middle-man reaps a rich harvest. The local demand is naturally limited, and cost of production and transport prevents any attempt to compete in other markets. Tomatoes can be grown everywhere with astounding results, while in some districts, particularly in Mashonaland, potatoes can be grown without irrigation.

There are still many ways in which the land may be made to increase in value, the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, castor-oil plant, rubber, coffee, ramie, rice and ground-nuts—to mention but a few. Many of the attempts which have been made to obtain a cotton crop failed, owing to lack of practical experience either of cotton-growing or of the country. Cotton may be found growing wild. An early frost is, as far as I am aware, the only chance of failure, and if the seed is planted sufficiently early there is ample time for the plants to arrive at maturity and the crop to be gathered before the first frost is due. I have grown a small experimental patch for three years which has not yet been touched by frost. I am not prepared to discuss the economic side of the question, but I believe the railway rates are of greater importance to this industry than the cost of machinery or the procurement of labour.

There is no doubt now that in almost every part of Rhodesia tobacco can be grown with most excellent results : not only the coarse, dark leaf, generally known as Boer tobacco, but the finest light qualities, even those suitable for cigar wrappers.

The Government have given considerable assistance to tobacco growers in many ways, and every season the crops are larger and of higher grade.

Considerable improvement can still be made, as the majority of

tobacco growers are but novices. The best men will make mistakes for a year or two, but, as the Government expert remarks, "the man who makes the same mistake three years in succession should take on a wood-cutting contract." The Rhodesian Tobacco Warehouse has proved an unqualified success, and enables the smallest grower to obtain the best possible return on his crop.

The castor-oil plant is one of the Rhodesian weeds. Little has been done to develop the possibilities of this plant by culture, but a syndicate has been formed for this purpose, and an extraction plant is to be sent out. There is a large market for the oil in a rough state as a lubricant.

Ramie can be grown in all parts of the country with little attention, and as the fibre is now used extensively in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, canvas, tapestry, &c., its commercial value has increased.

Ground-nuts are grown extensively by the natives in all districts; the oil is extracted in a rough and ready manner; but on one of the Jesuit Mission farms machinery has been erected for this purpose.

Rubber, coffee, and rice I will mention when dealing with Northern Rhodesia, although I must not omit to state that a good deal of rice has been grown in Mashonaland, both with and without irrigation.

*Fruit culture.*—There are few farmers without a small orchard, while some have extensive areas covered with fruit trees of every description.

Apples, peaches, figs, plums, pine-apples, bananas, and many varieties of sub-tropical fruits well repay attention, but citrus culture proves particularly attractive. Experiments are still being made for the purpose of ascertaining which varieties will be of the greatest commercial value. Oranges are generally grafted on a rough lemon stock, and are thus rendered comparatively immune to *mal-di-gomma*, which is found in all parts of South Africa. Fruit-drying has not been neglected, as the difficulties attached to the transportation of fresh fruit are still very considerable.

While Mashonaland is better adapted for the cultivation of farm produce and fruit, Matabeleland is *par excellence* a cattle country. It is peculiarly rich in suitable indigenous grasses, the study of which will do much to increase the already large tracts of pasture land. During the reign of Lobengula the country has been described as black with cattle. Rinderpest, however, created fearful havoc among native herds, the loss from this scourge being

estimated as high as 90 per cent. Before the country could be properly restocked, lung-sickness and "red-water," or African coast fever, appeared. The efforts made in the first instance to check the spread of this highly contagious disease were feeble, and wholly ineffectual.

It is only during the last few years, since the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department, that African coast fever has been checked. At present there is every probability of its being effectually stamped out. The last returns show that in ten districts in Southern Rhodesia there was not a single fresh outbreak, while the deaths from existing outbreaks all occurred in one district, and numbered fifteen, as against forty-two for the corresponding month of the previous year.

During last year four agricultural shows were held in Southern Rhodesia, and the cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs exhibited at the different centres prove my contention that the future of Rhodesia as a stock-farming country can hardly be exaggerated.

Although large districts are well suited for horse-breeding, we have yet to wait for a sure remedy for, or a preventive of, horse sickness before any encouragement can be given to this class of business. The same remark does not, however, apply to either donkeys or mules. The former enjoy immunity against horse sickness, while mules may be successfully inoculated, thanks to the recent discovery of Dr. Theiler.

I must not omit reference to the possibilities of ostrich farming. These birds are to be found in small numbers running wild, and thrive exceedingly well. Several farmers have obtained birds from the Cape, with satisfactory results. The principal drawback, in this and in all cases where live stock is running, is the large initial expenditure on good strong fencing.

Gold-mining cannot be said to have commenced in Rhodesia—that is, as far as this generation is concerned—until 1891. It was already well known that there were considerable ancient or mediæval workings throughout the land, but I cannot enter into this question this evening.

The first rough survey led to the belief that there existed payable gold-bearing reefs in the Victoria, Manica, Hartley, Belingwe, Mazoe and Lomagunda districts, and about 1,500 individuals were supposed to be engaged in the industry at this time. Progress was encouraging until 1893, when the Matabele War put a stop to prospecting and development work. At the conclusion of the war, work was recommenced, and the Gwanda district opened

up. Many companies were formed, and one is almost afraid to compute the total capital subscribed.

The same difficulties which beset the path of the farmer proved obstacles to the miner, and during the first seven years—that is, up to August 1898—the total amount of gold declared was only 6,532 ounces. The tide then turned, and in 1899 the output for January was nearly equal to that of the seven years just mentioned. The strain had, however, been too great, and a large number of the mining companies had to be reconstructed, or absorbed, or to cease to exist. The British public, soured by losses, roundly denounced everything Rhodesian; they had expected, not perhaps without some encouragement, that the gold industry would develop in the same marvellous manner as that of the Transvaal, and were naturally disappointed.

Despite want of support, adverse criticism, and innumerable and exasperating local difficulties, the output steadily increased. 6,000 ounces per month became 10,000, which was shortly increased to 15,000; to be brief, the total for last month was over 48,000 ounces, while the grand total up to December 31, 1906, is 2,011,462, representing roughly £7,800,000.

In addition to the gold output we have 298,611 ounces of silver, 1,804 tons of lead, 44 tons of copper, beside other valuable minerals, such as wolframite, chrome ore, &c.

The number of small properties being opened up is increasing rapidly. There are probably thousands of reefs which, though too small to be worked profitably by companies with a large capital, will take a three- or five-stamp battery, and, in the hands of a few hard-working men, show splendid returns.

I have not given the space to this all-important industry which it might justly claim; my excuse is that I think it sufficiently strong and healthy to speak for itself.

The latest output, that of diamonds, may at no distant date eclipse the gold returns. The output to date is valued at about £9,500. The indications are most favourable to the discovery of a pipe similar to that at Kimberley. The stones to hand are of high quality, while the quantity of semi-precious stones found of various descriptions is very encouraging. The claim of the De Beers Company, under an old agreement, to control the diamondiferous area is at present a matter awaiting judicial decision.

Coal exists in Southern Rhodesia in very large quantities. The Wankie coal-field, 212 miles north-west of Bulawayo, on the Cape

to Cairo line, has yielded 307,542 tons of excellent coal, only slightly less in calorific power than the best Welsh. The Sengwe coal area is about 120 miles from the railway, and has therefore not been developed. The same remark applies to the Tuli coal-fields on the southern border. Should, however, the line from the Gwanda be continued south, or the Pietersburg railway be extended northwards, this field would be of considerable importance.

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Many writers have affirmed that North-Western Rhodesia is not a "white man's country." I am not quite sure of the exact definition of this phrase, but will challenge its justice by stating that there is at present in one little corner an area almost equal to that of England awaiting the European settler—not bleak veldt or dismal swamp, but a well-watered country with a generous soil. I refer to the Batoka plateau, or that portion situated between the Zambesi and Kafue rivers. On crossing the Zambesi the country rises rapidly, and within fifty miles of the Falls the altitude is nearly 4,000 feet, and the average altitude of the plateau is 4,500 feet. The Cape to Cairo railway runs right through the choicest agricultural portion, while the pick of the cattle country, the Mashukulumbwi district, is at no great distance from the line.

The climatic conditions are very similar to those prevailing in the southern portions of Rhodesia. The heat in the Zambesi Valley is not conducive to hard work, but on the plateau it is rarely oppressive, and it is but seldom the thermometer drops to freezing point. The seasons are not so pronounced, the rainfall being spread over a greater portion of the year, and there is no drought.

The agricultural possibilities, although well known, cannot be proved by startling statistics, as sufficient work has not been done. The best crops have been mealies, Kaffir corn, and general garden produce, with wheat and oats in parts. Fruit will undoubtedly prove successful, especially figs, apples, and peaches. Cotton is cultivated by the natives with good results, while tobacco is being grown by European settlers and will shortly become a recognised industry.

The cattle in this portion of Rhodesia is generally known as Mashukulumbwi cattle. It is a small but handsome breed, with a characteristic formation of flesh on the shoulder somewhat similar to that found in Malagaysian cattle. Cattle disease is unknown; and, as the importation of stock from the south is

prohibited, there is little chance of infection. There is no fear of tsetse-fly, as this is restricted to well-defined areas which are not in the immediate vicinity of the cattle country, neither do they interfere with the export of stock either north or south.

The settler would have to acquire, therefore, native cattle, and with due attention during the winter should be able to improve the breed and so considerably raise its commercial value.

Crossing the Kafue river we reach a highly mineralised area of vast extent, which is at present the scene of much activity. The Rhodesia Copper Company has a concession of 640 square miles in this district, and has done considerable development. The Rhodesia Broken Hill Mine, the property of the Northern Copper Company, is at present the terminus of the Cape to Cairo railway, about 350 miles north of the Victoria Falls. Copper, lead, and zinc deposits are being laid bare, and as yet not one-tenth of the country has been properly explored. It is known, however, that the mineralised area stretches as far north as the Congo Free State, and there merges into the Katanga copper belt of the Tanganyika Concessions. There is no gold output as yet from North-East Rhodesia, but a battery was recently erected at Fort Jameson, so that this province may shortly be reckoned among gold-producers.

As far as agriculture is concerned the same remarks hold good as for the Batoka plateau, and there is a large supply of intelligent and willing native labour.

In both North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia there is a large quantity of indigenous rubber trees and creepers, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that the rubber industry will eventually flourish exceedingly in these provinces, as well as in many districts in Southern Rhodesia. Seed has been imported from Ceylon and South America, but it has yet to be determined which will yield the most favourable results. I believe certain species belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ family<sup>1</sup> show great promise; they have certainly done well in Southern Rhodesia, where the climatic conditions and natural features are not so similar to those of Brazil as is the case farther north.

I have already shown that by far the greater portion of Rhodesia is situated on a high plateau, and it may be safely affirmed that this plateau is extremely well suited to European settlement.

Ten years ago Southern Rhodesia was considered a fever-stricken country; it can now be justly described as a health resort.

<sup>1</sup> *Hevea brasiliensis* and *Manihot Glaziovii*.

With proper nourishment, housing, and very ordinary precautions the settler has little to fear, and may regard with cheery optimism the predictions of well-meaning friends as to the shortness of his existence. The prospector, however, searching every hill, vale, nook and corner for his reef, sleeping in the open without proper covering, and subsisting on Boer meal and bully beef, must not be blamed too much for his pessimistic views as regards the healthiness of the land.

The northern provinces are more tropical, and greater care is necessary, although, as the country is brought under cultivation, the risks are minimised.

Protection against mosquito bites, and good but temperate living, may be considered sure preventives.

#### LAND SETTLEMENT.

Having briefly sketched the possibilities of the land, let me even more briefly make some notes as to its development. Good land is obtainable in Southern Rhodesia from 2s. 6d. per acre, and I have seen well-situated farms sold by auction in Bulawayo at 5d. and 9d. per acre, but these must be considered exceptional cases. The B.S.A. Company have recently taken up the question of assisted settlement, and are apparently moving in the right direction. The experience required for successful farming in Rhodesia cannot be acquired outside that territory. To render any degree of success possible within a reasonable time limit, some well-organised scheme, thoroughly carried out in a scientific and practical manner, is necessary, such as, I think, has now been inaugurated. An area has been selected which should prove particularly attractive for general farming, and within this area a central farm and experimental station will be established. Farming is to be carried on on co-operative principles, and the settler will have the opportunity to undergo a year's training prior to taking up his holding. The Company will give assistance to provide live stock, implements, &c., payments for land will be spread over a number of years, and the produce will be handled at the central farm to the best advantage of the producer.

It is difficult to say much more at present, as only a preliminary report has been made, in which there is no mention as to the price of the farms, although it is stated that the capital required by the settler would be £700. That amount does not apparently include the purchase price of the farm, but only the first year's rent. In

my opinion, the scheme depends firstly on the local manager, and secondly on the class of settler. Personally, I think the young men of the other South African Colonies should be freely canvassed, as they might stand better chances of success than fresh importations from home. It is only natural that they have less to learn or unlearn, are already acclimatised, and, moreover, come from good tested pioneer stock. They are well represented in Rhodesia at present, particularly Natal, some of the finest farms being in the hands of Natal men. To be perfectly just I must admit that the home-born farmer is also well to the fore, but he is the pick of his class. There is a good stamp of man in the country now, and it is to be hoped that in its anxiety to prove the new scheme the Company will not over-act the part of foster-mother, and thus sap any of the pioneer spirit with which the new settlers may be imbued. Enthusiasm, pluck, and real British bulldog characteristics have already pulled our farmers through innumerable trials under which more capable men, without the above qualities, would probably have succumbed. Too much importance cannot be given to this point, for, given the wrong men, the B.S.A. Company may speedily find themselves in the position of the Irish landlord, and the prestige of the country will not have been improved.

Land settlement in Northern Rhodesia is a very different matter; the would-be settler cannot look forward to anything but hard work and little return for three or four years. It is not the country for the idler or the pauper, and the emigrant without a small capital has no chance of success.

In the North-West province land is to be obtained for from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per acre. Farms are only sold under a beneficial occupation clause, which will prevent the land being locked up by speculative companies, as was the case in the south.

I had intended speaking of the chance Southern Rhodesia had in the future of competing in the Cape and Transvaal markets or over seas, but space will not permit. I must not, however, omit some reference to the supply of electrical power to the Rand contemplated by the Victoria Falls Power Company. The Company proposes to convert a portion of that vast wasted natural force into 250,000 electrical horse-power, and convey the same to the Transvaal. The benefits derived by Rhodesia would not be very great were it not for the fact that about 200 miles of transmission line will run through the country. This line can be tapped *en route*, and cheap power will be brought to the aid of the farmer and miner. Rhodesians must see that the beauty of this grand

natural spectacle be not diminished or marred in any way. The names of the engineers for the Power Company are, however, I think, a perfect safeguard in this direction.

In conclusion let me state that I have done my best to repress my enthusiasm, and have not tried to minimise the disadvantages of opening up a new country. Rhodesia is not yet the most precious gem of the Empire; the cutting and polishing are still in progress, but there exists an incentive to do this work with care. I may say with all reverence that the soul of Rhodesia is in that solitary but majestic grave in the Matopos. We have set ourselves a high standard—namely, to realise the dreams of our great founder. He looked far ahead, and we are perhaps anxious to bring about too quickly the consummation of those dreams. We are proud of our heritage, we are British to the core, and prouder still to be called Rhodesians.

#### DISCUSSION.

Sir LEWIS MICHELL considered they were very much indebted to Mr. Miller for his able and sympathetic treatment of a very interesting subject. It was not brought home to the minds of people as it should be that Rhodesia was a country enjoying a magnificent climate, and that the territory was thirteen times as large as Great Britain. We ought to try to realise the enormous possibilities of such a territory in view of our overcrowded population. Indeed, when we remembered the vast area at the disposition of the Empire generally, it ought to stimulate us to do everything in our power to place settlers where they were most wanted. Mr. Miller had mentioned that there were only 1,500 miles of railway in Rhodesia, a country 750,000 square miles in extent. He himself would prefer to put the fact in another way, and instead of thinking that the railways were insufficient for the magnitude of the country he would like to regard them from the point of view of population. In Rhodesia there were now nearly 2,000 miles of railway, and we had a white population of only 12,000 souls. In other words, Rhodesia had a mile of railway for every six white inhabitants. He thought that in these matters they should go slowly, and exercise a certain amount of caution. At the same time he believed Rhodesia was going as fast in railway progress as could be expected. The Paper read by Mr. Miller was written in a conservative and temperate spirit, reflecting the facts of the country very fairly, and as a director of the Chartered Company and knowing Rhodesia well,

he felt much indebted to Mr. Miller for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

Mr. F. J. NEWTON, C.M.G. (Treasurer of Rhodesia), was glad to bear witness to the excellent Paper contributed by Mr. Miller. It showed that Rhodesia had the advantage of a splendid climate, and further that the country had tremendous possibilities. There was already an organised industry, the mining industry, and to those who had sons who were thinking of settling abroad he would suggest the desirability of their going out there with a capital of a few hundred pounds, and taking up some of these small mining properties. Southern Rhodesia was teeming with small reefs, and some of them were being worked very profitably indeed by perhaps one or two men—not more, because white labour ran away with profits; they had twenty to fifty or sixty Kaffirs working on each, kept a five-stamp mill going day and night, and they earned handsome profits. Here were very encouraging prospects opened out to energetic young men. It was not to be denied that Rhodesia, though a very fine country for the growth of mealies, tobacco, and the like, was first and foremost a cattle country. It was to cattle a man who went out there must look for support. It was no exaggeration to say that in the time of Lobengula the country was black with cattle, and in places where there was plenty of water every hill was covered with them. Cattle supplied the farmer with meat, milk, leather, manure, and, above all, power. When one thought how enormously reproductive cattle of all kinds were in that country he thought anyone who went out there must resolve to go in for that branch of farming. He must at any rate have cattle either as the main factor of his farming operations or as ancillary to tobacco or mealies. With regard to stock raising, and more especially as regarded mule breeding, a very clever and industrious veterinary surgeon in the Transvaal, Dr. Theiler, had been for nine or ten years working at the discovery of an antidote to the horse sickness that had committed such ravages in the northern part of South Africa. He had now found a serum that gave immunity to mules. He (Mr. Newton) did not know how long that would last, but there was every reason to believe that the remedy would be permanent, and undeniably it was capable of much further development as regarded horses. If all the expectations on this subject were realised it was obvious, remembering the large sums which farmers in the Transvaal, Bechuanaland, and Rhodesia spent on the renewal of their stock, that this improved condition of things must have a very important effect indeed on their economies.

He suggested to anyone interested in the three Rhodesias to pay a visit to the excellent museum at London Wall.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: As Chairman of the North Charterland Exploration Company, I wish to say how much interested I have been in Mr. Miller's Paper. It has given us, I think, a very good idea indeed of the possibilities of the future of this great country. I might mention that in the territory with which I am connected we have 10,000 square miles of the 750,000 mentioned by Mr. Miller, a large herd of cattle which is quite immune from disease and flourishing in every way, and I agree with the last speaker that the raising of cattle will be a most important element of success in the future development of the country. In regard to gold mining his Company had some little machinery already at work in a mine called the "Sassare" Mine, from which they were expecting good results ere long. Of course the difficulty in all new countries was the long time that was required for development; and the large expenditure of capital, very frequently without any immediate successful result. Many of those present, no doubt, have been acting as pioneers, and up to this time they have met with disappointment; but I believe that will only be for a time, and I have every confidence that this wonderful country is going some day to be one of the valuable gems of the British Crown.

Major A. ST. HILL GIBBONS differed from Mr. Miller in the view that North-West Rhodesia was not yet ripe for settlers. He himself had visited this country twice as explorer, and had travelled many thousands of miles over it. At the beginning of last year he took up land, and had already started cotton, tobacco, &c. This he did in view not of the present but of the future outlook, for the joining up of the Lobita Bay railway, already under construction, with the Transcontinental line will give N. W. Rhodesia an advantage in European markets over any South African Colony. He thought the country as a whole was superior for agricultural purposes to Southern Rhodesia, partly because they had larger tracts of good soil and partly because of the much more stable rainfall. He heartily agreed that the land settlement of the country was the bed rock of its prosperity. Gold and diamonds and minerals were useful stimulants to colonisation, but on the whole he preferred agricultural settlers who would make the country their home to the hundred and one kinds of people of all races and countries who were attracted by gold, people who went out to make what they could and then left the country to itself.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.) remarked that one thing stood out pre-eminently, which was that the more we knew of Rhodesia the greater should be our debt of gratitude to that great statesman, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who by his foresight, courage, and Imperial spirit added to the British Empire this vast territory. It was as yet only in its infancy—a large portion, indeed, had scarcely been explored—but as regarded both minerals and agriculture we knew that the country had wonderful possibilities. He did not himself think that young men should be induced to go out there with the idea that they would at once be able to earn a living. He thought, in fact, that the lecturer should give a little note of warning on that point. The young men who went out there must have a certain amount of capital—he was not prepared to say how much—and if they had a certain amount of brains as well all the better; but they must be prepared to work. The country did not want any wasters or ne'er-do-wells. It was the men who would work with hands and brains who would succeed, but they must, as he had said, have a certain amount of capital. It was no use a father saying to his son: "There is a hundred pounds, my boy. God bless you; go to Rhodesia, you're sure to get on very well," and then wash his hands of the matter, because, as he had said, other things were required. The same remark applied to other Colonies, and he would urge that anyone who thought of sending his son or relative abroad should bear these things in mind. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER stated that a man without capital could only go to Rhodesia if he had a billet. The best way was to endeavour to obtain a position, however small, and a living wage. He would thus be able to acquire the experience that was necessary, and if he had brains and muscles he would be sure to make money. It was not everybody who had sufficient capital to start at once as a farmer.

## FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 12, 1907, when a Paper on "Some Reflections on Modern India" was read by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 15 Fellows had been elected, viz., 3 Resident and 12 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

*Byron Brenan, C.M.G., Robert U. Moffatt, C.M.G., M.B., C.M., Alexander Allan Shand.*

Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Wm. Hodgins Biggar, K.C. (Canada), Charles C. Bowring (British East Africa), W. Alvin Brooks (Southern Nigeria), Maurice Casey (New Zealand), John W. Collett, M.D., L.R.C.P. and S. (Southern Nigeria), J. Burtt Davy, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. (Transvaal), His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (High Commissioner, Northern Nigeria), Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh (British Columbia), Joseph A. King (British Guiana), Hon. Mr. Justice F. H. Phippen (Canada), Richard Scott-Aikinson (British North Borneo), Leo M. Wolff (Transvaal).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : Before calling on Sir Donald Robertson, I should like to refer in the fewest possible words to the sad loss which the Institute has sustained through the death of Lord Goschen. There would be no point in my adding anything to the general and unanimous tribute which has been paid to his memory by public opinion throughout the country. Suffice it to say that public life and the nation at large have sustained a very serious loss, for there are not many men in any one generation who have the same great ability and force of character as had Lord Goschen. It is appropriate to mention that he was one of the original founders of this Institute and a consistent supporter of its objects. On one of the latest occasions when he spoke at a meeting of this Institute he used these

characteristic words: " We must not only look at our financial balance-sheets ; there are items in the National power that cannot be counted in pounds sterling—cannot be represented in millions of treasure, but which are precious treasure all the same. They consist in the attachment of our Colonies, in the determination of our Colonies to assist us in maintaining the interests of this United Empire." I think those few words expressed very concisely what was the attitude of Lord Goschen towards the great Imperial questions of the day. The Council of the Institute, at their meeting this afternoon, passed a resolution of condolence with the family, and I feel sure you will heartily endorse it. I have now the pleasure of introducing Sir Donald Robertson, who, I am proud to say, is an old friend of mine. We met in India, but his service there was a good deal longer and more important than mine. He has served both in the military and civil branches of the public service, and his last appointment in India was the important one of Resident in Mysore. Now a Political Officer (and a Resident, as you know, belongs to what is called the Political Department in India) requires a combination of the qualities of a diplomatist and administrator, and you will recognise at once that the effective combination of these qualities must be very rare indeed. I will only say that, to the best of my knowledge, Sir Donald Robertson, notwithstanding the many difficult circumstances in which his duties necessarily placed him, never made an enemy during the whole of the long time he was in India—a matter of something like forty years, while I do know for certain that he made many friends. Few men, therefore, are better qualified than he is to speak with authority on those Indian questions which are steadily attracting more and more interest and attention in this country, and concerning which it is so important that we should be rightly informed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., then read his Paper on

#### SOME REFLECTIONS ON MODERN INDIA.

I CHOSE the title of " Some Reflections on Modern India " because no lecturer can pretend to do more than touch lightly upon a few questions in such a vast field as that of the Indian Administration. It would be almost as easy to lecture comprehensively upon Europe as to deal satisfactorily at one sitting with all the important problems with which we are confronted in Hindustan. I stand before you an ex-official of thirty-eight years' service in the military, civil, and

political departments, a "sun-dried bureaucrat," if you will, who, having nothing but pleasing reminiscences of India, not unnaturally adopts a friendly attitude towards the Government whose salt he has eaten. I make this admission at once in order that there may be no mistake as to the colours under which I sail.

There are some truths about India which, though quite elementary, cannot be too clearly reiterated. It is an enormous country with a huge population, seven times as large as that of the United Kingdom, composed of discordant elements, forming not one nation but an assortment of nations, speaking many languages, animated by irreconcilable customs and ideas, and with widely different traditions. Not to dwell upon the divergent views between Hindus and Mohammedans, and the determination of the latter not to be left behind in the race for existence—of which we have heard something recently and shall doubtless soon hear more—it is difficult to imagine people living in one country who are more widely apart than the Sikhs, Mahrattas and Rajputs on the one hand, and the Bengalis and Madrasis on the other. I have had some recent experience of how the people of one country in India persisted in regarding the inhabitants of contiguous districts as strangers and foreigners, though to the ordinary British observer there seemed to be no material difference in appearance, characteristics, religion, or even language. These facts are of special significance at the present time when there is much agitation and not a little disaffection promoted by a small and noisy educated class, which affects to speak as with the voice of all India. Again, it must be remembered that India is in the main an agricultural country; the bulk of the population is illiterate, with no experience of life beyond the confines of their villages, being further so childlike and ignorant that they can easily be led astray by designing agitators. Of the ordinary villager it is no exaggeration to say that he cannot understand any authority higher than the District Officer, he appreciates vaguely that there are other luminaries who occasionally descend upon and ruffle the serenity of his uneventful existence, but of their powers and share in official life he is supremely ignorant.

These preliminary observations bring me to a question which a public speaker cannot well ignore at the present time, though it seems unnecessary to invest it with any special weight or urgency. I allude to the Congress Meeting at the end of December last in Calcutta, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's speech as president. This gentleman is a veteran orator, who no doubt thoroughly believes in the cause he advocates; I should be very sorry to appear to

question his honesty of purpose, but how with his long experience of politics he can persuade himself that his mission and the methods employed to support it are just and necessary it is difficult to understand. His panacea for the ills of India is expressed, according to the published report of his address, in the peroration as follows:—

“I say be united, persevere and achieve self-government, so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague, and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may be saved, and India may again occupy the proud position of yore amongst the greatest and civilised nations of the world.”

The self-government here indicated is described in an earlier part of the address as the complete power and rights which the British electorate enjoy over here. Now it is not necessary to have any special knowledge of Indian affairs to recognise that it can hardly be reasonable to saddle the present Administration with responsibility for the dreadful tale of mortality and suffering brought about by visitations of plague, a mysterious malady the origin of which has vexed the scientific mind for some years. Nor does it appear to be consistent with fair argument, even under the temptation to say what would be palatable to the audience he was addressing, for the President to have grouped in one category of evils, which the magic wand of self-government would remove, such matters as general poverty under normal conditions, and famine; an indictment which, if true, would brand the Government of India as disgracefully inefficient and indeed infamous. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji fortified his case by extracts from the speeches of various eminent personages, such as Bright, Macaulay, Gladstone, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Morley, ingeniously brought in at the right time in order to round off his periods. Am I too bold in suggesting that the renowned statesmen whose authority he so copiously invokes would be more than surprised to learn that detached portions of their utterances had been made to do duty in support of a cause which they had never advocated? Mr. Morley, for instance, whom the President often quotes approvingly, has recently expressed himself in terms which admit of no doubt as to his opinion, as follows: “I have said I shall not be taken to indicate for a moment that I dream you can transplant British institutions wholesale into India. That is a fantastic and ludicrous dream.” If I may say so without appearing disrespectful, the borrowing process adopted by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji appears to bear some resemblance to the device for pushing the sale of a book by clipping a few favourable expressions from the

reviews, regardless of all that may not be flattering or accommodating. I do not believe that anyone who knows India, and is not blinded by prejudice, will agree with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as regards either the desirability or the practicability of his scheme, whilst I am confident that few sober politicians will be found on his side in estimating the glowing results he foreshadows as likely to flow therefrom. That there is unfortunately considerable poverty in India, though of a different degree to what we hear of in England, is well known, but that millions perish from famine whose lives could be saved, and scores of millions are continually starving, can only be described as gross exaggerations. It would probably be nearer the truth to say that judging by such tests as are available, and they are fairly convincing, the prosperity of India is steadily advancing, and without attempting to contrast the present and the past condition of the people which would be futile, seeing that there is no definite starting point, it is not rash to argue that if those favourable causes affect the ordinary life of the people—and why should they not do so?—their case does not seem to call for heroic measures, and affords no justification for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's gloomy strictures. Did time permit I should have liked to refer in detail to a Resolution recorded by Lord Curzon in 1902 on the Land Revenue Policy of India, which completely demolishes the theories then put forward, attempting to fasten some responsibility on the Government of India, if not for the occurrence of famines, at least for their resultant mortality. If a failure of the monsoon occurs and blights agricultural prospects, there is no escape from scarcity and distress; all that can be done is to afford relief locally, and to limit the area affected, by the application of well-considered remedial measures. This is of course freely done. Several committees, composed of the best men in India, have been assembled to consider and amend the famine code from time to time. The last one was presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell, and the Government of India may justly claim that their famine policy, and the methods of dealing with these dreadful visitations, are now as perfect as human ingenuity can make them.

Though I disagree with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's proposals, as being unsuitable and unnecessary, I recognise that the time has arrived for careful consideration of the claims made by educated Indians that they should receive a larger share of executive appointments. I specify executive advisedly, because as is well known they already enjoy many of the upper and lower judicial

posts. Moreover, they perform with signal devotion and success most of the clerical work required by the administration. It is not, however, to be inferred that they do not at present hold several important executive offices ; further, the Civil Service is open to any Indian who passes the examination in London. Everyone must sympathise with the desire of those who have sufficient enlightenment in India to undertake some share in the administration of their country, but it is essential that Government should proceed with the utmost caution. They are compelled in the first place to consider the interest of the many inarticulate millions who have never expressed any desire for, and might conceivably resent, a change in the direction of substituting Indian for European agency. Experiments in the nature of leaps in the dark in an eastern country, where the people hang upon the acts of the Government, are apt to prove mischievous. Moreover, it is above all things essential that we should maintain the highest possible level of efficiency in the administration. There are other more important qualifications for Government officials than the mere ability to satisfy literary tests, and whatever the future may disclose, and progress justify, I am merely stating what is a well known fact when I assert that up to the present time, except in a limited degree, the requisite capacity for successful administration is not conspicuous amongst those Indians whose claims are founded solely upon the possession of university distinctions. I hope that I shall not be misunderstood. I have lived for years in the closest and most friendly intercourse with Indians, and should be the last to deny to many of those with whom I have had social and official relations the possession of various excellent qualities. Aptitude for governing is not, however, acquired merely by book learning, and those now foremost in proclaiming their fitness are, unfortunately, not of the class who are likely to prove themselves masterful officials and leaders of men, regardless of the part of India in which they may be employed. I believe that it would be thoroughly unsafe to entrust some of them with appointments in districts where trouble may at any time arise, and the population are law-abiding citizens only so long as they are able to look up to and respect those in authority over them. It may be of course and indeed has been argued that the Indians have not as yet been given a fair chance to qualify themselves for high posts. This is not quite correct ; look, for instance, at the statutory civil service, composed of men recruited in India, whilst evidence is not wanting that the Government of India, who must necessarily be in the best pos-

sible position to judge when and how to move, have taken advantage of opportunities gradually to increase the number of appointments open to Indians. I believe, notwithstanding the very limited success which the statutory civil service secured, the best solution of the difficulty will be found in competition amongst carefully selected candidates. This will secure the elimination of those who, though able by cramming to pass almost any examination, are otherwise unfitted to assume responsible positions in the public service.

It must be remembered that Lord Ripon's plan for local self-government which was launched twenty years ago would, without continuous Government backing and support, have been long ago extinct, and has so far produced few men of whom it can be said that, having graduated in what should have been a very useful school, they are fit to embark upon more extended responsibilities. Nor is the outlook more promising when the search for those who have developed capacity for administrative work is extended to the Native States, where talent and governing capacity have a more or less independent chance, unfettered by our hard and fast system, which necessarily damps initiative, and restricts opportunities for special distinction. I am not here speaking of Mysore, one of the principal States, where the conditions are quite exceptional; elsewhere the number of those who have come prominently to the front in these Principalities is small. Speaking generally all that they have as yet accomplished is the imitation and adaptation of our ideas. I hope I have made it clear that I do not deny the potential capacity of Indians for administrative work, still less is it possible to dispute that their ability is often of a high order; my argument is that a genius for organisation has yet to be created, which can only develop slowly, and that though changes are inevitable they must be introduced cautiously.

As most of you know, India is divided for administrative purposes into British territory and Native States. The latter offer an interesting field for study both as historical relics and also as representing indigenous methods, even though with an admixture of Western ideas. The form of administration is feudal and patriarchal, with an attachment to forms and ceremonies which are to be seen nowhere else in the country. In Hindu States, where the ruler has not escaped from the thraldom of priestly influence, the astrologers are paramount. A chief's life is largely regulated by his horoscope, and wherever he goes or whatever he does it is necessary to ascertain beforehand how the omens are likely to work. In one State of

which I had charge during a minority we maintained a staff of Brahmins, in various shrines of repute, who were continually engaged in intercessions that the evil possibilities foreshadowed in the horoscope for certain years of the prince's life should be neutralised. Their services were not rendered for nothing, and it was a constant struggle for the keeper of the state purse-strings to discover how cheaply we could secure immunity from unpleasant planetary conjunctions. So far I am happy to say the results have been all that could be desired.

It is the settled policy of our Government to preserve these chiefships intact. In default of natural heirs their rulers are allowed to adopt, our interest being confined to securing for the people, competent rulers. It would be unsuitable to have anything in the shape of constitutional government in a Native State, for the chiefs are personally responsible to the British Government for efficient management, and they cannot divide this responsibility with their subjects. Enlightened government, according to our Western notions, is expensive, and though the important States have adopted many of our ideas, in the smaller chiefships it would be impossible to afford the ameliorations which up-to-date methods involve. The relations between the rulers and their subjects afford scope for personal kindness, such as the bestowal of individual favours, contributions towards marriage expenses, or other domestic ceremonies, though they also call for reciprocal assistance, when, for instance, the Rajah goes on a pilgrimage and is short of cash. In Rajput States the Chief is merely the first among the brotherhood, and the sort of paternal authority he exercises is quite in accordance with Oriental customs, as is also the elasticity which relieves pressure upon the defaulter, and renders it possible to obtain special treatment by the exertion of personal interest. Religious disturbances are almost unknown, for the rigid neutrality to which we very properly adhere in our territory would be out of place and misunderstood, the principal personages would generally be on one side of the dispute, and this condition exerts a steady and pacifying influence wanting in British India, where we take upon ourselves the attitude of Gallio, a tolerance which lasts until heads are broken. The manner, more accommodating than ours, in which land revenue is levied in Native States, accords closely to the principle by which all cultivators yield a certain portion of the produce to the governing authority, whilst the spectacle, so often seen in British India, of a man sold up for debt by the operation of a civil decree is rarely met with. What is

possible in a country gentleman's estate, or the restricted area of a Native State, in the way of direct personal government would be impracticable on a larger scale with us. I do not for a moment suggest that the administration of Native States is free from defects, but there is a tendency in some quarters to regard them as hopelessly out of date, and it is only fair that the other side of the picture should be examined. In contrasting the relative popularity of English and Native administration it may be admitted that our officers find it impossible to compete with natural rulers, who represent the nobility of the land, in securing the attachment of the people, but at least we in British India can comfort ourselves with the reflection that there is probably no district under our control which would not regard a transfer to native rule as an intolerable hardship.

Few people will see again what those who attended the Delhi Durbar of 1903 were privileged to witness in the display of pomp and pageantry, when the retainers of almost every important chief in India passed in review. Gaily caparisoned camels, large carriages drawn by elephants, mounted warriors in mail armour, armed men on stilts, a party of devil dancers with pantomime masks, and an endless variety of gaudily attired servants who came along in motley array. Before there is another Delhi Durbar, and we all devoutly hope that there may be no necessity to hold one for many years to come, native chiefs will have realised that the retention of these remnants of mediæval splendour are too expensive if the claims which modern administration makes upon their purses are also to be satisfied, and hordes of wild and fantastic followers will have been replaced by mounted and foot soldiers, dressed, may be, in the soberer garb of our cast-off uniforms, who, though more useful even in diminished numbers, will not contribute to any spectacular show.

A matter of great moment nowadays is the upkeep by several leading chiefs of cavalry, infantry, and transport trains, which are collectively styled the Imperial Service Troops. Some States have both cavalry and transport, some cavalry alone, others infantry, comprising a body of several thousand men, who form part of the state force to which they belong; well-disciplined, armed with breech-loaders, and worked up to a high condition of efficiency under the constant inspection of British officers. This scheme was started about twenty years ago as the result of a spontaneous offer of assistance by the chiefs to provide military assistance for the British Government during campaigns on the frontier, and on

various occasions the Imperial Service Troops have co-operated successfully with our army. It has never, I believe, been necessary to formally requisition any of these troops for field service, the difficulty has rather been to deal with the many requests for their employment by the chiefs. At one time I remember that military critics doubted the soundness of allowing Native States to maintain, otherwise than under the immediate command of British officers, bodies of troops entrusted with arms of precision, but not much has been heard of this objection during recent years, and I feel sure that no one acquainted with native chiefs, and their deep attachment and loyalty to the British crown, has ever entertained the smallest doubt that, should troublous times ever come, we may very confidently depend upon these auxiliary forces to render true and ready service.

Intimately connected with the attitude of the British Government towards Native States are the attempts made to provide a suitable education by means of chiefs' colleges for nobles and embryo rulers. One of the many excellent reforms inaugurated by that eminent statesman, Lord Curzon, during his viceroyalty, was to thoroughly reorganise the arrangements for training this class. His lordship was not slow to recognise that it was unreasonable to expect native rulers to play their part in the body politic (his colleagues, as he called them) unless they were adequately instructed and trained, not only from the ordinary literary standpoint, but also in administrative business. Four chiefs' colleges had been in existence for many years, but they were badly organised, and filled very indifferently that place in the educational system of India which they were intended to occupy. The system throughout was thoroughly overhauled and remodelled, and now there are ample facilities for imparting a liberal education to the princes and nobles of India. It is often found to be an advantage to withdraw a young chief from an atmosphere in his palace where he is surrounded by sycophants and temptations to idleness and dissipation, and to provide him, under suitable discipline and restraint, with the society of other young men of his class, who all meet together on neutral ground under circumstances where, not only can their mental faculties and physical culture be satisfactorily developed, while they imbibe what is good of Western training without any sacrifice of essential caste and family customs, but where they must perforce learn that experience of life is not bounded by the horizon of their own territories. Part of this system of training has been to set back the age at which a young chief was invested

with full ruling powers. Formerly eighteen was considered a suitable age, but though youths in the East develop early, it came to be recognised that with a period of tutelage often lasting barely four years, and dealing at the start with very backward boys, not only was there insufficient time for training, and, what was more undesirable, to entrust vast and practically uncontrolled powers to a youth of that tender age, was almost to court disaster in the early stages of his career, before he had acquired sufficient discernment to judge whom he could safely trust, amongst the advisers who were often interested in leading him astray for their own advantage.

The word "*Swadeshi*" is now often heard in India, and has come to be understood as being necessarily associated with political agitation. There is, however, no obvious connection between the two ; if "*Swadeshi*" means the promotion of indigenous commerce and manufactures, not only is it an entirely innocent movement, but the idea has been constantly commended and encouraged by our Government. Unfortunately, a scheme entirely advantageous to India has become mixed up with the agitation against the partition of Bengal which is fostered by bellicose cries and much tall talk. This movement, admittedly hostile to our Government, is constantly encouraged by the Native Press, the conductors of which appear to have no sense of the responsibility attaching to them as public men. I will not stop to discuss whether it is wise to tolerate the inflammatory sentiments which appear week after week, and must necessarily permeate to the uneducated masses, who are amazed to hear such dreadful misconduct attributed to the Government whom they have hitherto respected, and, may be, admired. It can, of course, be argued that we ought not to keep the safety valve fastened down, and that it is better to allow the malcontents to blow off without restraint ; but the affair is one which obviously requires careful watching, and this it is, we may hope, receiving.

I trust there is no one in this hall who is inclined to accept the pessimistic views which too often appear in the Press about India, or to believe that the title adopted by one writer—"Our Dead Failure in India"—represents anything more than a prejudiced and misguided opinion. Anyone who devotes his time towards the examination of public affairs out there will find plenty of occupation, but the farther he goes, the more, if reasonably impartial, he will understand and appreciate the difficulties which our officers have to face in doing their duty—a task which is not made easier

by the persistent hostility shown by some writers and speakers in England, who seem to be indifferent to the effect which their action may produce in India. I am sorry to see that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who ought to know better, repeats the hoary old fallacy that the payments for home charges, continually spoken of as the "drain from India," comprise merely disbursements in England incidental to the alien administration—pay, leave allowances, &c., without reference to the fact that they also include interest on the capital expenditure provided in England for those productive works, such as railways and irrigation canals, without which the improvement of the country must have been indefinitely retarded. As an Indian newspaper has lately pointed out, if the "*Swadeshi*" leaders are really in earnest, they might devote their money towards acquiring as much as possible of the Indian stock now held in England. This would, to some extent at least, check the "drain" which is now so constantly paraded as a grievance.

I have had the privilege of reading an excellent lecture which was delivered before this Institute by Mr. Sawtell in May last.<sup>1</sup> It seems to me very satisfactory that a gentleman, with doubtless a keen critical faculty, who has studied Indian problems in that country for some years, should entertain ideas which were very deservedly applauded by all those present. He dwelt with some emphasis on the question of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, a matter of vital importance. In my opinion there is little room for criticism as to the relations between British officials and the villagers or others of the poorer classes. Look at the manner in which our settlement officers work amongst the people, and at the conduct of British officers in dealing with famine, and combating epidemics such as cholera and plague. It is, then, with their lives in their hands, scorning all personal danger, that our officers are seen at their best. Nothing in the shape of a V.C. or a D.S.O. is to be got out of it. No one expects to receive anything special for doing his duty, though its successful performance involves a high order of personal courage, indicating also deep sympathy with the sufferers. There are other causes operating, besides the frequent transfer of officers, though this is bad enough, and the facility of coming over on leave to England, which make for less sympathy between officials and some of the educated classes. The blame is almost always laid at the door of the Englishman, who is naturally a somewhat reserved person. But what about the Indian?

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxxvii. p. 289, "India under British Rule," by Arthur Sawtell.

Speeches made by agitators, and newspaper articles published in the Native Press, adopt a most contemptuous attitude towards the European. Is this calculated to promote sympathy? Nowadays the newly-fledged University graduate believes and practises the theory that *civility* and *servility* are spelt in the same way, and, anxious to avoid the latter, he sometimes appears barely polite. An old Hindu minister in a Native State, when I remarked that no English was taught in the State School, replied, "Sahib, when boys learn English they develop bad manners." I do not quote this as entirely agreeing with the sentiment, but it contains some grains of truth. When young India tries to express himself in a language he imperfectly understands he necessarily forsakes the polite Oriental metaphors which sound so pleasant, and talks in an abrupt and staccato style which, though he may have no intention of being rude, does not tend to further familiar intercourse. This failing of the few is the more remarkable, because a well-bred Indian gentleman is ordinarily the pink of politeness. In the old days, when Civil Officers remained for years in one district, there were certainly closer bonds of intimacy; I am afraid those conditions may not return, but there is no reason, provided, of course, that reasonable advances are made both by the European and the Indian, why there should not be mutual feelings of friendliness and respect.

I am now approaching the limits of my time and must cut short these more or less desultory reflections. It is sometimes said that we Anglo-Indians are too autocratic and unduly optimistic. Autocracy, if it be a failing, may be regarded as one of the incidents of our position as a governing class. But it is thoroughly understood and appreciated by the natives, so long as it is exercised with consideration for them and their feelings, and we should not, I take it, maintain a commanding status, so essential to successful administration, if our authority were exercised in a doubtful or halting manner. To optimism in the past, for the present, and the future, most of us would at once plead guilty. He who runs may read. Let the inquirer go out to that great country in a frame of mind which enables him to form independent impressions of what he observes, without the preconceived idea which animates some travellers that everything has been mismanaged, and I am confident that, allowing room for differences of opinion, and admitting freely that some mistakes have been made, he will not fail to recognise what splendid work has been done by our Government for India.

## DISCUSSION.

Sir CHARLES ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I. : I should like in the first place to thank the Council for inviting me, who am not a Fellow of this Institute, to be present this evening and to take a share in the discussion and I should like to thank Sir Donald Roberston for the interesting reflections he has presented to us on many points connected with the well-being of the country with which he has been so long and honourably connected. The chief reason for which I, and probably many of the audience, have looked forward to the reading of this Paper was the hope that the lecturer's wide experience of India, and especially of Native States, might enable him to contribute something towards the solution of the difficult problem which is agitating so many minds at present—the problem how to allay the bitterness of discontent which has of late spread over the whole, or at any rate over the larger part, of India, and this hope I think has not been disappointed. He has touched on several of the complaints which have been made and suggestions which have been offered ; but I propose to confine myself to-night to the one topic, how far the example of the Native States can be utilised by us in dealing with this question. He has spoken of the aspirations of those who aim at obtaining the full power and rights which the British electorate enjoy, and has quoted Mr. Morley's description of this as a ludicrous and fantastic dream. But, at the same time, he has shown sympathy with those aspirations, and he feels that we ought to search earnestly to find a scheme which might go some way towards satisfying the ambition of those who claim that the educated classes should have a larger share in the government of their own country. Now I have always felt that this claim is reasonable and natural, and one that must gradually and in due time be satisfied ; but that, if the British Government is called upon to open roads for the admission of these classes to larger powers, still more are the rulers of the Native States called upon to do so, seeing that they must understand the wants, and sympathise with the wishes of their fellow countrymen more than a foreign Government can be expected to do. If any large step in the direction of self-government or representative government is to be made, surely it is in the Native States that the experiment should first be tried, as that is where it would be done under the most favourable conditions, where there would be least opposition from existing interests and where least risk would be incurred if the experiment

is unsuccessful. Now what has Sir Donald Robertson told us of the rulers of these States? He has spoken on the one hand of superstitious astrology and narrow Brahminical influences; but these disadvantages will, we may presume, be removed with the progress of education and enlightenment. On the other hand, these Princes possess great advantages, in being of the same blood as their people, and exercising a sort of paternal or elder brother's influence over them, in being able to bestow favours on individuals, such as contributions towards marriage expenses, without the trammels of a budget or code of rules—in having an elastic system of collecting land revenue and in being able to pacify and compose religious difficulties better than any alien Government, which is bound to adopt the part of a Gallio. All these advantages bring them closer to their subjects than our Government can ever hope to be, and if representative institutions are good for the people, they need have less fear than we of associating the masses with themselves by giving them such institutions, and allowing them to influence legislation and administration. But who among them have taken any steps in this direction? Even the Gaikwar of Baroda, who is prominent among those who set up a claim for the grant of greater power of self-government for residents in British territory, has, as far as I know, done nothing of the kind in his own territory. It is true that in one State, Mysore, something was done twenty-five years ago by setting up the National Assembly, which was convened once a year, to listen to the reading of a report, but had no power beyond that of giving advice or suggestions. Of late years we have heard little of this Assembly, and I have searched through the last Mysore Report without finding any mention of it, however slight, so that it can hardly have been reckoned a great success.

The example has been imitated in Travancore, but the latest information I have from that State on the subject was to the effect that at the meeting held last January there were eight hundred questions down on the paper, and that the Dewan would not permit members to make speeches advancing arguments for representation, whence much dissatisfaction arose. It seems evident that our critics who advocate the giving in British territory of all the rights which the electorate enjoy in Great Britain as a panacea for discontent and a means for the better government of the country, are not able to refer to these National Assemblies of Mysore and Travancore as an instance of the good such an institution can do. We cannot therefore look to the Native States to give us a lead as to how to allay the prevailing discontent: indeed,

the lecturer has rightly said that their characteristic feature is imitation and adoption of our ideas, and therefore I hold that the logical answer to those who urge us to make this great alteration in our system of government is: first persuade your own people, the chiefs and rulers of Native States, and then come to us when the working out of your ideas has been tested there. I do not wish to be understood as saying that a logical reply is always the best and most suitable reply, or even a complete reply; still less would I wish to take up a *non-possumus* attitude. I am convinced that the present ferment of discontent contains elements of serious danger, and that it is the duty of our Government to take all reasonable means for removing it. What those reasons should be deserves prolonged thought and discussion, or even if I had any suggestions ready to submit, there is no time for it to-day. But I trust that a memory of the importance of the subject will remain in our minds and bear fruit, and at any rate we must thank Sir Donald Robertson for showing us what lessons we may draw from the practice of the chiefs and rulers of the Native States, and with what care and deliberation we ought to walk in introducing any radical reforms into the system of administration in British territory.

MR. ARTHUR SAWTELL: I feel it an honour to be asked to speak to this assembly on this important question, and I have to thank the lecturer for the kind reference to the Paper I had the honour of reading before the Institute a few months ago. With regard to the opinions expressed in the Paper I am almost entirely at one with Sir Donald Robertson's standpoint. Our Government in India, so far from being a dead failure, is in most essential respects a very remarkable success. There are, of course, defects, and in the Paper I read in May last I pointed out as the principal defect a certain absence of sympathy, which I believe is generally acknowledged to exist, between the ruling classes and the ruled. A great many people, when that point is raised, rush to the conclusion that the speaker necessarily considers that this lack of sympathy could be remedied by the establishment of popular institutions. To my mind the two questions stand in different categories. I do not think I have ever suggested that this defect could be well met by extending popular government, either local or Imperial, or by admitting a larger number of Indians to the Legislative Council, or the Executive Council, or the Secretary of State's Council in England. It is a very difficult question I know, and I shrink from proposing any cut and dried plan of dealing with the problem.

But I think something might perhaps be done to counteract the effects of such agitations as those which have recently been carried on in Bengal, and which, judging from the Indian mail news, one is glad to notice seem to be dying down at the present time. In a Paper I had the honour of reading before the East India Association recently I made a suggestion which did not, I think, meet with much favour, but it seems to me to be worth repeating, and that is that the Government of India might do something to set itself right with the masses of the people as against the extreme criticisms and frequent misrepresentations of its critics in India. I suggested that the Government might employ the medium of the manifesto, if you like to use that word, as a means of bringing home to the people the real character of its intentions, and its real aims in the carrying on of Government. Now I think the extent of the influence of the native Press in India is hardly realised here. There is a tendency amongst Englishmen rather to underrate that Press because its circulation is comparatively small, and because very often its tone is not such as to excite very high feelings of respect. I fancy that within the last three years a good many of us have been led to revise our impressions on that score. It has been found that the Press is a very potent factor in the formation of such public opinion as exists, and that there are open to the conductors of the Press considerable possibilities for good or evil. Nearly every village contains some man who can read, and from him the opinion of the newspapers published, not only in Calcutta but in every considerable town, filter down to the illiterate masses, and in the course of filtration these opinions very often acquire a great deal of, I was going to say, poisonous substance. So far as I can see there seems to be no reason why the Government should not endeavour to meet hostile criticism and misrepresentation by issuing, in some form, statements of its policy and its real aims and intentions in regard to the government of the people. I have been told that something of this sort was done fifteen or more years ago in Bombay, when the Government replied to criticisms through its official Gazettes. But that seems to me to be a quite futile way of attempting to meet criticisms passed from mouth to mouth, which really get down to the masses of the people. No Government in England would think of making its intentions known through the medium of the *London Gazette*. In England, when the Government wishes to reach immediately the ears of the public, it uses courses which are well understood to be open to it, and the medium selected for making its views known is certainly not the official

*Gazette.* There are many other ways which might be suggested for meeting this defect of sympathy. There is a proposal, for instance, to make the Viceroyalty a Royal Office, and there is an article by the Aga Khan in one of this month's reviews in which that idea is put forward very powerfully. It is certainly worthy of discussion. But with regard to the general success of our rule in India one point occurs to me. We are now about fifty years distant from the Mutiny, and the interval has been one of unbroken peace in the Indian Empire, exclusive of Burma and the frontier. Speaking offhand I cannot say whether within the historical period there has been in India such a term of unbroken peace, but I am pretty certain that the Punjab, at any rate, has never enjoyed such another period of unbroken peace, and that in itself is a great testimony to the success of British rule. I think something ought to be done by people in this country who are connected with India—some movement should be started, on as popular a basis as possible as a memorial—not of the Indian Mutiny, but of the new era which then commenced in India, and of the fact that since then the peace of the King has not been broken in the whole of India proper.

SHAIKH ABDUL QADIR: I have listened with peculiar interest, as was quite natural, to Sir Donald Robertson's able Paper. Speaking as an Indian Mussulman, a member of the community to which the lecturer has made a passing but significant reference, I may say I do not belong to the class which has come in for some pointed allusions in the Paper, and therefore whatever I say on that point may be taken as an impartial and unselfish opinion. To my mind Sir Donald Robertson would have done much better if he had avoided those prominent references to the recent meeting of the Congress and to the address of Mr. Naoroji in the interests of that sympathy and friendship which so many speakers have expressed their desire to develop between Englishmen and Indians. This is particularly desirable at a time when, as we have been told, the feeling in certain quarters in India is bitterer than it has ever been. I hold no brief for Mr. Naoroji, but I think Sir Donald Robertson does that orator and old Indian statesman an injustice when he says that his address was objectionable to the extent that he makes it out to be. Mr. Naoroji had to fill a very difficult position, one which I, as an outsider, may say no President of that body has had to fill before, because a very strong party inside the Congress was clamouring for open hostility to England, and for preaching at whatever risk the cause of independence. People may laugh at this ideal or may regard it as impracticable; but there it

was before a considerable number of earnest men, ready to sacrifice whatever might be necessary for it. There was that party on the one hand, and on the other the old Congress party, the party which has been dubbed by the name of moderatists, and to which Mr. Naoroji still belongs. Between them his position was extremely difficult ; but, so far as I can judge, he tried to be very moderate and very careful in that remarkable address. Passing to the observations made on Indian journalists I may say I happen to be one of them. I think the remark that the conductors of the Indian Press have no sense of their responsibility as public men was a very sweeping remark which we had not expected in such a Paper. There are, I am proud to say, several Indian journalists, whom I could name, who can hold their own in keeping their pen in check, and in realising their sense of responsibility, with the journalists of any other country. They have given their support to the Government of India in all reasonable measures, and have often received the recognition of this fact from the Government. I wish, therefore, that some exception had been made in favour of these gentlemen. With regard to others, even they are not so bad as one would conclude from the remarks made in the Paper. They go to extremes sometimes, but at times there are causes which give them grave provocation, and then they are not the only journalists in the world guilty of the mistake of running to extremes. There are journals here equally open to blame in that respect. It is merely chance remarks like these which create misunderstandings and lead to the difficulties which we lament. A word now as to the suggestion made by Sir Charles Elliott that the Indian chiefs should first set an example of constitutional Government and sympathise with the aspirations of their countrymen. Few persons know what are the conditions of the Indian States better than Sir Charles Elliott. The Indian States unfortunately are most backward in education. There is that work yet to be done, but I think the Princes are now awaking to their responsibility in that matter, and the peoples also. We must wait till education has done its work in Indian States to see their peoples developing the same desires with which English education has inspired their brethren in British territory. There is one other factor, and that is that the Indian chief, though theoretically independent, in nine cases out of ten is a person with his hands very fairly tied, and, even if he were to desire to try experiments on the lines suggested, I am not quite sure if he would be allowed to do so. Thus we cannot look to the Indian States for any application of those modern principles which we have learnt

from the West, and which we expect the West to introduce in our country and to try as experiments. Reverting to Sir Donald Robertson's Paper, and especially to the share of Indians in executive or administrative work, I need not say anything with regard to the general capacity of Indians, as it has been admitted, but I have to take exception to the statement that they have been given a fair chance of showing it. The statutory Civil Service has been cited as one example of the chance that has been given to the Indians, independently of those few men who have been able to come to England and compete for the Civil Service; but the statutory Civil Service has had a very short spell of existence, and no Indian can now enter the higher branches of administration through it. But what I expected from Sir Donald Robertson, as a distinguished military officer, was that he would have pointed out the disability under which Indians labour in the Army. They have long been desiring to be promoted to the higher offices of the Army, but as a rule they do not rise, and after serving many years they are not where the commissioned officer starts. Now I believe, if there is any department of life in which the Indians deserve better consideration, it is the military department. They have proved themselves to be accomplished, brilliant, and devoted soldiers. Their bravery on the battlefield under trying circumstances is admitted. Their loyalty is above question. Indeed their loyalty has been put to the test to which the loyalty of few armies in the world has been put; that is to say, they have sometimes had to fight against men of their own religion or of their own continent, and they have stuck loyally to the colours, sacrificing their lives in hundreds and thousands. If after all this they cannot rise above certain ranks I think nothing could be more disappointing to them. To my mind the secret to the sympathy which we all so much wish to create between Englishmen and Indians lies in the word "confidence." It lies in showing that in every way you have full confidence in us, at least in those who have shown themselves worthy of it.

Mr. W. COLDSTREAM: As a retired member of the Indian Civil Service I have felt very much since I retired that here in London we do not quite realise the great inheritance we have in the Indian Empire. When we consider that out of every four of King Edward's subjects three belong to the continent of India, when we consider that out of every five persons in the world one is an Indian, it brings home to one's mind the great part which the continent of India is destined to play in the world's history, and the serious responsibility which lies upon us as a nation to see that we discharge our duty

to that land. It is an opinion I share with many that in London, the metropolis of the Empire, India has no adequate present-ment of itself as a great dependency of that Empire. Surely we ought to have something more substantial than any public and popular representation that now exists—"some local habitation and a name." This Royal Colonial Institute has, I believe, some 4,500 members, a number which greatly exceeds the aggregate member-ship of all the Indian Societies in London which have for their object the study of India and its people; and I think we ought to be grateful to this great Institute for now and then at least turning its attention to the land of India. The criticisms made on some points in the lecture by Shaikh Abdul Qadir, no doubt, deserve attention. As one who comes from the same part of India as he does, for I lived in the Punjab close on thirty-four years, I ought to bear testimony to the fact that he, as a journalist, maintained a moderate and commendable attitude with reference to the Government and various administrative questions. Sir Donald Robertson's lecture must be deemed, on the whole, an excellent presentment of the sober and common-sense view, in most respects, of the Political situa-tion; but, while I say that, I have every hope that the situation is gradually undergoing a change—that the step forwards which he and Mr. John Morley also have spoken of may really be taken, and that we shall gradually be able to associate our fellow-subjects in India more freely with the administration of the country. One point in the lecture struck me as worthy of special note, namely, the great importance to the Indian Empire of the Native States. They constitute indeed a very important estate of the realm. Most Englishmen, perhaps, do not know that there are some 700 or more of these Native States, great and small, and that they contain some 60,000,000 of people, or about one-fifth of the total population of India; and, having had something to do with them in a small way, I should like to bear my testimony also to the considerable progress they are making and to their steadfast loyalty. I am sure our spirits were stirred by the last words addressed to us by Mr. Abdul Qadir on the subject of the native army, for, whatever we may think on military questions in India, we are all agreed as to the loyalty and steadfast devotion of our Indian soldiery of all ranks. Lastly, I wish to say that we are all hoping that this unrest which has shown itself among one section of the people in India is going to die away. As an old Indian, and one who tries to keep up his relations with Indians, I can bear my testimony to the necessity and importance of cultivating that sympathy which was so strongly

insisted upon by the Prince of Wales, in his Guildhall speech, and by Mr. John Morley, in a late great speech in Parliament.

Mr. M. C. SINHA, B.A., M.Sc. : I have to thank you for your courtesy in inviting me to address you, although you do not know what I am going to say. Indeed, in Japan, America and England, I have been much struck with the fact that freedom of speech exists to a larger extent than in any other nation with which I am acquainted. The Paper has given candid expression to what an Englishman thinks about the affairs of India. Reference has been made to the "superstition" of India. With that I do not agree. In America I was introduced to President Roosevelt just because of religion, and I do not believe such intelligent people would like anything bound up with superstition. I would remind you that the same superstitious customs, as they are called, predominate in Japan as in India. For instance, during the war we read of people tying knots, believing that every knot would save a man from a bullet ; but, because of this, people did not say that the Japanese were unfit for Government. Something has been said about sympathy. It is not possible, I think, that for the people over whom we rule we can have the same respect as for our own class, and, in the nature of the case, I do not see how sympathy and rule can exist together. I do not want to criticise the Paper. If there is one thing which gives a man a stimulus to work it is a common pride in a common thing. It is said that there are very many languages in India, but that, I hold, is no reason why India should not be considered a nation. In Japan there are also different languages, and yet they are considered one nation.

Captain R. JOHNSTONE (King's Royal Rifles) : I have really come to ask a question, and would not dream of putting my opinions against those of men like Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Donald Robertson. There is one thing that has often struck me about India which, I think, is not appreciated sufficiently at home, and that is, that India consists of many races ; but that you can, for many purposes, especially administrative, divide the people into two classes, the fighting and the peaceful. When you talk of self-government for India, I know that people do not understand the term as we do here ; but I see a great difficulty in the way, because you have to reconcile people of totally opposite dispositions. Supposing, for example, you put a peaceful Bengali over a lot of Sikhs, Pathans, or Ghoorkas—I am afraid the arrangement would not altogether work. As regards native officers, no one can possibly deny the excellent work they have done, but there are many reasons why they

have not got on better. In bravery and all military virtues they excel, but there are other things besides bravery which are essential in soldiers of the present day, and these include knowledge of strategy and tactics. Unfortunately, the fighting races of India, of whom we are so proud, are not gifted with any learning in that way ; but when they do show such qualifications, I am sure no one will wish to stand in the way of their promotion.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.): I think you will agree we have had an extremely interesting lecture, and also a highly interesting and representative discussion. After a delightfully unconventional and charming exposition of his views by one of the most eminent members of the Political Service in India, we have heard the views of another who attained the highest rank in that splendid *corps d'élite* the Indian Civil Service ; and then, again, the views of other representative speakers. I think everybody who has heard the discussion must feel that he has learnt something this evening. We have heard extremely perplexing and important problems discussed from different points of view, but all in an extremely moderate and conciliatory tone. It is the experience of everyone who has to do with India, that the longer he is in India the less he feels he knows about her. Indeed, the man who is most ready to confess that he knows very little about India is the man who has spent thirty or forty years in the work of Indian administration. It is in that spirit I wish to make a few remarks on the Paper. I feel that my short five years in India, although spent in positions of some responsibility, have by no means given me omniscience on Indian questions. Sir Donald Robertson spoke of the Congress, and of this year's President, Mr. Naoroji. There can be no question that in the Indian National Congress unreasonable, intemperate, and violent language is sometimes used ; but as one speaker rightly pointed out, you often hear such language in this country, and, what is more, used by even the most eminent statesmen and the leading journals. I have always said to people who complain of these things in India, "Look at your own country and your own politicians!" I do not wish to do anything so invidious as to give you personal instances, but every one of you can without effort call to mind scores of occasions when responsible politicians in this country have attacked our National institutions and the characters of our public servants in language even more exaggerated than that of the "Congress-Wallahs" in their moments of excitement. The same remark applies to the Native

Press ; and I am sure Sir Donald Robertson will admit he would have done better to make some qualifying statement on that point. In regard to all Indian matters you must always be looking for exceptions—you cannot make any general rule with regard to a Continent which contains greater differences of race, religion and custom than the whole Continent of Europe. It is to be remembered that we ourselves have taught the people of India everything they know of the principles and methods of politics. What they are doing is to imitate what they believe to be the ways of our own public life. If we wish them to change their tone and the methods by which they think it advisable to press their views, we must set them a different example in this country, by being more fair in the manner in which we criticise our political opponents and more moderate in the demands we make on the Government of the day, and the promises we hold out to the electors. As regards the unrest and discontent which unfortunately prevail, they do not cause me any grave alarm. It is natural in a country where education is making great progress, and where every kind of development is taking place, that men should aspire to higher and better things, particularly to a greater share in the management of public affairs. That is what the people of India are doing, and entirely because we have encouraged them and taught them to do so. Of course the great question is : Why have we not yet managed to do more to satisfy these aspirations—to redeem those pledges which the people of India have from the declarations of our Sovereign, and the speeches of our statesmen ? One reason, no doubt, is that, while education has advanced and Indians have become more capable of taking part in a Western system of administration, the complexity of Government and the demands for increased efficiency have advanced at an even greater rate. Nothing is more striking than the fact that almost everybody has begun to admit that some change is inevitable and desirable. This is of course the first step to the realisation of change. I have felt for a long time that something ought to be done to meet the aspiration of the educated sections of Indians. I have my own views as to what can and ought to be done. But I cannot enter into an explanation which would not be clear unless it were made at greater length than is permissible on this occasion. It is immensely difficult—there is no question so difficult—but I rejoice sincerely to see that this question is being seriously considered, and that Mr. Morley's first act was to suggest to the Government of India that they should take active steps to decide what could be done with advantage to India and the security of our rule. I have now to move to propose that

we give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Donald Robertson for his address.

Sir DONALD ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I. : It would be difficult to write anything in a wide range of Indian subjects that did not call forth some differences of opinion ; I have, however, no reason to be otherwise than well satisfied with the kind manner in which my lecture has been received. I only propose to notice three points which were raised by Mr. Abdul Qadir. In the first place, I unreservedly withdraw anything which might convey the idea that I wished to include the whole Native Press in my remarks about the responsibility of Editors. I had no intention of alluding to more than one section—a noisy and mischievous one—of that institution, and I think he was quite right in taking the lecturer to task for what seemed to be an undeservedly wholesale condemnation. Mr. Abdul Qadir is fully entitled to do this, inasmuch as he edited a paper in the Punjab which had, I believe, an excellent record. He deprecates my having criticised Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's proceedings at the Congress ; it was, I admit, a wonderful *tour de force* for a gentleman of his mature age to have undertaken the trip to India, and all that it entailed ; but while I admire the resolute character which impelled him to accept such a mission, I cannot admit that his attempt to compose the differences out there between rival factions absolves him from liability to criticisms, especially as he publicly advocated a thoroughly impracticable scheme, and incidentally launched most serious and baseless indictments against the Government of India. Mr. Abdul Qadir in referring to the stage of progress in the Native States said that they were backward, but that if the chiefs attempted to introduce reforms they would be checked by our Government. Now I do know something about Native States, and I maintain that this is an absolutely mistaken view—any ruler who seeks to improve his administration, and introduces ameliorations for this purpose, deserves and receives encouragement and commendation from the Government of India. I will conclude by asking you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Ampthill for his able and statesmanlike conduct of business as our chairman. I had frequent opportunities when Resident in Mysore of gauging the measure of his popularity with all classes as Governor of Madras, and if I may dare to say so in his Lordship's presence, I should like to add that, when he laid down that responsible office his departure was marked by a spontaneous and genuine manifestation of affection and regret, on the part both of the Native and European communities.

The CHAIRMAN briefly replied.

## THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Fellows was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 26, 1907, Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., a member of the Council, presided. Amongst those present were the following:—

MESSRS. R. A'ABABRELTON, J. H. ADAMS, T. J. ALLDRIDGE, I.S.O., REV. W. OSBORN B. ALLEN, MR. ROBERT BEWLEY, ADMIRAL SIR N. BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B., MR. J. J. BROWN, SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G., MR. ALLAN CAMPBELL, REV. W. J. CONYBEARE, MESSRS. C. V. CREAGH, C.M.G., F. H. DANGAR, HENRY DAVIES, J. BURTT DAVY, J. E. DAWSON, FREDERICK DUTTON, H. EARNSHAW, J. H. GALBRAITH, R. GLEDDEN, JOHN GOODLIFFE, P. F. HART, GENERAL SIR RICHARD HARRISON, R.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., MR. G. N. HOOPER, SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., MR. R. J. KENT, SIR GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., MESSRS. R. D. DOUGLAS MCLEAN, JAMES MARTIN, R. N. MOIR, CAPT. S. MUGFORD, MR. R. D. NOBLE, SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., SIR J. ROPER PARKINGTON, MESSRS. H. M. PAUL, R. G. PERRY, J. G. POOLE, J. P. QUINTON, ARTHUR H. REID, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B., MESSRS. E. E. F. TARTÉ, T. A. WALL, SIR E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G., SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman nominated two scrutineers to conduct the ballot for the election of the Council,—Mr. Frederick Dutton, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. T. J. Alldridge, I.S.O., on behalf of the Fellows.

It was agreed to take the Annual Report as read.

## REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their thirty-ninth Annual Report.

The historic tour through India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—President of the Institute—and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales came to a termination in March after an unbroken series of loyal demonstrations and memorable experiences that evoked feelings of deep interest throughout the Empire.

The number of candidates elected during the past year comprised 54 Resident and 206 Non-Resident, or a total of 260, as compared with 81 Resident and 223 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 304 in 1905. On December 31, 1906, the list included

1,480 Resident, 3,044 Non-Resident, and 13 Honorary Fellows, or 4,487 in all, of whom 1,803 have compounded for the Annual Subscription and qualified as Life Fellows.

The following table indicates the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the foundation of the Institute in 1868 :—

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869	174	1,224	14	5
” 1870	275	549	10	8
” 1871	210	503	16	4
” 1872	271	478	10	4
” 1873	349	1,022	9	1
” 1874	420	906	12	11
” 1875	551	1,038	15	8
” 1876	627	1,132	3	3
” 1877	717	1,222	18	3
” 1878	796	1,330	13	11
” 1879	981	1,752	18	2
” 1880	1,131	2,141	8	10
” 1881	1,376	2,459	15	6
” 1882	1,613	3,236	8	3
” 1883	1,959	3,647	10	0
” 1884	2,306	4,539	0	10
” 1885	2,587	5,220	19	0
” 1886	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581	2	5
” 1887	3,125	6,034	3	0
” 1888	3,221	6,406	11	5
” 1889	3,562	7,738	7	11
” 1890	3,667	6,919	7	6
” 1891	3,782	7,362	2	10
” 1892	3,775	6,966	12	4
” 1893	3,749	6,458	18	6
” 1894	3,757	6,691	19	0
” 1895	3,767	6,854	2	11
” 1896	3,929	7,315	5	9
” 1897	4,133	7,588	15	7
” 1898	4,139	7,114	4	2
” 1899	4,153	7,053	10	2
” 1900	4,208	7,142	8	3
” 1901	4,228	7,154	1	9
” 1902	4,407	*8,042	5	1
” 1903	4,460	7,740	4	9
” 1904	4,472	7,628	15	8
” 1905	4,491	7,536	10	9
” 1906	4,487	7,323	6	7

\* Coronation year.

The Honorary Treasurer's statement of accounts is appended, a noteworthy feature being that the loan of £35,020, which was

raised in 1886 to enable the acquirement of the freehold of the Institute premises, has been paid off in full. The Council exercised their right to anticipate certain statutory payments, and the final instalment having been paid on July 1, 1906, the building was freed from all debt within twenty years, instead of forty years, as originally stipulated. A saving of more than £15,000 in interest was thus effected, and the title deeds of the freehold are now in possession of the Institute. When the Admiralty lease expires it is proposed to occupy the upper floors as well as the Craven Street premises after the necessary reconstruction. This will involve considerable outlay and an increased cost in maintenance, but the Council are sanguine that additional facilities can thus be provided which will widely extend the usefulness of the Institute and enlarge its capacity for increased membership.

The obituary of 1906 comprises 89 names, as given below:—

*T. E. Leslie Alldridge (Gold Coast Colony), Frank Bailey, Borthwick R. Baird (late of New Zealand), Sydney Hilton Barber (Transvaal), Alfred Barlow (Orange River Colony), Rev. Henry E. Beech, M.A., T. Durant Beighton (late of India), Alfred Beit, John Bell, Edgar V. Bensusan (Gold Coast Colony), Major Alfred E. B. Blaine (Transvaal), James Bonwick, Oswald Brown, M.Inst.C.E., Sir Walter L. Buller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S. (New Zealand), Walter S. Carew (Fiji), W. W. Clarke (New South Wales), James Cochran (late of New South Wales), Moses Cornwall (Cape Colony), The Right Hon. the Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I. (a Vice-President since 1872), Hon. Alfred J. Crawford, M.L.C. (Natal), James Cumming (Natal), Rev. Joseph J. Curling, M.A., Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G. (formerly Hon. Corresponding Secretary, South Australia), William B. Davies, M.D. (Sierra Leone), David Don (Natal), Arthur Dudgeon, Kingsley Dunbar-Anderson (Transvaal), Walter H. Duncan, M.P. (South Australia), W. P. Dunlop (New South Wales), Colonel Wm. J. Englefield, R.E., Edward Evison, Hon. John Ferguson, M.L.C. (Queensland), Richard I. Finnemore (Natal), Hon. Charles J. George, M.L.C. (Lagos), James Gibberd (late of Cape Colony), Robert Govett (Queensland), Henry F. Gray, W. S. Sebright Green, Frederick W. Haddon (Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Victoria), The Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, G.C.M.G. (formerly Governor of New South Wales), Edward C. Healey, David W. Johnston, M.D. (Transvaal), John T. Keith (Cape Colony), George Lansell (Victoria), John M. Lefevre, M.D., C.M. (British Columbia), R. D. McGibbon, K.C. (Canada), Daniel J. Mackay (late of Western Australia), Angus Mackinnon (Rhodesia), John Mathieson, John Moore, Thomas Moore (Western Australia), Rev. Viscount Molesworth, Edmund B. Muspratt (Fiji), Robert Nisbet (Transvaal), Randolph Nott (New South Wales), Hon. J. A. Otonba Payne, M.L.C. (Southern Nigeria), J. Baddeley Poole, George E. Porter (Victoria), Major-General A. J. M. Rainey, Keith Ramsay (New Zealand), Wybert Reeve (late of South Australia), William H. Rogers (Transvaal), J. Grafton Ross (late of New South Wales), John Purvis Russell (New Zealand), T. Purvis Russell (New Zealand), Henry Rutherford (Natal), John Savers (Victoria), A. G. M. Scott (Northern Nigeria), Henry Sewell (Jamaica), Walter Sharpe, Frederick C. Shaw (Surgeon-Superintendent Indian Emigration Service), Bruce Shepherd, I.S.O. (Hong Kong), J. B. Linton Simmons (late of Western Australia), E. H. Dean Smith (Western Australia), General Sir Henry A. Smyth, K.C.M.G., Harry Douglas Solomon (Transvaal), Horatio W. Stockham (Cape Colony), Sir Richard Tangye, John E. Tanner,*

*C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E. (late of Trinidad), Richard D. Thomas (New Zealand), E. Symes Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.P., S. de Courcy Thompson, Cornelius Thorne (late of China), Charles Thornton, Jacobus Van Ryn (Cape Colony), James L. Veendam, M.D. (late of British Guiana), Philip Wales (Southern Nigeria), George Wills, James J. Wilson, M.D. (West Africa).*

The death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, for many years Premier of New Zealand, deprived the Empire of a far-seeing statesman, whose able services and patriotic sentiments were universally recognised and respected.

Vacancies on the Council have arisen through the deaths of the Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., a Vice-President, and (quite recently) the Hon. Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., K.C., a Councillor, and the resignation of Walter H. James, Esq., K.C., a Councillor, on his return to Australia. They have been filled up *ad interim*, and subject to confirmation by the Fellows under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment of the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Hon. C. H. Rason, and Henry Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—Vice-Presidents: H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G., G.C.V.O., the Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., and the Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G. Councillors: Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., Allan Campbell, Esq., Dr. Alfred Hillier, and W. Keswick, Esq., M.P.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Whitehall Rooms on April 25, under the presidency of the Earl of Elgin, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies, who made an important speech on Colonial policy, which is fully reported in the Proceedings.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 28, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was largely attended.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report:—

#### Ordinary Meetings.

“The Products of Australia.” The Hon. J. G. Jenkins (Agent-General for South Australia).

“Our Policy in the West Indies.” Miss C. de Thierry.

“Australian Immigration.” Walter H. James, K.C. (Agent-General for Western Australia).

“India under British Rule.” Arthur Sawtell.

“The Development of our British African Empire.”  
Lionel Decle.

“Notes on Imperial Organisation.” Richard Jebb.

“The Colonial Press.” Arthur W. a’Beckett (Past President of the Institute of Journalists and the Newspaper Society).

“Federal Tendencies in Education.” E. B. Sargent (Education Adviser to the High Commissioner of South Africa).

#### Afternoon Meetings.

“Our Emigration Plans.” General Booth (Salvation Army).

“The New Agricultural Movement in Cape Colony.”  
P. J. Hannon.

“The Oilfields of Trinidad.” E. H. Cunningham Craig,  
B.A., F.G.S. (Government Geologist in Trinidad and Tobago).

“St. Helena.” J. C. Melliss (formerly Commissioner of Crown Property and Engineer in the Colony).

The special facilities which the Institute possesses for imparting trustworthy information on all subjects relating to the Colonies and India are becoming more widely known and appreciated, and year by year a steadily increasing number of inquiries are received and replied to.

The Library, which contains a most complete collection of historical, scientific, official, and general literature regarding the Colonies and India, has received a large number of valuable additions, both old and new, which have in several instances filled up gaps among the earlier published works and at the same time made readily accessible the most recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects. Its general usefulness has been widely recognised by officials and private individuals engaged in research, as well as by students of Colonial affairs and educational authorities, who, by means of a comprehensive and up-to-date catalogue, can easily ascertain what has been written upon any particular subject regarding the progress, history, and ever-increasing importance of all parts of the Empire. The Parliamentary section has been considerably augmented by the acquisition of several of the earlier series of publications which are now available for reference purposes. The Colonial Law Reports which have been gathered together in the Library are of great interest to those engaged in legal affairs in this country, as they contain all

the important decisions of the judges of the various Colonial Courts. For those engaged upon Privy Council cases the collection is invaluable, and the knowledge that the Reports are accessible in a central position in London has been much appreciated by barristers and others visiting the United Kingdom, who in former years experienced considerable inconvenience owing to the want of these very necessary works of reference. The collection of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals has been considerably increased, the number of such publications which are regularly filed being 528, the majority of which are at the expiration of twelve months sent to the British Museum, where they are permanently preserved and always accessible to Fellows of the Institute. The Reference department has been much extended, and now affords easy access to the most recent information regarding the trade, resources, and general development of all parts of the Empire. The additions to the Library numbered 1,524 volumes, 1,814 pamphlets and parts, 37 maps, 228 photographs, 47,375 newspapers. The Council have again to acknowledge the liberality of a large number of donors, including the Imperial, Colonial, and Indian Governments, societies and various public institutions, the proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals, and a large number of Fellows of the Institute, a complete list of whom is appended. On December 31, 1906, the Library contained 64,632 volumes and pamphlets (all relating to the Colonies and India) and 528 files of newspapers, magazines, &c.

The Council are arranging on behalf of the Institute to extend a cordial welcome to the Delegates who will shortly arrive in London to take part in the Colonial Conference. Previous gatherings have paved the way for friendly and mutual concessions in the interests of the Empire at large, and the Conference of 1907 bids fair to be one of the most important of these assemblies that has yet been brought together in this country.

For many years past the Council have made representations to His Majesty's Government as to the hardship of levying double Income Tax on money invested in British Colonies, and they trust the subject will, among others, come under consideration at the Colonial Conference with a view to such duplication being prevented in the future.

The prosperity of Canada and the development of its great natural resources continue without interruption. Commercial activity prevails, the manufacturing industries are expanding with much rapidity, the opening up of the mineral resources of the

country is attracting much attention, and new railways, and extensions of existing lines, are being constructed as quickly as the labour conditions will permit. Agriculture, and its sister industries, fruit-growing and dairying, are increasing in importance year by year. The great advantages of the Dominion, the opportunities that it affords to suitable men and women in all the Provinces, and the liberal terms offered by the Government, are attracting an increased flow of settlers from the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Continent of Europe. It is announced that His Majesty's Postmaster-General has made certain proposals to the Dominion Government with the object of placing the postage rate on periodicals, magazines, and newspapers published in this country and sent to Canada on a more satisfactory basis than at present, especially when compared with the rates charged on publications sent from the United States.

It is interesting to note that the Governor-General of Canada has, for the first time, paid a visit to the neighbouring Colony of Newfoundland—an auspicious event which will doubtless prove beneficial to the people of both countries.

The outlook in Australia is most encouraging, a succession of good seasons having contributed to the rehabilitation of stock and caused a remarkable expansion in production as well as in trade conditions. Steps are being taken by some of the States to encourage suitable emigration from the United Kingdom, and, as large areas of land are being resumed by various State Governments for purposes of closer settlement, a great stimulus will thus be given to the farming industry.

The New Zealand International Exhibition, now being held at Christchurch under the auspices of the Government, displays to visitors from all parts of the world a striking illustration of the resources and home industries of that attractive and prosperous Colony, as well as exhibits from the Mother Country, Australia, Canada, and Fiji.

The South African Exhibition, which His Majesty the King has graciously consented to open in Westminster on February 23, will bring prominently under public notice the varied products of that important part of the Empire. A reciprocal treaty has recently been arranged between South Africa and New Zealand to encourage the interchange of the produce of the two countries.

The promptitude with which the native rising in Natal was isolated and suppressed by the local military forces of South Africa

reflects much credit on the self-reliance and resourcefulness of the Colonial authorities at a critical juncture.

The grant of responsible government to the people of the Transvaal, and the announcement that a similar constitution will shortly be applied to the Orange River Colony, are regarded with anxious interest by the Council, who earnestly hope that these measures will tend to promote the prosperity of both communities and advance Imperial unification.

The Cape to Cairo Railway is steadily progressing, there now being a regular train service from Cape Town to Broken Hill, a distance of 2,100 miles. It is manifest that this important line has already given a stimulus to the expansion of trade and the occupation of the country by white settlers, as predicted by its distinguished originator, Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

During the year the agricultural industries of the West Indies continued to show improvement, and there are indications that these Colonies are now attracting more attention as a field for the investment of capital than they have done for many years past. The sugar industry naturally felt somewhat the low prices which prevailed; but, as a result of the Brussels Convention, confidence is being restored, and several more central sugar factories have been erected in this part of our Empire. Jamaica has recovered completely from the disastrous effects of the hurricane of 1903,<sup>1</sup> while the extension of cacao cultivation in Trinidad has added materially to the wealth of that island, which is showing signs of rapidly increasing prosperity. Thanks to the successful establishment of the Sea Island cotton industry, several of the smaller islands advanced still further towards regaining their former position.

Vigorous efforts are being made, with highly promising results, to promote the growth of an independent supply of cotton in other parts of the British Empire, where extensive areas are available for that purpose.

A process of industrial development is proceeding in India which bids well for the future of its people, and the past year has been one of growing trade and prosperous finance.

The celebration of Empire Day provides a great educational force for consolidating and strengthening the Empire, and is obtaining general acceptance throughout the Colonies. The Council have for many years past given their earnest support to the movement,

<sup>1</sup> Intelligence of the disastrous earthquake at Kingston had not been received when this Report was drawn up.

and in 1894 and again in 1903 memorialised His Majesty's Government in favour of its being accorded official recognition.

The Council take this opportunity of reminding the general public, as well as the Fellows, that nearly forty years have elapsed since the Institute was founded, on a self-supporting basis, for the purpose of disseminating a better knowledge of the Colonies and fostering cordial relations between the people of these isles and their kinsmen beyond the seas. Such is still the keynote of its work, and the Council are resolved to do all in their power to cherish and maintain a permanent union between the Mother Country and her daughter States as partners in a great and world-wide inheritance.

By Order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,  
*Secretary.*

*January 15, 1907.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts .....	483	8	11	By Subscriptions outstanding £679.17s., estimated at .....	169	19	3
Balance in favour of Assets .....	61,503	5	5	" Property of the Institute—			
				Building (cost price) .....	£20,471	8	5
				Furniture..... £1,689 11 1			
				<i>Less</i> Depreciation, say 7½%..... 126 14 4	1,562	16	9
				" Books, &c., value estimated at	8,930	13	5
				" Cost of Freehold .....			
					30,964	18	7
					30,520	0	0
				Balance at Bank .....	£305	8	11
				" in hands of Secretary .....	26	7	7
					331	16	6
					£61,986	14	4

M. F. OMMANNEY,  
*Hon. Treasurer.*

January 1, 1907.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1906, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Honorary Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £679. 17s., and the above Statement of Assets is contingent on this sum producing £169 19s. 3d.

H. F. H. DANGAR } H. F. BILLINGHURST } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 21, 1907.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account .....	£657	6	2
Cash in hands of Secretary .....	24	15	8
	—————		
9 Life Subscriptions of £20.....	180	0	0
49 Life Subscriptions of £10 and under to complete .....	481	17	0
51 Entrance Fees of £3 .....	153	0	0
201     "     "     £1. 1s.....	211	1	0
10     "     "     £1. 19s. to complete .....	19	10	0
102 Arrears of Subscriptions .....	112	16	0
1,233 Subscriptions of £2 for 1906.....	2,466	0	0
1,506     ,     £1. 1s. for 1906 .....	1,581	6	0
10     "     £1 or less to complete .....	2	16	6
218     "     19s. to complete .....	207	2	0
31     "     £2 for 1907, in advance ...	62	0	0
87     "     £1. 1s. for 1907, in advance	91	7	0
1     "     "     1908,     "     1     1     0	—————	5,569	16
Annual Dinner, received in connection with.....	261	0	0
Conversazione, ditto .....	156	2	6
Rent for one year to December 25, 1906 (less Property Tax) .....	1,290	0	0
Insurance repaid .....	7	7	0
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.....	54	13	3
Library Catalogue (Sale of) .....	1	11	6
Interest on Deposit.....	17	5	7
Journal .....	382	12	9
	—————		
	£8,422	10	11

Examined and found correct

F. H. DANGAR  
H. F. BILLINGHURST } Hon. Auditors.

January 21, 1907.

## AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1906.

PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.
Salaries and Wages.....	2,196	19 4
Proceedings—Printing, &c. .....	286	5 5
Journal—		
Printing.....	£401	8 4
Postage .....	158	6 8
	559	15 0
Printing, ordinary .....	69	3 11
Postages, ordinary .....	205	8 5
Advertising Meetings .....	26	10 2
Meetings, Expenses of .....	204	8 0
Reporting Meetings .....	30	19 6
Stationery.....	143	4 0
Newspapers .....	126	0 3
Library—		
Books .....	£149	19 0
Binding .....	71	16 8
Maps .....	2	5 0
	224	0 8
Fuel, Light, &c. .....	152	14 5
Building—Furniture and Repairs.....	108	19 10
Guests' Dinner Fund .....	33	7 8
Rates and Taxes .....	390	11 9
Fire Insurance .....	23	15 3
Law Charges .....	2	12 6
Telephone.....	17	0 0
Annual Dinner.....	270	17 0
Conversazione—		
Refreshments .....	£128	3 0
Electric Lighting, &c. ....	54	17 3
Floral Decorations .....	20	0 0
Music .....	43	4 6
Printing .....	19	18 0
Fittings, Furniture, &c. ....	23	17 6
Attendance, &c. ....	25	6 6
	315	6 9
Clerical Assistance to the Hon. Treasurer .....	100	0 0
Miscellaneous .....	77	1 7
Subscriptions paid in error refunded .....	10	3 0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—		
Interest .....	£67	8 4
Principal.....	2,448	1 8
	2,515	10 0
	8,090	14 5
Balance at Bank.....	£305	8 11
,, in hands of Secretary .....	26	7 7
	331	16 6
	£8,422	10 11

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

January 21, 1907.

## LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1906.



Aborigines' Protection Society  
Adelaide, University (South Australia)

Admiralty, The

Africa, Proprietors of

African Book Co. (Cape Colony)

African Insurance, Banking and Commercial Gazette (Cape Town), Proprietors of

African Society, The

African Standard (Mombasa), Proprietors of

African World, Proprietors of

Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), Proprietors of

Alberta, Canada, Government of

Allen, George

Alleyn, H. M. (Ceylon)

Amalgamated Press, Ltd.

American Colonisation Society (Washington)

American Geographical Society (New York)

Anthropological Institute

Anti-Tea Duty League

Antigua Standard, Proprietors of

Appointments Gazette, Proprietors of

Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of

Argus Printing and Publishing Co.

Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of

Arnold, Edward

Ashburton Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of

Aspinall, A. E.

Auckland Star, Proprietors of

Auckland University College, New Zealand

Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of

Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London

Australasian Hardware and Machinery, Proprietors of

Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Proprietors of

Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of

Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of

Australian Book Co.

Australian Field (Sydney), Proprietors of

Australian Journal of Education, Proprietors of

Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of

Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of

Australian Mutual Provident Society (Sydney)

Australian Stock Exchange Intelligence, Proprietors of

Australian Trading World, Proprietors of

Automobile Club Journal, Proprietors of

Bahamas, Government of the

Ballarat Star, Proprietors of

Balme, Messrs. C. & Co.

Bank of Australasia

Bankers' Institute of Australasia

Barbados Globe, Proprietors of

Barbados, Government of

Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia

Baynes, Hon. Joseph, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Natal)

Beadnell, H. J. L. (Egypt)

Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of

Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of

Beira Post, Proprietors of

Bell, W. H. Somerset, (Transvaal)

Bemrose & Sons, Messrs.  
Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of  
Bengal, Asiatic Society of  
Bengal Chamber of Commerce  
Bengal, Secretary to Government  
Bermuda, Government of  
Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of  
Birmingham University  
Black, Messrs. A. & C.  
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. W.  
Bligh, Harris H., K.C. (Canada)  
Board of Trade  
Bobbili, The Maharajah of, K.C.I.E. (India)  
Bombay Gazette, Proprietors of  
Bombay, Government of  
Boosé, James R.  
Boston Public Library  
Boucaut, Hon. Sir James Penn, K.C.M.G. (South Australia)  
Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Messrs.  
Brassey, Hon. T. A.  
Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.B.  
Brisbane Chamber of Commerce  
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of  
Britannia, Proprietors of  
British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of  
British Australasian, Proprietors of  
British Central Africa, H.M.'s Commissioner  
British Columbia, Government of  
British Columbia Minister of Mines  
British Columbia, Law Society of  
British Columbia Mining Exchange, Proprietors of  
British Columbian, Proprietors of  
British Empire League  
British Guiana Directory, Publishers of the  
British Guiana, Government Geologist  
British Guiana, Government of  
British Guiana Chamber of Commerce  
British Guiana Immigration Department  
British Honduras, Government of  
British North Borneo Co.  
British North Borneo, Governor of  
British South Africa Co.  
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of  
British Women's Emigration Association  
Brooks & Co., Messrs. W. (New South Wales)

Browne-Searle Printing Co., The (Canada)  
Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.  
Bucknill, John A.  
Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of  
Bulawayo Chronicle, Proprietors of  
Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A.  
Burma, Government of  
Burt, Miss Rosalie (Rhodesia)  
Cambridge University Press  
Cameron, Prof. J. H. (Canada)  
Campbell, Wilfred (Canada)  
Canada, Department of Agriculture and Statistics  
Canada, Department of Labour  
Canada, Department of the Interior  
Canada, Geographic Board of  
Canada, Geological Survey of  
Canada, Government of  
Canada, High Commissioner for  
Canada Law Book Co.  
Canada Newspaper Cartoonists' Association  
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation  
Canada, Royal Society of  
Canada, The Hon. the Minister of Justice for  
Canadian Bankers' Association (Toronto)  
Canadian Forestry Association  
Canadian Law Review Co.  
Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Proprietors of  
Canadian Municipal Journal, Proprietors of  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
Canadian Preference League  
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association (New Zealand)  
Canterbury College (New Zealand)  
Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
Cantlie, Dr. James  
Cape Argus, Proprietors of  
Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of  
Cape Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of  
Cape Mercury, Proprietors of  
Cape of Good Hope, Agent-General for  
Cape of Good Hope, H. M.'s Astronomer  
Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture

Cape of Good Hope Government Biologist

Cape of Good Hope, Government of

Cape of Good Hope University

Cape Times, Proprietors of

Cape Town Chamber of Commerce

Capitalist, Proprietors of

Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of

Carswell Co., The (Canada)

Casgrain, Philippe-Baby, K.C., Canada

Cassell & Co., Messrs.

Central African Times (Blantyre, B.C.A.), Proprietors of

Central Provinces of India, Government of the

Central South African Railways, General Manager of

Ceylon Association in London

Ceylon, Government of

Ceylon Independent, Proprietors of

Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of

Ceylon, Royal Botanic Gardens

Ceylon Standard, Proprietors of

Ceylon, Surveyor-General

Ceylon, Times of, Proprietors of

Ceylon University Association

Chapman & Hall, Messrs.

Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Proprietors of

Charters Towers Chamber of Commerce and Mines, Queensland

Chatto & Windus, Messrs.

Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of

China Mail (Hong Kong), Proprietors of

Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of

Christian Literature Society for India

Chronicle (South Australia), Proprietors of

Church Missionary Society

Churchill, Messrs. J. & A.

Citizen, Proprietors of

Civil & Military Gazette (Lahore), Proprietors of

Clarendon Press

Clarion (British Honduras), Proprietors of

Clark, T. Sealey

Clougher, J. P.

Clougher, Thomas R.

Cold Storage and Ice Association

Cold Storage, Proprietors of

Collens, J. H. (Trinidad)

Colombo Museum (Ceylon)

Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co.

Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of

Colonial Mining News, Proprietors of

Colonial Nursing Association

Colonial Office

Coloniser, Proprietors of

Comité de l'Afrique Française (Paris)

Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of

Commercial Intelligence, Proprietors of

Commonwealth of Australia, Government of the

Commonwealth of Australia, The Officer representing the

Companhia de Mozambique

Coombs, H. R. (Western Australia)

Coolgardie Miner, Proprietors of

Coorg, Chief Commissioner of

Copp Clark Co., The (Canada)

Cotton, E. P. (Southern Nigeria)

Cowen, Charles

Cox, Horace

Cox, W. Gibbons (Queensland)

Creamery Journal, Proprietors of

Criminal Law Journal of India, Proprietors of the

Critic, Proprietors of

Cronbach, R.

Crown Agents for the Colonies

Cundall, Frank (Jamaica)

Cyprus, Government of

Cyprus Journal, Proprietors of the

Dagnaud, Le Père P. M.

Daily British Whig (Canada), Proprietors of

Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Proprietors of

Daily Mail (Queensland), Proprietors of

Daily News (Newfoundland), Proprietors of

Daily Record (Queensland), Proprietors of

Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tasmania), Proprietors of

Daily Telegraph (Napier, N.Z.), Proprietors of

Daily Telegraph (New Brunswick), Proprietors of

Daily Telegraph (Quebec), Proprietors of

Dalgety & Co., Messrs. (New South Wales)

Daniels, Dr. C. W.

Davey, Flack & Co., Messrs.  
Davis & Sons, Messrs. P. (Natal)  
Davis, Hon. N. Darnell, C.M.G.  
(British Guiana)  
Dawe, M. T.  
Dawn, Proprietors of  
De Gaye, Jules A. (Seychelles)  
Débérain, Henri  
Dennett, R. E. (Southern Nigeria)  
Dent & Co., Messrs. J. M.  
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft  
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kim-  
berley), Proprietors of  
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Dominica Guardian, Proprietors of  
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Drane, Henry J.  
Dublin University  
Dundee Free Libraries  
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Dutton & Co., Messrs. E. P. (New  
York)  
East Africa Agricultural and Horti-  
cultural Society (Nairobi)  
East Africa Protectorate, H.M.'s  
Commissioner  
East End Emigration Fund  
East India Association  
East London Dispatch (Cape Colony),  
Proprietors of  
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ment of  
Eastern Province Herald (Port Eliza-  
beth), Proprietors of  
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Edmonton Bulletin (Canada), Pro-  
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Edwards, Stanley  
Edwards, W. B.  
Egerton, Professor Hugh E.  
Egmont Star (New Zealand), Proprie-  
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Emigrants' Information Office  
Empire Club of Canada  
Engineering Association of New  
South Wales  
Engineering Journal of Canada, Pro-  
prietors of  
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Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprie-  
tors of  
Evening Post (New Zealand), Proprie-  
tors of  
Evening Telegram (Newfoundland),  
Proprietors of  
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Falkland Islands, Government of  
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Farmers' Union Advocate (New Zea-  
land), Proprietors of  
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General  
Federation for the Defence of Belgian  
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Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J.  
(Ceylon)  
Field, D.  
Fiji, Government of  
Fiji Times, Proprietors of  
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Financier and Bullionist, Proprietors  
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Fleming, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G.  
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Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors  
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Fort St. George, India, Secretary to  
Government  
France, Ministère des Colonies  
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Freeman, W. G.  
Free Press (Newfoundland), Proprie-  
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Friend (Orange River Colony), Pro-  
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Gagnon, Ernest (Canada)  
Gambia, Government of  
Gardiner, Darton & Co., Messrs. Wells  
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Gay & Bird, Messrs.  
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Geological Institution of the Univer-  
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Geraldton Express (W. Australia),  
Proprietors of  
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culture

Gold Coast Colony, Government of  
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 Gough, E. H.  
 Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.  
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 Grant, John.  
 Grenada, Government of  
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 Hall, Maxwell (Jamaica)  
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 land), Proprietors of  
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 wick)  
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 H. M.'s Government  
 H. M.'s Stationery Office  
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 merce  
 Hong Kong, Government of  
 Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors  
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 Hong Kong, Medical Department  
 Hong Kong Telegraph, Proprietors  
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 Houston, W. R. (Canada)  
 Horden, Lieut. Lionel H.  
 Hurst & Blackett, Messrs.  
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 for the West Indies (Barbados)

Imperial Institute  
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 India, Government of  
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 Indian and Eastern Engineer, Prop-  
 prietors of  
 Indian Church News, Proprietors  
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 Indian Museum  
 Indian Opinion (Natal), Proprietors  
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 elles  
 Institute of Bankers  
 Institute of Bankers in South Africa  
 Institution of Civil Engineers  
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 Instituto Coloniale Italiano  
 Intercolonial Medical Journal of  
 Australasia, Proprietors of  
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 (Burma)  
 International Federation of Master  
 Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers  
 Association  
 Irish Times, Proprietors of  
 Iron & Steel Trades Journal, Prop-  
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 Jamaica Agricultural Society  
 Jamaica Church Aid Association in  
 England  
 Jamaica Churchman, Proprietors of  
 Jamaica Daily Telegraph, Proprietors  
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 Jamaica Department of Agriculture  
 Jamaica, Director of Public Gardens  
 and Plantations  
 Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of  
 Jamaica, Government of  
 Jamaica Institute  
 Jamaica Times, Proprietors of  
 Jamaica, Weather Office  
 Japan Society  
 Jarvis, Mrs. Edgar J. (Canada)  
 Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce  
 Johannesburg Young Men's Christian  
 Association  
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 Jolly, Leslie (Tasmania)  
 Joske, Major A. Brewster (Fiji)  
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 Just, C. T.  
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Kew Royal Gardens, Director of  
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Koloniaal Museum (Haarlem)  
Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee (Berlin)  
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Lacroix, Prof. A.  
Lagos Standard, Proprietors of  
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Le Journal de Française (Montreal), Proprietors of  
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Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of  
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Marsh, Oswald

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 Military Gazette (Canada), Prop-  
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 Montreal Weekly Herald, Proprietors  
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 Montreal Witness, Proprietors of  
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 Proprietors of  
 Morning Post (Bloemfontein), Prop-  
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 Morning Telegram (Winnipeg), Prop-  
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 Natal Department of Agriculture  
 Natal, General Manager of Railways  
 Natal, Government of  
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 Natal Mercury, Proprietors of  
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 Natal Witness, Proprietors of  
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 National Monthly and Canadian  
 Home, Proprietors of  
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 South Wales), Proprietors of  
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 New South Wales Bookstall Co.  
 New South Wales, Comptroller-  
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 New South Wales, Department of  
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 New South Wales, Geological Survey  
 New South Wales, Government of  
 New South Wales, Public Library  
 New South Wales Railway Commis-  
 sioners  
 New South Wales Sheep-breeders'  
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 New York Public Library  
 New Zealand Department of Agri-  
 culture  
 New Zealand Department of Labour  
 New Zealand Farmer, Proprietors of  
 New Zealand, Government of  
 New Zealand, Government Geologist  
 New Zealand Graphic, Proprietors of  
 New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of  
 New Zealand, High Commissioner  
 for

New Zealand Institute  
New Zealand International Exhibition, British Government Committee  
New Zealand Building, Engineering, and Mining Journal, Proprietors of  
New Zealand, Registrar-General of  
New Zealand Tourist and Health Resorts Department  
New Zealand Trade Review, Proprietors of  
News (New Brunswick), Proprietors of  
News of the Week (Geelong), Proprietors of  
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Nigeria, Southern, The High Commissioner  
Nor' West Farmer (Winnipeg), Proprietors of  
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of  
North China Herald (Shanghai), Proprietors of  
North-Eastern Rhodesia, The Administrator  
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of  
North Queensland Herald, Proprietors of  
North Queensland Register, Proprietors of  
North-West Territories of Canada, Law Society of the  
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Nova Scotia, Attorney-General  
Nova Scotia, Government of  
Nova Scotian, Proprietors of  
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Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
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Ontario Department of Agriculture  
Ontario, Government of  
Ontario Historical Society  
Ontario, Minister of Education  
Ontario Provincial Museum  
Orange River Colony, Government of  
Oriental University Institute  
Oronhyatekha, Dr. (Canada)  
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
Otago Witness, Proprietors of  
Ottawa Daily Citizen, Proprietors of  
Ottawa Free Press, Proprietors of  
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Papua, Territory of, the Administrator  
Pastoralist's Review (Melbourne), Proprietors of  
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Patrick, A. P. (Calgary, Canada)  
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Perth Chamber of Commerce (Western Australia)  
Perthes, Justus  
Petrolea Advertiser (Canada), Proprietors of  
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Pinang Gazette, Proprietors of  
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Planters' & Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of  
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Pohl, H.  
Polynesian Gazette (Fiji), Proprietors of  
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Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce  
Port Elizabeth, Public Library, Cape Colony  
Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of  
Post Office Directory Co. (Transvaal)  
Poverty Bay Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
Pretoria News, Proprietors of  
Prince Edward Island, Government of  
Prince (Transvaal), Proprietors of  
Progress (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
Public Works, Proprietors of  
Punjab, Government of the  
Quebec, General Council of the Bar of  
Quebec, Government of  
Quebec, Literary and Historical Society of  
Queen's College and University, Kingston, Canada  
Queensland, Agent-General for  
Queensland Country Life, Proprietors of  
Queensland Geological Survey Department  
Queensland, Government of  
Queensland Government Statistician  
Queensland Grazier, Proprietors of  
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Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors of

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 Queenslander, Proprietors of  
 Rand Daily Mail, Proprietors of  
 Rand Pioneers Association (Johannesburg)  
 Rangitikei Advocate (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 Rangoon Gazette, Proprietors of  
 Rangoon Times, Proprietors of  
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 Reed, Hawthorne (Orange River Colony)  
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 Rendle, J. J. (Victoria)  
 Rentell, S.  
 Representative and Free Press (Cape Colony), Proprietors of  
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 Review of Reviews, Proprietors of  
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 Rhodesia Scientific Association  
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 Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch)  
 Royal Bank of Canada  
 Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham  
 Royal Geographical Society  
 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch)  
 Royal Institution  
 Royal Scottish Geographical Society  
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 Royal Society of Literature  
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 Salvation Army, the  
 Sands & McDougall, Ltd., Messrs.  
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 Saskatchewan, Government of  
 Saturday Night (Toronto), Proprietor of  
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 St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, Editor of  
 St. Bride's Press  
 St. Christopher Advertiser, Proprietors of  
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 St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Proprietors of  
 St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of  
 St. John's Ambulance Association (New South Wales Centre)  
 St. Kitt's Daily Express, Proprietors of  
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 St. Lucia, Administrator of  
 St. Lucia, Inspector of Schools  
 St. Vincent, Administrator of  
 St. Vincent Times, Proprietors of  
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 Scarborough Co., The (Canada)  
 Schoenfeld, Prof. Dr. E. D.  
 Sealey, Bryers & Walker, Messrs.  
 Seeley & Co., Messrs.  
 Selangor, British Resident  
 Seychelles, Government of  
 Sheriff, P. M. C. (St. Lucia)  
 Sidey, Charles  
 Siegfried, Dr. André  
 Sierra Leone, Government of  
 Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of  
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 Singapore Bar Committee  
 Singapore Chamber of Commerce  
 Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of  
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 Smith, B. T. K.  
 Smith, James C. (Sierra Leone)  
 Smith, J. H. (Canada)  
 Smithsonian Institution (Washington, U.S.A.)  
 Società Italiana d' Esplorazione Geografica e Commerciale (Milan)  
 Société d'Etudes Coloniales (Bruxelles)  
 Société Française d'Imprimerie et de Librairie  
 Society of Arts  
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 Somerset Budget (Cape Colony), Proprietors of

Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs. Swan  
South Africa, Proprietors of  
South African Law Journal, Proprietors of  
South African Mines Commerce and  
Industries, Proprietors of  
South African News (Cape Town),  
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South African Public Library (Cape  
Town)  
South African Railway Magazine,  
Proprietors of  
South African Review, Proprietors of  
South Australia, Agent-General for  
South Australia, Government of  
South Australia, Government Meteorologist  
South Australia, Railways Commissioner  
South Australia, Royal Society of  
South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of  
South Australian Register, Proprietors of  
South Australian School of Mines and  
Industries  
South Australian Zoological and Acclimatisation Society  
Southern Rhodesia, Government of  
Southland Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
Spies, James  
Spottiswoode & Co., Messrs.  
Standard (Montreal), Proprietors of  
Stanford, Edward  
Star (Johannesburg), Proprietors of  
Star of East Africa, Proprietors of  
State Correspondent, Proprietors of  
Steam Car, Proprietors of  
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Stevens & Haynes, Messrs.  
Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library  
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Storz, C.  
Straits Echo, Proprietors of  
Straits Settlements, Government of  
Straits Times Press (Singapore)  
Straits Times, Proprietors of  
Street & Co., Messrs. G.  
Sturt, Major-General Charles S.  
Surveyor, Proprietors of  
Sydney Chamber of Commerce  
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of  
Sydney Mail, Proprietors of  
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of  
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Sydney Trade Review, Proprietors of  
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Symons's Meteorological Magazine, Editor of  
Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of  
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Tarté, Mrs. E. E. F.  
Tasmania, Agent-General for  
Tasmania, Government of  
Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of  
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Temple, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard C., Bart., C.I.E.  
Tennant, Hercules (Transvaal)  
Thacker, Spink & Co., Messrs. (India)  
Thompson, Hon. W. A. (Falkland Islands)  
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of  
Timber News, Proprietors of  
Timber, Proprietors of  
Timber Trades Journal, Proprietors of  
Times (Medicine Hat, Canada), Proprietors of  
Times of East Africa, Proprietors of  
Times of Malaya, Proprietors of  
Times of Natal, Proprietors of  
Times of Swazieland, Proprietors of  
Todd, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. (South Australia)  
Toronto Board of Trade  
Toronto Globe, Proprietors of  
Toronto News, Proprietors of  
Toronto University (Canada)  
Torres Strait Pilot, Proprietors of  
Tourist, Proprietors of  
Tramway and Railway World, Proprietors of  
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Transvaal Department of Agriculture  
Transvaal, Geological Survey  
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Transvaal Leader, Proprietors of  
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Trinidad Agricultural Society  
Trinidad Botanical Department  
Trinidad, Government of  
Trinidad, Registrar-General  
Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Proprietors of  
Tropical Life, Proprietors of

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 Uganda Protectorate, H. M.'s Commissioner  
 Union Coloniale Française (Paris)  
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 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (India), Government of  
 Union Publishing Co. (Canada)  
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 United Commercial Travellers' Association of Australasia  
 United Service Gazette, Proprietors of  
 United Service Institution of New South Wales  
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 Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, U.S.A.  
 Unwin, T. Fisher  
 Upsala, University of (Sweden)  
 Vacher & Sons, Messrs.  
 Vancouver Board of Trade (British Columbia)  
 Vancouver Daily Province, Proprietors of  
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 Vedanta Society, The (New York)  
 Védy, Dr. Louis  
 Verein der Geographen in der Universität in Wien  
 Vermeersch, Dr. A.  
 Victoria Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of  
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 Victoria, Government of  
 Victoria, Government Statist  
 Victoria Institute  
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 Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.  
 Victoria Public Library, Western Australia  
 Victoria, Royal Society of  
 Victoria Times (British Columbia), Proprietors of  
 Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of  
 Vryheid Herald, Proprietors of  
 Waghorn, J. R. (Winnipeg)  
 Waimate Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 Wairoa Guardian (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 Wales, University College of  
 Wanganui Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 War Office  
 Waterlow & Sons, Messrs.  
 Watkins, Dr. Arnold H. (Cape Colony)  
 Watkins, Frank (British East Africa)  
 Way, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J., Bart. (South Australia)  
 Weddel & Co., Messrs. W.  
 Weedon, Warren (Queensland)  
 Weekly Courier (Launceston, Tasmania), Proprietors of  
 Weekly News (British Columbia), Proprietors of  
 Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of  
 Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Proprietors of  
 Wei-hai-wei, The Commissioner Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand)  
 West African Mail, Proprietors of  
 West Australian, Proprietors of  
 West Australian Mining, Building, and Engineering Journal, Proprietors of  
 Western Australia, Agent-General for  
 Western Australia, Attorney-General  
 Western Australia, Chamber of Mines of (Kalgoorlie)  
 Western Australia, Department of Agriculture  
 Western Australia, Geological Survey  
 Western Australia, Government of  
 Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of  
 Western Pacific Herald (Fiji), Proprietors of  
 West India Committee  
 West Maitland School of Arts, New South Wales  
 Westminster Co., The (Canada)  
 Westminster Press  
 Westminster Review, Proprietors of  
 Weston, Miss  
 Whitaker, W.  
 Whitcombe & Tombs, Ltd., Messrs. (New Zealand)  
 Wickham, H. A.  
 Wicksteed, R. J. (Canada)  
 Wilkinson, R. J.  
 Wilson & Lafleur, Messrs. (Canada)  
 Wilson, Effingham  
 Winship, T. (Natal)  
 Witherby & Co., Messrs.  
 Wood, J. Dennistoun (Tasmania)  
 Woodhouse, Messrs. C. M. & C.  
 Woodville Examiner (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 World (Vancouver), Proprietors of

Wright, Herbert (Ceylon)	Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of	Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
Year Book of Australia Publishing Co.	Zoutpansberg Review, Proprietors
Yeoman (Wanganui, N.Z.), Proprietors of	of

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations.....	1,199	1,363	34,933	36	58
Purchase .....	325	451	12,442	1	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>47,375</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>228</b>

The HON. TREASURER (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.): The Report of the Council refers to the only incident of great interest connected with the accounts, and it is somewhat superfluous that I should obtrude myself upon you at all. It is, however, the custom, and I think a sound and salutary custom, that at your annual meeting the Honorary Treasurer should personally render some account of the stewardship you have done him the honour to entrust to his hands. I am glad also of this opportunity of expressing my regret that in recent years, under the pressure of a somewhat strenuous official life, I have had too frequently to be absent on these occasions, but I trust that now, when, after something like forty-five years of varied service for the Crown, I find myself—well, in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility—I may be better able to discharge this part of my duty towards the Fellows of this Institute, at all events for so long, probably not a very long period, as the passing of the inexorable years will enable me to discharge the duties of the office. I will now ask you to turn to the accounts for 1906. I think I may without presumption say that they seem to be everything that accounts ought to be. At all events they are extremely short and simple, and altogether satisfactory in their outcome, and I do not think any accounts can have higher virtues than these. If you will look in the first place at the statement of receipts you will find that, excluding the balance brought forward from 1905 and cash in hand, our income for the year is £7,740. This sum compares with a similar figure for last year of £8,046, showing a slight diminution of our receipts—a diminution of £306. I do not think that with regard to this amount or the cause to which the diminution is due any explanation is called for from me, or that the decrease represents to the Fellows any matter for the slightest anxiety or disquietude.

It is due mainly to the smaller number of life contributions received during the year, and partly also to an increase in the amount of subscriptions remaining unpaid. Looking through the list of our contributors distributed by Colonies, I have found these causes have been most markedly operative among our South African friends. It is probably due to that depression which has resulted from the political uncertainty which has prevailed since the war. I am one of those who believe that the grant of responsible government to the Transvaal, which is shortly to be followed by the grant of a constitution to the Orange River Colony, whatever may be their results in other respects, will most certainly have the effect of pushing to the front in the near future the great question of the federation of South Africa, and I believe there is nothing so eminently calculated to remove the trouble of racial distinction and racial difference, and to promote the prosperity and development of His Majesty's dominions in South Africa, as this federation of the different Colonies. With that federation I am sure we shall see a complete revival of the very laudable desire to join this Institute which our South African friends have shown in the past. The statement of payments calls for very little comment. The items are of much the same nature, and of the same amount as in preceding years. Now I pass on to the statement of assets. This is a remarkable statement. You will see that our only liability is one of £483 to "sundry accounts"; and that the total of our assets amounts to no less than £61,986. This is a very satisfactory statement, because the amount of the single liability is absolutely beyond question, whereas, on the other side, the statement of assets is necessarily subject to some extent to estimate, and an estimate has been made on, I think, a thoroughly safe, sound and conservative basis. The item of £679 for subscriptions outstanding we have written down to one quarter that amount, and that, as I say, is a very prudent calculation. As regards the freehold of the property upon which the Institute stands, we have taken that simply at its cost price, making no allowance for its undoubtedly yearly increase in value. Merely as a matter of the manner in which statements of liability and assets should be drawn up, this statement is, I think, an eminently satisfactory one. It is something more than that, for it speaks most eloquently of the success which attended the efforts of your Council during the last twenty years, in which period, which is only one half of the stipulated time, they have succeeded in altogether extinguishing the debt incurred for the purpose of acquiring this freehold and building the Institute, with the result

that you now stand masters of your own freehold possession, firmly established in a home which has proved so admirably adapted to your purpose. It relieves you so far as the coming years are concerned from all payments of interest and instalments of debt, which certainly might be taken at a moderate computation at something like £2,000. It gives to the Institute at all events material relief from heavy charges which it has had to meet hitherto, and leaves it free to develop and extend the scope and area of its usefulness to the Empire. I do not think I can conclude my remarks on the accounts of the year in any different way from that which I have adopted in former years—that is, by congratulating you, as I do most sincerely and warmly, on the eminently satisfactory position in which the Institute stands. That position is a most emphatic testimony to the foresight, wisdom, and soundness of the policy of your Council—a policy which has been most effectively seconded by your very able and energetic Secretary, Mr. O'Halloran, and by those who work so admirably under his direction.

The CHAIRMAN : It is now my duty to move the adoption of the Report and accounts. In the first place, I feel called upon to express regret at the loss of so many Fellows during the past twelve months. We have lost a Vice-President, Lord Cranbrook ; a Councillor, Sir James Garrick, who was a most useful member of the Council and who will be very much missed by his colleagues ; and in addition we have to deplore the loss of Lord Goschen who, although he was not a Vice-President or Councillor, was one of the founders of this Institute. The Report records the loss of about the usual number of Fellows, but there is one other who has passed away since January 1, whose loss, I am sure, we all deplore. I mean Sir James Fergusson, who was so tragically killed during the earthquake at Kingston. Among the points touched upon in the Report is one of considerable interest to the Fellows. I refer to the fact that the lease to the Admiralty of that portion of our premises we do not ourselves occupy will expire on June 30 next year, provided we give six months' notice, which it is the hope of the Council they will feel themselves in a position to do. The idea is that we should take over this portion of the premises and adapt it to the wants and conveniences of the Fellows. I learn from the Secretary that by so doing we should about double our present area. It is obvious that this would in an eminent degree enlarge the conveniences and comforts of the members. But there are one or two points to be considered before the Council can finally make up its mind. These points are entirely of a financial

character. The taking over of these premises would, of course, involve a considerable expenditure for structural alterations. We paid off our debt last July, and consequently saved the payment we should otherwise have had to make for that half-year, and we shall also save a payment for this year, so that I think we may fairly hope we shall be in a position to pay for the necessary structural alterations, or if we cannot pay for them *in toto*, the balance we might require to raise for the purpose would not be a matter of any great concern. I think, therefore, under that head we might safely say the Council will be in a position to see its way in the matter. But the next point is more serious and important. If we take over this portion of the premises we at once lose the rent we were receiving from the Admiralty. Moreover, the occupation of enlarged premises would undoubtedly entail a further annual expenditure, so that we may say that the taking over of these premises would involve a considerable extra expenditure. The question is whether we are in a position to face the extra expenditure. This would very largely depend upon whether we are safe in estimating the existing number of Fellows will continue. My own opinion is that it is not unreasonable to expect that the existing Fellowship will continue. Of course, in the ordinary course of events, we should naturally hope that the roll would be largely increased. I was much struck, in looking over the list of Colonies from whom our "Non-Resident" Fellows hail, to find how very backward some of our Colonies appear to be, for, while we have 1,152 Fellows in South Africa, we have only 126 in Canada. That seems to be out of all proportion. In the West Indies even we have actually got 188, and there are 567 in Australia, which seems more reasonable. Again, in India we have only 33 members. What I want to impress upon you is that this very important question of taking over the extra premises depends on the maintenance of the number of Fellows, and anything you can do towards maintaining or increasing the number will be so much to the good in increasing the amenities of this building. The next point alluded to in the Report is the Colonial Conference, which is to take place in a month or two. The Council have thought it their duty to do what they could to give a hearty welcome to the Premiers who are coming over from the different Colonies, and we have therefore decided that this year our annual dinner shall be given in their honour. I am glad to be able to add that we have succeeded in getting Lord Elgin to take the chair at the dinner. Without going into the questions which will be raised at the Con-

ference, I will express the hope that its results may be to strengthen the bonds which hold the Empire together, and perhaps I may say not only strengthen, but, if possible, make them permanent. I think on the whole the past year has been a favourable one for the Colonies. Canada certainly appears to have advanced "by leaps and bounds." I have no doubt that last year was the most prosperous Canada has ever had. There is good reason to believe that that prosperity will continue. The opening up of these great western lands is, in fact, certain to increase the importance and wealth of Canada. Australia, I believe, has had a very good year, and at this we must all rejoice, knowing as we do how severely she was hit a few years ago by the long period of drought. From all I can learn, Australia is now highly prosperous. As regards South Africa, I can only echo what our Honorary Treasurer has said. No doubt since the war and the state of uncertainty which has prevailed since the war, we cannot wonder that things have not been very prosperous, but I think we may fairly hope that the day is not far off when South Africa again will prosper as the other Colonies have. Since our Report was written a terrible earthquake has occurred in Jamaica. Its effects seem to have been most devastating. It appears that Kingston has ceased to exist, and a very careful estimate made of the loss incurred puts the figure at one million sterling. I am afraid the subscriptions to the Lord Mayor's fund, which amount to upwards of £50,000, will be but a drop in the ocean towards meeting this terrible loss, but none the less the people of Jamaica are exceedingly grateful to the Lord Mayor for having done what he could to promote subscriptions. I must express my hope that the Government of this country will recognise their responsibility in this matter and do something on a large scale towards meeting it. I read a few days ago that the Governor in Council recommended our Government should make a grant of £150,000, and advise Parliament to grant a loan of one million sterling. I can only express a sincere hope that our Government will see its way to carry out this recommendation. There are one or two other points in connection with this earthquake upon which I should like to say a word. In the first place, we must all deeply sympathise with the sufferers. In the next place, I think we may all express our admiration at the manner in which everybody on the spot, from the Governor downwards, tackled the matter and did their utmost to minimise the effects of the disaster. I think we may congratulate ourselves also upon the orderly behaviour of the population generally. You can understand how terribly the negro mind must have

been upset by the disaster—staggered and stunned—and one could not have been surprised had anything happened, but I am glad you hear from all sides of the excellent manner in which they conducted themselves. There is another feature not so satisfactory. It was no less than a week after the earthquake before any British flag was seen sailing into the harbour of Kingston. Now I think that our West Indian Colonies are of some importance, and that, when the Panama Canal is opened, they will become of considerably more importance, and therefore this is not exactly the moment in which the British Government is wise in treating them as if they were hardly existing. It is only within the last year or two the Government decided to withdraw the troops from the West Indies. They also withdrew one or two cruisers which were in the habit of going there. All that the West Indies now depend upon for protection is, I believe, one solitary cruiser. When I tell you that the distance from British Guiana to Jamaica is 1,500 miles, you will easily understand that a cruiser that happens to be stationed at British Guiana is not of very much use when a disaster like this occurs in Jamaica. It, of course, takes the cruiser some considerable time to get there. Moreover, the telegraphic system of the West Indies is in a very inefficient condition, which is partly due to the peculiar bottom of the sea. It might be that a fortnight would elapse before any cruiser could get to one of the Colonies where some disaster had occurred. I am not blaming the present Government, because as a matter of fact the decision was come to by the late Government, but I do say, because I was instrumental in doing it, that the late Government was warned that what has happened in Jamaica was what very possibly might be expected to happen, and I do hope that the Government will take some means to repair the deficiency. It would not be a very costly affair to have three cruisers there instead of one, and that would make the West Indies safe. Reference is made in the Report to Empire Day which has been pretty well established now throughout the Colonies, and the growing practice of flying the British flag during school hours is worthy of attention. This is not done in this country, because, I suppose, patriotism here is not thought to be much of a virtue. For my part I think it is, and I am sorry we don't adopt the same system. I think you all know that we are in possession of a very valuable library—the most important Colonial library which exists, and I am told it is utilised largely not only by the Fellows but by the general public. The Report winds up by reminding you that the Institute has been nearly forty years in existence. In those forty years the Empire has made very great progress. I

think we may congratulate ourselves that during the same period the Institute has made very great progress, and in conclusion I can only express the hope that forty years hence those who come after us may be equally able to congratulate themselves on the continued progress of the Empire and also of this important Institute.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, and in doing so I would like to make one remark in reference to the sentiment expressed in the final paragraph of the Report, which says "that the Council are resolved to do all in their power to cherish and maintain a permanent union with the Mother Country and her daughter States as partners in a great and world-wide inheritance." I was not one of the original members of this Institute, though I have been a member for more than a quarter of a century. I entered the Colonial service in 1868, so that my connection with the Colonies coincides exactly with the date of the foundation of the Institute. It is not easy for those who have not lived through that period and been in close connection with the Colonies to realise what an extraordinary change there has been in public sentiment in reference to the Colonies. I have been looking over some of the earlier "Proceedings." It was called the Colonial Society originally, but after a few preliminary meetings we very properly organised ourselves at a dinner of some importance, because the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, was present, and the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Granville. Among the guests was Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Ambassador, who made an admirable speech and congratulated the Society on the very friendly relations which then existed between the United States and our Colonies, and he went on to say that although it would be absurd to suppose there would be any violent disruption between Great Britain and her Colonies, the United States would be perfectly ready and willing to admit into the States certain of those Colonies which might wish to separate themselves from us. It is almost inconceivable that at the present day a foreign Ambassador should make such a statement in all seriousness at a dinner at which the Prime Minister of England was present and the Prime Minister should make no observation on the subject. The Prime Minister's speech was, of course, a very cautious one. He referred rather to the extinction of what was called "Mr. Mother-Country." All this certainly shows what a remarkable change has passed over public opinion in these matters. With reference to the Report, we have every reason to congratulate our Honorary Treasurer on the statement he has been able to make, and I am sure that the thanks of

the Fellows are due to the Council for the prudence with which they have managed our affairs and brought them to the very satisfactory condition in which we are to-day. In reference to the proposed Jamaica Loan, I may remind you that when I had the honour of reading a Paper to the Institute on the subject of Crown Colonies, I pointed out what a great advantage it is to them when the Imperial Government consents to guarantee a loan. In Mauritius, when the Imperial Government guaranteed a loan, we raised money at about 1 per cent. less than if it had been a loan merely assented to by the Government. I think the sum mentioned as being necessary in the case of Jamaica is one million pounds. It is obvious that if the Government will induce Parliament to agree to guarantee that loan, the result will be a saving to the Colony of some £10,000 a year without adding a single farthing of risk to the liability of this country. I am quite sure that, had our Honorary Treasurer still been at the Colonial Office, he would have looked into this point, but I do hope that a matter of such importance will be brought before the Secretary of State. Reference is made in the Report to the resources of the tropical Colonies, but nothing is said about the great rubber industry. I notice that Mr. Herbert Wright, of Ceylon, is expected in this country in a few days, and I would suggest that he should be asked to read a Paper on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the ballot as follows :

*President.*

H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., G.C.M.G.  
H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G., G.C.V.O.  
DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.V.O.  
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.  
MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.  
EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P., C.M.G.  
EARL OF ELGIN, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.  
EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.

EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
EARL OF MINTO, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.  
EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.  
EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.  
LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.  
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.  
RIGHT HON. Sir GEORGE T. GOLDIE, K.C.M.G.  
SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.  
SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.  
SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

*Councillors.*

HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, Esq., C.M.G.	The RT. HON. SIR ALBERT H. HIME, K.C.M.G.
ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B.	SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.
THE HON. T. A. BRASSEY.	WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., M.P.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Esq.	SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.
SIR GEORGE S. CLARKE, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.	SIR GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B.
J. G. COLMER, Esq., C.M.G.	S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq.	SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.	G. R. PARKIN, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B.	SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
SIR THOMAS E. FULLER, K.C.M.G.	HON. C. H. RASON.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.	RIGHT HON. SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
ALFRED P. HILLIER, Esq., B.A., M.D.	MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B.

*Honorary Treasurer.*

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : With reference to the point just raised by Sir Charles Bruce relative to the Jamaica Loan, I may say that that is precisely one of those questions which the Council would feel it their duty from time to time to take up, and in fact they would endeavour to induce the Government to act in the way most beneficial to the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN : I may say we have not yet learnt exactly what is the nature of the recommendation made by the Governor. I entirely agree that a guaranteed loan would mean a saving of 1 per cent. as compared with the Colonial loan, and when we know what the Governor has actually recommended we may consider what course to adopt.

The Report and Accounts were then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. C. V. CREAGH, C.M.G., a vote of thanks was given to the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors.

Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY ; On behalf of myself and other Honorary officials included in this vote I have to thank you very sincerely, and assure you that such small services as we are able to render are most ungrudgingly given.

Mr. F. H. DANGAR : On behalf of Mr. Billinghamurst and myself I have to thank you for your thanks to the Auditors. I think the Fellows have every reason to congratulate themselves on the present position of the Institute. The only thing to which I would call attention is the estimate of amount of subscriptions outstanding.

That is a matter we cannot control. As a rule the receipts come up to the estimate. The accounts were presented to the Auditors as usual in excellent form, and everything, in fact, was found in capital order.

Mr. R. D. DOUGLAS MCLEAN (New Zealand) : I have had great pleasure, in common with other Corresponding Secretaries, in acting on behalf of the Institute. When I have known of Colonists on their way home I have generally advised them to become members of the Institute, because one is aware from one's own and other members' experience, how useful it will be to them. It is, I think, somewhat disappointing that even a larger number of Colonists do not join the Institute. It is now a good many years since I myself joined. The Institute was then in a very small way in the Strand, but with the foresight and optimism of youth I saw that it was going to be a very big, powerful and useful body for the Colonists. I was only a youngster in those days, and I thought the best thing I could do was to become a life member, so that I have found it a very good investment.

Mr. J. GOODLiffe : Before we separate I wish to propose a vote of thanks to our Secretary and the Staff of the Institute for their unvarying kindness and the consideration and help which they are at all times ready to show to members. I think the Institute is exceedingly fortunate not only in having such an admirable Council, but in having such excellent officers to carry out their directions.

Mr. ARTHUR H. REID : I may safely say that the preponderance of membership from South Africa is due very largely to the urbanity, the courtesy and kindness of our Secretary and the Staff. As South Africans we have the character of being great travellers, but whenever we come here we never fail to receive kindness and attention from our Secretary and Staff, and when we go back we never fail to speak about them. In this way others are encouraged to become members of the Institute. I think Mr. O'Halloran will agree that none have worked harder to increase the membership than South Africans and make it a point of individual effort.

The SECRETARY (Mr. O'Halloran) : I thank you on behalf of my colleagues and myself for your very cordial vote of thanks. We have been accustomed to hear so many appreciative remarks as to the usefulness of this Institute, and to derive so much advantage from the individual efforts of Fellows, that I hope we may continue to count on their using their influence to increase its membership in every part of the Empire.

Mr. T. J. ALLDRIDGE, I.S.O., moved a vote of thanks to the Council, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN : The Council at all times take the greatest pains to do what they can in the interests of the Institute, and if at any time any of the Fellows have anything they wish to bring forward, the Council will be glad to give it their attention.

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## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

### *Non-Resident Fellows.*

South Africa, 1,152; Australia, 567; West Africa, 260; West Indies, &c., 188; New Zealand, 187; Canada, 126; Straits Settlements, 73; Ceylon, 66; Fiji, 42; India, 33; Mauritius, 26; Hong Kong, 24; Cyprus, 19; East Africa, 17; British Honduras, 16; British North Borneo, 16; British Central Africa, 15; Uganda, 11; Malta, 11; Falkland Islands, 7; Newfoundland, 7; Miscellaneous, 181. Non-Resident Fellows, 3,044. Resident Fellows, 1,430. Honorary Fellows, 13. Total, 4,487.

## FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 12, 1907, when a Paper on "The Resources of Western Australia" was read by the Hon. C. H. Rason (Agent-General for Western Australia).

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 16 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident, 9 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :—

*Edward Courtis, Charles King, Captain Colmer W. D. Lynch, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I.; Frederick Wm. Verney, M.P., Julius L. F. Vogel, Arthur E. Williams, C.E.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Adam S. Barnard (Ceylon), Hugh W. Boby (Rhodesia), Frederick Chesterton (Rhodesia), Alec F. Churchill (Ceylon), Mortimer Giles (South Australia), Thomas B. Holway (Argentine Republic), Neville R. Howse, V.C., F.R.C.S.E. (New South Wales), Stevenson F. B. Martin, M.A., LL.B. (Straits Settlements), George de Vial Pilcher (New South Wales).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Rason, who is going to read us a Paper on Western Australia. Nearly fifty years ago I was serving on the China station as a young officer and we had for some time past been engaged in a war with the Chinese: however, in the summer of 1858 a treaty of peace had been arranged at Tientsin and we hoped our troubles were over. The following season the Admiral with a squadron, accompanied by the British minister, proceeded to the Pei Ho River

with the intention of ratifying the treaty at Peking, but on arrival at the mouth of the river we found the forts armed and a boom laid across to prevent any vessels passing. The gunboats were therefore ordered to open fire on the forts, and a party of seamen and marines were landed to endeavour to take them by assault ; but the British force was too small, and after an action which lasted several hours was obliged to retire with over a third of its number killed or wounded and leaving five gun-vessels sunk in the river. One of these, named the *Plover*, carrying the Admiral's flag, was amongst those sunk by the fire of the Chinese. She was commanded by Lieut. Rason, who was killed before his vessel was sunk, and was one amongst the many others who gave his life for his country. I little thought at that time that so many years afterwards I should find myself taking the chair at the Whitehall Rooms for his nephew, who is our lecturer to-night. When serving on the Australian station in 1892-95 nothing gave me greater pleasure than visiting some of the beautiful harbours on that station, such as Sydney in New South Wales, Auckland in New Zealand, and Hobart in Tasmania. Where there were natural harbours the people improved them, and where there were none and one was required, they made one. The greatest example of this enterprise on the part of the people of Australia is the lately constructed harbour at Fremantle at the mouth of the Swan River, about which Mr. Rason will give us some interesting information. During my period of service Fremantle was only an open roadstead, consequently I never visited Perth or any other place in Western Australia except Albany, a beautiful land-locked harbour in St. George's Sound, but with somewhat too shoal water. I will now ask Mr. Rason to read his Paper on

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND ITS RESOURCES.

IT has been said that "blessed is the country which has no history" ; and, if this be so, it may perhaps be to the advantage of Western Australia that she, in common with the sister members of the Australian Commonwealth, has no history in the sense in which the word is used in connection with other great countries of the world.

Though held by geologists to be of ancient origin as a portion of the earth's surface, Australia is comparatively new as a land of settlement ; and its history, from the time of its incorporation with

the dominions of the British Crown, a little over a century ago, up to the present day, is almost entirely one of pioneering effort and steady internal development. Situated far from the European centres of the world's activity, and surrounded, like her parent country, by the "inviolate sea," Australia has never yet been made a bone of contention between the great nations, and has remained free from hostile invasion or piratical raids.

It may, I think, safely be said that so long as the Empire maintains supremacy on the seas, no danger of any hostile invasion of Australia need be apprehended. Happy, then, in its isolation—though not devoid of certain drawbacks resulting from that isolation—this great southern portion of the Empire has seen nothing but peaceful progress within its borders. And although the adventures of the early intrepid explorers, and the struggles and vicissitudes of the pioneering colonists as they gradually, through the years, extended the area of settlement along the shores and towards the interior of Australia, make intensely interesting reading and speak of dangers and difficulties bravely faced and bravely conquered, they do not quite come within the scope of true world-history.

Western Australia has had its full share of the vicissitudes that are common to all new Colonies in the making. It was founded as a British possession in 1829 by Captain James Stirling, of the Royal Navy, as the result of his own explorations in the aptly named frigate "Success" of the west coast of Australia some three years previously. And, having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new Colony, he brought out with him from England the first batch of pioneering Colonists to what was then known as the "Swan River Settlement." They arrived at the mouth of the river, the site of the present port of Fremantle, in June 1829, and on the 18th of that month Governor Stirling issued his proclamation of the King's authority over the Settlement. He could not have made a better selection than he did of a site for the centre of operations in the Colony. Pursuing its way in boats up the beautiful reaches and broad sweeps of the Swan River (so named from the discovery on the stream of that *rara avis* the Black Swan) the party of inspection came upon the magnificent expanse of Perth water, some twelve miles up from the mouth of the river, and no further search for a site for the capital was necessary. Governor Stirling established his headquarters on the north bank of this broad spread of the river, and on this spot, in a situation of unique scenic beauty, the city of Perth now stands. Time will not

permit me to deal with the difficulties met with by the early Colonists, suffice it to say that the inherent pluck and colonizing genius of the Anglo-Saxon were sufficient to prevent the abandonment of the Colony as was at one period contemplated. Progress, however, was very gradual for over sixty years after its foundation.

In all that time and with limitless land open for selection and occupation, affording every opportunity for extensive settlement, the population of the Colony only attained to a total of 46,000 souls.

The awakening of Western Australia, which has led to its present comparatively high state of development, began in the year 1890. Two potent quickening influences were then at work. The one was the conviction, in consequence of the discoveries of large quantities of gold, first in the Kimberley district and subsequently in other parts, notably Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, that there existed wide and extensive auriferous areas in the Colony only needing opening up to yield vast stores of the precious metal.

The other awakening impulse was the establishment of autonomy. In that year (1890) Western Australia was raised to the rank of a self-governing Colony, Sir William Robinson being the then Governor, while Sir John Forrest—certainly the most commanding figure in connection with the development of the Colony during the subsequent decade—assumed office as the first Premier. Principally, however, to the gold discoveries is due the marvellous metamorphosis effected in the Colony from the year 1890 up to the present time. Touched by the fairy wand of the golden metal, Western Australia awoke to a condition of almost feverish activity, the prosecution of gold mining bringing in its train agricultural and industrial developments of all kinds.

Let me show by a few comparative figures the enormous general advancement of the State I have the honour to represent, and the development of its productive industries since its renascence, so to speak, in 1890. As I have stated, in that year the population only totalled 46,000 (I give round figures); last year it was 262,000; so that in the last sixteen years the number of people has attained to a figure considerably more than five times as large as it reached in the first sixty-two years of settlement. That in itself is, I submit, convincing proof of enormous advancement. There are now about 70 females to every 100 males, and a pleasing feature in regard to the increase in numbers is that the proportion of females to males has steadily increased. In 1895 the ratio was only 51·91. In 1900

it was 63·49, while now it is 69·94. I lay stress upon these figures because they go to show that a large number of men who were at first content to test what Western Australia was like by themselves have been so satisfied that their wives and families have joined them. As is natural to expect, the production of gold has risen from a comparatively mere trifle in value of £86,000 in 1890 to the huge figure in value of over seven and a half millions in 1906; while in the same time the annual dividends paid by the various mining companies have risen from an insignificant £1,250 in 1890 to a sum of about two millions per annum at the present time. Taking the public revenue, we find that in the period of sixteen years from 1890 to last year the increase was from £414,000 to four millions. That is very nearly tenfold!

General bank deposits, another indication of the well-being of the people, rose from just over a million to over five millions; while the Saving Banks deposits, which mirror the prosperity of the masses, sprang from £34,000 to over two and a quarter millions.

An idea of the general prosperity of the country is conveyed by the fact that a people numbering a little over a quarter of a million have at their command on deposit in the banks of the State nearly seven and a half millions of money.

With the exception of the Midland Railway and some timber lines the whole of the railways of Western Australia are the property of the State. In 1890 there were only 188 miles of Government railway, and the gross earnings were £45,000; in 1906 there were 1,612 miles opened for traffic, and the gross earnings were £1,634,000. A further 162 miles of Government railway have either been completed or are approaching completion. An additional 203 miles have been authorised, and a still further increase of about 325 miles will shortly be constructed. This largely increased mileage is being undertaken in the interests of the various gold-fields, and also to meet the ever-increasing requirements of agricultural settlement.

Turning to the trade returns the same marvellous record of progress is shown. During the sixteen years under review the tonnage of the shipping in and out of Western Australian ports increased from some 900,000 tons to something like 4,000,000 tons, the value of the imports from £874,000 to nearly seven millions sterling, and the value of the exports from £671,000 to nearly ten millions sterling.

Gold is of course the principal item, but if we take the list of exports covering the progressive period since 1890, we find that under every head the same rapid upward tendency is shown. Of the famous hard woods of Western Australia, the chief of which are

Jarrah and Karri, both so well and favourably known in connection with street paving and other works in London and other great cities, the export in 1890 amounted in value to £82,000, while in 1905 it had been multiplied over eight times, the figure for the latter year being £690,000. Or, if we include sandal-wood and mallet-bark, to £882,000. Mallet-bark, I may mention, is used for tanning, as it contains a very high percentage of tannic acid; the principal export is to Germany, that nation being apparently the first to realise its commercial value. It is estimated that the value of the known matured timber growing in the forests of the State, after allowing for waste in cutting, amounts to no less than 124 millions sterling.

*Wool*, another of the leading products of the State, shows nearly a threefold increase between 1890 and 1905, the quantities exported in these years being 7,000,000 lbs. and 17,000,000 lbs. respectively. This is a very large increase when it is borne in mind that the pastoral industry is necessarily one of comparatively slow growth, and cannot be expected to expand at the same rapid rate as industries such as mining, or even timber-cutting.

The export of hides and skins also rose from a value of £24,000 in 1890 to £168,000 in 1905. Pearls and pearl-shell, the recovery of which from the ocean bed by means of divers forms an important industry on the north-west coast, also doubled in the exported value during the same period.

Western Australia is rich in minerals other than gold—notably copper, tin, and a coal of a very useful type, though not perhaps of the highest class—and the increase in the production of these minerals has been very marked during the period we are examining. Although *copper* was discovered in the Colony as far back as the "forties," and several mines were at one time or the other worked successfully prior to 1890, by that year the yield had fallen practically to *nil*. But the renascence of the Colony and the rise in market value gave a fresh start to that among other industries, with the result that the value of the export for 1905 reached £65,000. *Tin*, which is found of high quality and abounding in quantity in various parts of the State, was in 1905 exported to the value of over £76,000, whereas in 1890 only a little over £5,000 worth was raised. The *coal* industry is quite of recent origin in Western Australia, none of the mineral having been brought to the surface before 1899. During that year some £54,000 worth was raised, and that figure was comfortably doubled, or rather more than doubled, by the output for 1905 (£127,000). I may state that the Government

Railways Department is the chief customer of the Collie Mines, the coal-producing centre of the State, although the coal is gradually but surely being brought into more general consumption.

It is when we come to the applications, by intending settlers, for Government land on which to establish farms and make homes for themselves, that we obtain the most satisfactory evidence of what the dawning of the golden era has meant for Western Australia as a producing country. Holding that settlement on the land is the solid permanent basis of prosperity for any new country, the Government of Western Australia has framed its policy especially of recent years to encourage immigration and the cultivation of the enormous tracts of arable land which the State has at disposal. It is the aim of the Government to promote the establishment on all the cultivable areas of a class of yeomen, each owning and working his own farm, and holding no larger area than he can utilise to the best advantage of the State and of the individual. With this view sections adapted for cultivation in suitable parts of the best rain-served country are offered on such easy terms of conditional purchase as to be well within the reach of men of even very limited means. During past years the land laws and regulations have been repeatedly amended, always in the direction of making the conditions under which the lands of the State may be acquired easier for would-be settlers, until now it can fairly be claimed that these conditions are as liberal as those offered by any other, and more liberal than those offered by almost any other country in the world. The free grant of a homestead block of 160 acres can be obtained, and larger areas, up to 1,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, may be acquired on easy terms of conditional purchase, the payments extending over a long term, twenty to forty years, and the price payable being as low as 10s. per acre, while the obligations are residence on the selection, and the carrying out of a certain amount of improvements. The latter are, of course, to the advantage of the settler quite as much as that of the Government. So popular and attractive have these terms proved, that whereas in 1890 the number of acres applied for was 129,000, in 1905 applications were approved for no less than 1,235,000 acres.

And the result of this acquisition of land on a large scale? It must be remembered that the agricultural, like the pastoral, industry is necessarily a plant of somewhat slow growth. You cannot expect to find in this department the same rapid producing development you may anticipate from mining or other industries. It takes time

to clear the surface of trees and bush, plough and sow, and reap the harvest.

Nevertheless the expansion of agriculture in Western Australia is remarkable, and by no means out of keeping with the development of the other productive industries. Whereas the area under crops was 73,500 acres in 1890, of which about half was sown with wheat, in 1906 it had expanded to 365,000 acres—a five-fold increase.

In the same period the annual yield of wheat concomitantly rose from 505,000 bushels to 2,800,000 bushels—not far short of a five-fold increase. I should state that Western Australia, unlike her neighbours on the Island-Continent, has not yet quite arrived at the wheat exporting stage. But that point will very shortly be reached. The wheat-grower has almost overtaken the requirements of local consumption; and at the present rate of increase in the production a year or so at most should see the State seriously entering the ranks of the suppliers of the world's bread. In the meantime trial shipments of wheat have been made to England, and it is gratifying to know that the quality is admitted to be of the highest class.

The cereals other than wheat raised in Western Australia are maize, oats, barley, and I may add here peas and beans. In the case of these products also, with the single exception of maize, the increase in production during the progressive period which opened in 1890 has been enormous. In 1890 orcharding was hardly a systematized industry at all, and even seven years later only 2,300 acres were planted with fruit trees. Now there are over 11,000 acres bearing fruits of almost every description. With both soil and climate in the fertile south-western division so eminently suitable for the growth of citrous fruits, of grapes, apples, pears, peaches, quinces, apricots, plums, figs, strawberries, cherries, and indeed fruits of all kinds, Western Australia is bound to become in the very near future one of the fruit-exporting countries of the world. Apples sent last year to the London and German markets realised top prices, and were very highly spoken of by experts. It must not be forgotten that Western Australia has the advantage of being the nearest to England of any of the Australian States.

As a wine-producing country Western Australia is also bound to figure largely in the future. At present in this, as in so many other lines of production and spheres of development, this golden land is only in "the morning of its days." It is to the future, Western Australia confidently looks for her true greatness—a

greatness that will render insignificant by comparison even all the marvellous progress of the last years. She has advanced from the days of the single units of production to those of the hundreds. Immediately ahead are the days of the thousands and beyond them, in the never-ceasing course of progress are the days of the millions!

I will conclude my review of the progress in the productive industries of the State by showing how the live stock has increased during the last sixteen years.

In 1890 there were 44,000 horses, in 1905 there were 97,000. In 1890 there were 130,000 cattle, in 1905 632,000. In 1890 there were 2,500,000 sheep, in 1905 3,250,000, while the homely but useful porker was represented in 1890 by 28,000 of his kind and in 1905 by 75,000.

*Public Debt.*—Just a brief reference to the public debt. The gross public debt on June 30, 1906, was, in round figures, eighteen millions, of which over fourteen and a half millions have been spent in distinctly reproductive works such as railways, tramways, harbours, water supply (including the great goldfields water scheme), sewerage, &c., all works that more than pay working expenses, maintenance, and interest on the cost of construction. Therefore no one can justifiably say that, on the whole, the money borrowed has not been judiciously expended. For myself, I am satisfied that by the disposal of a few of its most important public works—in other words, by disposing of a few of its assets, Western Australia could wipe out its public debt, or, in other words, get rid of its liabilities. I must not forget to add that Western Australia provides a sinking fund to meet its borrowing obligations at maturity of the loans. This sinking fund amounts to £1,320,000, so that the public debt is really the less by that amount.

Having pointed out to you the progress made in sixteen years, and having, I trust, satisfied you that the financial position of Western Australia is thoroughly sound, let me refer briefly to some of the public works of Western Australia. Time will not permit me to mention more than two.

There are two very large individual public works in Western Australia which, on account of their magnitude, their supreme usefulness, and the boldness of their conception, deserve special recognition, even if the time at my disposal allows little more than a cursory mention. They are (1) the Goldfields Water Supply and (2) the Fremantle Harbour. Both were the outcome of the necessities created by the awakening of the Colony in 1890 under the

stimulus of the gold discoveries, and both were designed and carried a long way towards completion by the genius of the same man, the late Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, who was engineer-in-chief of the Colony during those stirring times and until his lamented death in 1902. Briefly put, the Goldfields Water Supply, originally designated the "Coolgardie Water Scheme," is an undertaking on a gigantic scale for pumping water through a line of steel pipes, following the course of the Eastern Railway, from the coastal range to reservoirs on the eastern goldfield; and the scheme is unique in respect to the distance over which the water is pumped, viz., 351 miles, while a notion of some of the difficulties to be overcome may be gained from the fact that the main service reservoir on the goldfield, from which other towns and districts on all sides are supplied, is about 1,200 feet *higher* than the source of the supply to the coastal range. This source is a reservoir or lake formed by a retaining wall of solid concrete and 100 feet high, which is carried across the Helena River, a tributary of the Swan, the width between the banks at this point being 760 feet. The dam has a holding capacity of 4,600 million gallons, and the scheme can supply 5,000,000 gallons a day throughout the year. The surplus water flows directly over the Weir crest and continues the course of the stream below, this being the highest overflow weir in the world. The works were begun in 1896, when it became evident that both the advent of a large population and the development of the mining industry on the eastern goldfield rendered an adequate water-supply imperative; and the whole undertaking was completed early in 1903, at a total cost of about three millions sterling. For the financial year last ended the income derived from sale of the water thus supplied amounted to £159,000, and the working expenses, inclusive of a reserve fund to provide for the upkeep of the pipe track, to £55,500, leaving a substantial balance to set against the charges for interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan raised as capital for construction. As the undertaking is proving of the utmost benefit, and the amount of water consumed is increasing appreciably every year—it rose from 510,000,000 gallons in 1905 to 600,000,000 in 1906—it is safe to predict that at no distant date this great work will prove directly profitable as well as indirectly of immense benefit, as at present, both to the railway department, the mines, and the population of the Eastern Goldfield, which includes Kalgoorlie, Boulder, Coolgardie, Southern Cross, and other important centres.

The other monumental engineering work of Western Australia, also planned by the late Mr. O'Connor, is the Fremantle Harbour;

and the result has been the provision of a safe and commodious haven at the mouth of the Swan River for the largest ocean-going steamers trading with Australia. Formerly the vessels of the mail lines would not venture to touch at Fremantle, as there was only an open roadstead, subject to violent storms from the Indian Ocean, for their accommodation. Smaller craft that did call at this port were greatly inconvenienced by the exposed situation and the lack of proper facilities for loading and unloading. Nowadays vessels of any burden may venture in by the buoyed channel at any state of tide, and be berthed in perfect safety alongside the quays. This security has been attained by carrying out two moles westward into the ocean, giving a safe means of access to the harbour proper at the mouth of the river. The estuary here was formerly crossed by a rocky bar ; and a great deal of blasting and dredging was necessary to open a way in and out and provide an inner basin for ships. The present channel is 450 feet wide and 30 feet deep at lowest low water, the same being the depth of the inner basin. To provide for quayage in the basin it was necessary to reclaim seventy-four acres of land from the shallows of the estuary. The length of the north mole, the principal protecting arm, is 3,450 feet ; and at the outer end it stands 12 feet clear of the highest known tide. The width increases from 30 feet at the shore end to over 50 feet at the outer end. The south mole runs out a distance of 2,040 feet. This great work of converting a rock-infested and shallow estuary into a safe and commodious harbour, together with all necessary wharves, goods sheds, railway sidings, &c., was started in 1892, and has been carried out with complete success. The harbour and shipping business of the port is administered by a Board of Harbour Trust Commissioners ; and the total earnings for the half-year ended with June 30 last amounted, in round figures, to £47,000, while the expenditure totalled £20,000, the surplus going to meet the charges.

The resources of Western Australia are like the territory—almost unbounded.

*Area.*—The area of Western Australia is no less than 975,920 square miles, or 624,588,800 acres. Its greatest length is 1,480 miles, and its breadth about 1,000 miles, with a coastline, following known indents, of approximately 5,200 miles.

The whole continent of Australia contains roughly 3,000,000 square miles. Western Australia therefore comprises about one-third of the whole of Australia.

Some better idea of the size of Western Australia will, perhaps,

be realised when I say that it contains more square miles of territory than do the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Hungary, Norway, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, and Belgium all put together; another comparison being that it is more than sixteen times as large as England and Wales, and eight times as large as the whole of the British Isles.

*Climate.*—With such a large area of territory it is only natural that there should be great variety of climate. In fact, one may truly say you can get any climate you like except extreme cold—temperate, semi-tropical, or tropical; temperate in the south and south-west, getting warmer as you leave the coast and travel inland; semi-tropical in the north; and tropical in the extreme north and north-west. Dealing with the south-west, and taking a seventeen years' average of the temperature at Perth, the capital of Western Australia, I find the mean maximum temperature was 74.9 degrees, and the mean minimum 54.3 degrees. The highest temperature ever recorded during that period was 112 degrees, and the lowest 33.6 degrees. It will be understood that the climate necessarily varies according to latitude and distance from the seaboard, but it is generally healthy throughout.

What is more important still to the settler on the soil, there is no period of enforced idleness. Agricultural and kindred operations can be carried on all the year round.

The seasons are in the main the reverse of those in Europe, the summer being from December to March and the winter from June to August.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall of course varies, as does the climate, according to latitude and distance from the coast. In the south-west division, although there have been occasional dry seasons, no drought, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, has ever been experienced. In this division the readings at Perth for the last thirty years give an average rainfall of 33 inches per annum, but the average of the whole division during the same period was about 23 inches. It is important that the agriculturist should have some idea of the minimum rainfall necessary to successfully grow wheat in this portion of Western Australia. Let me quote you the sworn evidence (taken before a Royal Commission on Immigration in 1904) of a settler residing about eighty miles in a straight line from the coast.

The witness stated he was sure that with seven inches of rain falling in the growing months (April to September) he could grow a crop of wheat successfully, provided the land was fallowed. In

the report of the same Commission, referring to the agricultural lands of the State, it is declared "Regular rains occur spread over about seven months of the wheat-growing period."

"It is a remarkable fact that during the seventy-six years of the white man's occupation of Western Australia nothing worse than a partial failure of crops has been experienced, the worst being caused by rust (previously unknown) in 1868-9. This blight has never recurred with any severity, and, as a matter of fact, has long since passed out of serious consideration."

Of the 624 and odd millions of acres forming the total area of Western Australia, some 460 millions of acres are totally unoccupied—neither alienated nor leased in any shape or form. Of course, a great deal of this virgin land is not suitable for any kind of cultivation—or, at least, has not yet been found to be so. Much of it is outside the limits of the regular rainfall. But after deducting all the *unusable* land from the huge total of *unused* land, there yet remain millions of acres of arable areas available, and only awaiting the attention of the husbandman to bring forth "the fruits of the earth in due season." The farmer who combines the growth of cereals or fruit with the breeding of cattle, pigs, and general farmyard live stock is likely to do best in most parts of Western Australia.

The other great productive industry—akin to agriculture—for which there are limitless possibilities in Western Australia—is the pastoral industry—the raising of sheep for wool and mutton, of horned cattle for food, and of horses for local use and export. Up to date, over 150 millions of acres of grazing land have been taken up on lease in the State, principally in the Kimberley division in the far north, where the conditions are particularly favourable for the maintenance of flocks and herds. But there are many millions more of pastoral lands available for stocking.

*Land available.*—It will be seen that the State possesses large areas of land suitable for agriculture, fruit-growing, and sheep and cattle raising, besides vast stretches of mineral-bearing country. It is stated on reliable authority that there are 180 millions of acres of land in the southern portion of the State on which wheat could be profitably grown, while there are over 300,000 square miles of territory suited to the pastoralist and the stock-raiser; manifestly plenty of room for many hundreds of thousands more people than are in Western Australia to-day.

I have endeavoured, within the limits of this short paper, to give you some idea of Western Australia and its resources. In conclu-

sion, let me remark that the greatest need of Western Australia at present is, as I have said, more people upon the land, and for the farmer, grazier, orchardist, market gardener, agricultural labourer, and industrious men of all kinds who are able and willing to work on the land, and have a little capital (the more the better), I know of no country offering greater opportunities.

The actual conditions which the new arrival will meet with and what the country is really like will be demonstrated by some of the views which will be shown at the conclusion of my paper.

Let me add but this. The new settler in Australia, just as the new settler in any other part of the world, will have trials, difficulties, and disappointments to contend with and to overcome. One cannot expect to reap all the advantages of emigration without some of the disadvantages also. But if the emigrant to Australia, when he leaves these shores, will only carry with him the same British pluck, energy, and determination which have made the Empire what it is he will find that there are no difficulties that are not surmountable and that the advantages altogether outweigh the disadvantages.

In Australia there is plenty of elbow-room and there is plenty of opportunity. The newcomer to Australia will be welcomed by people who are bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. He will find the Australians a warm-hearted, generous people, ready to hold out the hand of fellowship, ready to give the new settler advice which is the outcome of experience, if only the advice will be accepted in the same friendly spirit as it is offered.

He will find in the Australians a free and independent people—proud of their country, determined to build up a nation worthy of the Empire; a people who share with you all the glories of the Empire's past and desire to share with you what, we trust, will be the equally great and glorious future; a people who feel that this great Empire of ours could be self-contained and maintained, and to that end are willing—ay anxious—to come closer still to the Mother Country; a people who confidently hope (to use the language of an English statesman) that in their closer union with yourselves in time to come, “the British Empire, founded on freedom, buttressed by affectionate sentiment, fortified by mutual interest, shall stand impregnable, unassailable, four-square to all the winds that blow.”

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The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views exhibited by Mr. E. T. Scammell.

## DISCUSSION.

The Hon. E. A. HARNEY: I only voice the common sentiment when I say that we have all been entertained and interested, not only by the address but by the very enlightening views on the screen which followed. Mr. Rason, though he gave us a good deal of information, has in one sense told me nothing new, because I had the good fortune to spend ten years of my life in Western Australia; but even to me it was exceedingly interesting to have to-night that far distant land drawn almost within the range of actual observation. He has indulged in no rhetoric; he has given us facts and figures, and leaves them to make their own appeal. To-night he has only repeated what, greatly to the advantage of Western Australia, he has been doing elsewhere. He addresses himself to the populations of these islands, and shows them a land in which there are millions of cultivable acres of virgin soil, crying out for the transforming touch of labour. He, speaking to this landless people, points to this manless land—a land to which they may go without passing from under the protecting aegis of their flag, where they shall not have to accustom themselves to institutions, to manners, or to habits different from those in which they have been reared. He has given us two pictures—Western Australia as she was in 1890 and Western Australia to-day—and he contrasts the rich colouring of the one picture with the feeble outlines of the other, and impliedly he asks you whence came those pigments, whence this enlivening brush. It is due to the energy of our race, though the pigments dwelt in the soil itself. But he has gone further, and by statistics made it clear that the increase of wealth has been in far greater proportion than the increase of numbers. In the sixteen years he gave, while you multiply the population by five you multiply the revenue by ten and the trade by twelve, making it perfectly obvious that each newcomer adds something to the general stock which he with all others shares. For my part, I care not whether he be British, or Italian, or of any other European nation so long as he abides by their laws and institutions. What is the lesson of his address? Population is what Western Australia needs. It is too slow to trust to the process of birth; that is a product which, however prolific that country may be in other respects, is not, at all events, quite up to the mark, and though the people may advance very rapidly as a community, I am afraid the individual takes quite as long to grow there as here. How, then, are we to force emigration? That involves the consideration of three difficult

problems—(1) the selection of emigrants ; (2) assisted passages ; and (3) assisted settlement. With regard to the first, I think—and I see that Mr. Rason is of the same opinion—they should be taken from the agricultural classes. The town bird or the distributors of the produce that others create are always in abundance, and as for the miner, he can only find employment when a capitalist has gone before and opened up the mines. In that department I think Western Australia is already overmanned, but the agriculturist goes to a mine always open, always undermanned. His mines are the millions of acres referred to by Mr. Rason. We who have been in Western Australia know the capacity of the land ; we know the marvellous metamorphosis that can be brought about, and that given requisite skill, industry and patience, success is a certainty with the agricultural emigrant. The second point is assisted passages. The Government do a good deal in this direction ; but, after all, that is only a small item in initial expense. Yet it is a first item, and therefore has a disproportionate deterring effect. It is the first plunge, the first thing for which it is necessary to dip your hand in your pocket, and it arises in this country at a time and place where the allurements to the venturesome spirit have not yet begun to operate, and therefore I think the flow of emigrants would be greatly increased if the Government were to undertake, not half as now, but the whole of this expense. As to assisted settlement, Mr. Rason says that at present the farming emigrant is given free 160 acres. True ; but how ? He is dumped down in the midst of his acres, and whatever may be the potentialities of the soil and beauties of the bush, I can tell you that I know no aspect more disheartening than is presented by the mulga and undergrowth and artistic wildness, if you wish, the bush of Western Australia affords. And what is the consequence ? Assuming the farmer is able to feed himself while the grass is growing, he starts dispirited, and the stamp of despondency is set on his future efforts, and during that period of suspense and depression he writes letters to his friends in this country carrying back the mood of gloominess and dejection bred in him. I believe that, more than any other cause, dams the flow of emigration to Western Australia. If the Government were to undertake this initial expense, so that when the farmer arrived he should find himself placed in the possession of a tract of land in the condition shown in the pictures on the screen, he would enter on his career in a different spirit and there would be no reason for the sad forebodings which make his arrival—so far from being an advertisement

to friends to follow—the occasion for letters unfair to the Government, unfair to the people of Western Australia, and unfair also to those at home. We see this land to-night, we see what the energy of our race can make it, and there is no reason, if proper encouragement is given to those at home, why we should not have settled there the hundreds of thousands Mr. Rason referred to, presiding over such prosperous farms as Mr. Scammell's pictures have brought before us.

The Hon. Sir HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland): I congratulate Mr. Rason on his excellent Paper. Western Australia has been shown to be prolific; certainly she has been most prolific in the matter of Agents-General. Since I have been in this country there have been six; but I can say that one and all have rendered the best possible assistance to their colleagues, as Mr. Rason has shown to be his claim to-night. In his Paper there is not one invidious comparison which could affect a sister State, and in that respect he sets an example of what should be the Federal duty of an Agent-General in this country. It was my privilege on one occasion to represent Western Australia in some conference, and I do hope facilities will be soon given to their people so that they may get in some easier way to the central government of Australia, and achieve in time their desire to be brought in closer contact with the States of the Commonwealth. Another observation I wish to make is this: All honour to those who have made Western Australia what it is; and in that connection I desire to refer particularly to the leader who piloted Western Australia from 1890 down almost to the present time—the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest. We gratefully recognise that he has given his life, not only to the service of that State; he has given it to the service of Australia. One final observation by way of history. In his patriotic peroration Mr. Rason has told you plainly what his Imperial tendencies are. I agree with him. There is a powerful section in Australia who are Imperial in the sense you understand it here; but there is a very much larger numerical section who are simply National. It would be idle for me, wrong for me, to say that patriotism does not exist in Australia—it would be a slander on the community; but in the sense of framing a policy with regard to the Empire as a whole, I think the majority are not impressed with that idea; and if you are of opinion that there is a reserve of what I shall call sentimental loyalty in the people of Australia upon which you can draw to the extent you have been drawing lately, you may dismiss that idea. There are bonds of

Empire which need to be forged, and you in England have got to assist in forging them. Commerce is one of those bonds ; and it behoves you to secure this for the Empire, or a large share of Australian trade will be diverted to the foreigner ; then self-interest will resolve any doubt. You must have a tariff, and I hope, in the interests of Empire, a preferential one.

Mr. A. P. MATHESON : I thought that after twelve years' experience of Western Australia it would be easy to find many topics on which I could address you, but after listening to Mr. Rason's able Paper I find he has left very little for me to say. Most audiences look with some tinge of suspicion upon the utterances of an Agent-General, naturally thinking that he has got to make the best case he can for his State. One, in fact, is reminded of the old definition of an Ambassador—a man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country. This is where I come in ; for, as a man who went out to Australia some twelve years ago, I can assure you Mr. Rason's picture is not in any degree highly painted ; indeed, I was agreeably surprised to find how absolutely he spoke the truth (laughter). Well, it is just as well to admit it. Now I have travelled nearly all over the world, and in Western Australia for the first time I found a climate which, while being hot—extremely hot in summer—was nevertheless perfectly endurable. To those who have travelled in the East that is a great boon. A dry heat such as obtains in Western Australia is perfectly endurable at a higher temperature than damp heat which prevails in some other countries. There is another point on which I cannot lay too much stress, and that is the certainty in the wheat-growing districts of getting a sufficient rainfall. As far as my recollection goes, there has rarely been a year during the time statistics have been taken that there has not been sufficient rainfall in those parts given up to wheat cultivation to enable the crops to be securely grown and harvested. You know the extent to which during the last ten or twelve years the Eastern States have suffered from drought. That has never taken place in Western Australia ; as far as we can see, Western Australia is provided by nature against anything of the sort in future. That in itself is a very great recommendation. As regards industries, the production of wine is one of the most encouraging that came under my notice. There is just one fly in the ointment—one little trouble—Mr. Rason I think will do well to warn his Government against, and that is with regard to borrowing. He has given figures which I believe prove that the debt represents something like £68 to £70 per head of the population. That is far in excess of the

liability, so far as I am aware, of any other State in the world, and it is impossible to imagine settlers going out there will feel at all comfortable when they consider that circumstance. Mr. Rason will do well to urge that on his Government, and you will do well to enforce the fact that you are not prepared to lend money to that State as freely as you have done in the past. It is not to your advantage or to the advantage of residents in the State—I speak as a person with large interest in Western Australia when I say it is extremely unwise for the Government to go on adding to the debt and increasing the responsibilities which we have towards money-lenders in England ("There are productive works"; "they represent assets"). My friend may think so; undoubtedly a large portion does, but if he knew Western Australia as well as I do, he would know that a very large proportion of the debt does not represent assets. Mr. Rason himself does not claim it all represents assets. Well, we need not go into particulars; I say it does not represent assets. A certain amount of the expenditure does; a certain amount is revenue-producing, but the bulk of it is certainly not revenue-producing, and I think it is most desirable the British public should impress upon the Government that they are not going to lend money freely while the debt represents such an enormous proportion per head of the population.

HON. J. G. JENKINS (Agent-General for South Australia).—As representing a State which borders on Western Australia for nearly 2,000 miles, I naturally take a deep interest in anything relating to the State which Mr. Rason represents. I have pleasure, therefore, in congratulating him upon his excellent paper; it has been exceedingly interesting and full of most valuable information. I do not agree with all the remarks that have fallen from Messrs. Harney and Matheson, but time will not permit me to go into the questions raised at any length. Mr. Matheson playfully alluded to the duties of an Agent-General. Whatever used to be considered their duties, I can assure him that now all the Agents-General representing Australia act entirely free and removed from any partisan spirit or vain and unreliable boastfulness relating to the States they have the honour to represent. The duty which they endeavour to perform is to—so far as they are able—lay the plain unvarnished facts relating to their country and its prosperity before the people of Great Britain. Referring to our debts, they may look large to those who do not appreciate the exact position; if, however, the valuable assets of the Australian States were disposed of at their present worth, our debt per head would be reduced to a very small amount. The British

investor need have no alarm regarding the value of his securities, and can continue to subscribe for our loans with perfect safety so long as we are wise in the expenditure of the money in proper development and productive works. That wisdom and caution has guided Australia's Legislators in most cases, for several years past, no one who has studied the budgets of the various treasurers can deny. We are often severely criticised for our socialistic measures by those who, with all due respect, I would say are not conversant with Australia's undertakings. Many of what are termed socialistic works are in reality profitable business arrangements for the mutual advantage of the people.

MR. ANDREW WILLIAMSON: As one who has been in Western Australia and for many years has had business connections with it, I feel personally grateful for the way in which Mr. Rason has set out the facts and figures regarding the remarkable progress of that State. It is always a satisfaction to us Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute to have as lecturer on these occasions a man like Mr. Rason who knows his subject from top to bottom, and who himself has taken a leading and honourable part in the making of the history which he describes. It has, I am sure, been a delight to us all to know that during the last seventeen years there has been such marvellous progress, and we hope that during the seventeen years to come the progress will be even greater than in the past. When we look at the vast country, when we consider the resources Mr. Rason has indicated, we must admit that in order to bring these resources to full fruition, they need the help of British capital. Notwithstanding Mr. Matheson's strictures, I think British investors who want to lend their money on good security, and a colony which wants to borrow for the development of resources which have been proved to exist, may wisely enter into such reciprocal transactions for their mutual benefit; but there is one essential condition which I wish to emphasise, which is, that in order that this may be done to the ultimate satisfaction of both parties, there must, on the part of the British investor, be a profound conviction that he will be fairly and justly treated. It has not always been the case in the past of this State that all the responsible Ministers have adopted an attitude in their legislation productive of that feeling. Mr. Rason, I am glad to say, is not in that category; on the contrary, on his assuming power, the attitude which I have indicated was reversed and has remained reversed, and I hope will continue reversed to all time, and I trust that instead of there being anything in the way of misgiving on the part of British investors, there may, in the future,

be ground for a steadily growing and deepening conviction as to the absolute security in dealing with fellow-countrymen across the seas. We hope to see Mr. Rason's fine peroration realised. But if that is to come about, these relations will, as I have said, need to be founded upon a complete and mutual sense of perfect equality of treatment and of scrupulous justice on the part of the borrower towards the lender. Mr. Rason has but recently come among us ; we give him a most cordial welcome and wish him a very successful tenure of office as Agent-General for Western Australia.

Mr. RASON : I should be altogether lacking in ordinary courtesy if I did not thank the various speakers for their kind appreciation of my Paper. With some of the remarks made I cannot say I quite agree ; for instance, I can hardly go as far as Mr. Harney when he says a man "dumped down" in the bush is necessarily disheartened and gloomy, and necessarily writes letters full of complaint to his friends in the Mother Country. It may sometimes happen, but very seldom, I think. A man who is so placed in the bush surely has this knowledge—that every man who has succeeded on the land in Australia, and there are so many, was similarly "dumped down," and what one man can do, another man can, if he is made of the right stuff. Mr. Matheson was shocked to discover that I was able to tell the truth. I am not surprised. Many of you will know that both he and I have been politicians (laughter). In regard to borrowing, depend upon it that what you have lent is amply secured. There are tangible available assets for every copper, and a good many millions more, and over and above these realisable assets you have the word of men who never go back on their bond, which itself is worth a good deal in the way of security. So far as Western Australia is concerned, and I believe as far as the whole of the Australian States are concerned, there is ample security for every penny borrowed, and for every penny that will be borrowed, and if we are to carry out the improvements which are recommended, I would like to ask how we are to do it unless we borrow some money to do it with. However, at this late hour, I must not be led away into a personal discussion with Mr. Matheson, and so I will only once again thank you for your kindness.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Rason for his Paper ; and a like compliment was paid to the Chairman for presiding.

## THE COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF WEST AFRICA.

AN afternoon meeting was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 19, 1907, when a Paper was read by the Right Hon. Viscount Mountmorres on "The Commercial Possibilities of West Africa." Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that Lord Mountmorres was so well known throughout the Empire as an expert upon certain questions, that his Lordship scarcely required any introduction from himself. He need only recall the fact that he was director of the Institute of Commercial Research in the Tropics in connection with the Liverpool University, and that he had pursued several important investigations in connection with trade in West Africa. He might add that his Lordship had only recently returned from a scientific mission in the West Indies, and that he happened to be at Kingston at the time of the recent earthquake in Jamaica. Considering the interest we had in the development of trade and in finding new outlets for the employment of our great population at home, he thought the audience would agree that the Paper dealt with a subject of the greatest interest and importance to us, and one that was particularly opportune at a time when other nations also were making such efforts and taking so much interest in promoting their own trade in all directions throughout the world. With these few words, he would now call upon Lord Mountmorres to read his Paper.

Perhaps I ought rather to have entitled my Paper this afternoon "The Commercial Possibilities of British West Africa," because it is of them more particularly that I purpose to speak. To-day it is very generally recognised that these possibilities are practically limitless, but only a few years ago quite a different state of mind prevailed. Scarcely anyone outside those actively engaged in commerce on "the Coast" knew or cared about the place. It was a *terra incognita*, imperfectly mapped, and of no pleasant repute as a health resort. Its existence would probably have been a source of annoyance to the ministries of those days had they ever given it a

moment's thought. Some of the persons directly concerned did, indeed, worry them with deputations to protest against the policy of neglect, but they were merely told that the Government could not see its way to undertake any further responsibilities in that part of the world, and protests were answered with sneers about the lightness of the soil and the proximity of the Sahara Desert. Nothing, that those whose interests were being jeopardised could do, seemed to have any effect in arousing the general public from its apathy concerning what it was pleased to dub the white man's grave.

To-day a complete change has come over the spirit of our dream. That sapient fellow, the man 'in the street, is still, it is true, splendidly ignorant and vastly indifferent as to West Africa. I happened, only a day or two back, to refer to "the capital of the Gold Coast" in talking to a man in a large way of business, who is exceptionally well-informed in most subjects. "Let me see," he broke in, "Sierra Leone is the capital of the Gold Coast, isn't it?" just as one may trip a schoolgirl unawares into saying that Norway is the capital of Sweden.

But despite the fact that the population of this island as a whole still takes mighty little interest in West Africa, there is amongst public men an ever-growing realisation of its potentialities and of its importance, and an increasing interest in its development; whilst for some time back the Colonial Office, under the last administration as well as under the present, has shown itself keenly and jealously alive to the welfare of this Cinderella of the British Empire. The Under-Secretary of State now not unfrequently presides at the meeting of the Joint West African Committee, a body representing the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool and Manchester; almost weekly fresh steps are announced as being taken for the development of one or other of the Colonies in question. And this sympathetic interest in these long neglected possessions, coupled with the energy, and enterprise, and devotion of the local administrations, is going far to make up for the precious time lost in the past. There is, in short, every reason for looking forward with confidence to the future.

Now, then, let us see in what consists British West Africa. There is, working away from home, first the Gambia Colony and Protectorate—merely a strip of river bank of almost negligible extent. Then we come to Sierra Leone, Colony and Protectorate, covering somewhere about 34,000 square miles. Ireland is 31,000 square miles in area. Next we have the Gold Coast Colony, and the

Protectorates of Ashanti and the Northern Territories grouped under one general administration, and embracing about 119,000 square miles. The United Kingdom amounts to 118,000 square miles. A little further we come to the Colony and Protectorates of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, now linked up for administrative purposes into one territory of 77,000 square miles. England and Scotland, without Wales, amount to 81,000 square miles. Finally, north and inland of Southern Nigeria is the largest and newest Protectorate of all—Northern Nigeria—a solid block of 256,000 square miles, more than double the size of the British Isles. The total area of British West Africa is then somewhere about 486,000 square miles, or nearly two and a half times the size of France. Large though this may seem, it is of course trivial compared with France's vast, almost limitless domain in the same region of the world, into which the British possessions are notched along one seaboard.

But if British West Africa is small compared with the compact mass of French possessions, it has at least one very great advantage, and that is that it embraces every important river mouth in the northern section of West Africa, with the exception of the Senegal. The Gambia, the only river in these parts navigable by ocean-going ships at every season, the Sherbro, the Tano, the Ankobra, the Volta, and the great network of waterways composing the Niger Delta, are all at their outfalls British. The importance of this fact can scarcely be exaggerated. What it means to the development of a new country need not be laboured.

In addition, however, to this advantage possessed by the British colonies, there is the further fact that of the only two natural harbours—other than river mouths—of any real value on the whole of the West Coast, Dakar and Freetown, the larger and finer is British. Though it has not been developed as the French have developed Dakar, it is capable of being made one of the best harbours in the world. In natural havens for shipping the Old Guinea or Leeward coast is singularly deficient, but most of them are to be found, such as they are, in British territory. They are all of second to tenth-rate importance and value, most of them closed to the larger ocean-going ships by surf-swept bars; but several afford a good anchorage for smaller vessels, and are a great advantage to local and river shipping. Speaking in the widest generalities, it may be said that from Freetown to Kotonou, along nearly 1,000 miles of coast, the only havens and creeks that break the level monotony of the low-lying shore, are all, with the excep-

tion of Monrovia, in British territory. Once we reach Nigeria the whole coast is made up of one unbroken series of indents and river mouths, most of them, it is true, unavailable for ocean-going navigation, but still of considerable benefit to commerce, and of these, two, Forcados and Calabar, are by nature, and a third, Lagos, can easily be made into, really good harbours for large vessels.

In British West Africa we have then a considerable territory for the most part easy of access by shipping. In the case of the Gold Coast, where harbours are non-existent and where passengers and cargo must alike run the risk of crossing the surf in open boats, the British Colony is at least rather better off, with Axim, Elmina, Addah, and Quitta, than the French Ivory Coast on the one side, and than Togoland on the other.

The next thing to take into account in reckoning up the future possibilities of the West Coast is the nature of the country itself, and what its natural resources are. Imagine to yourselves a long, somewhat wavy ridge of hills and mountains, at points little more than gradual inclines, as along a great part of Liberia and the Ivory Coast, at others almost precipitous and imposing mountains, as on the Eastern part of the Gold Coast and in the Cameroons. This range or ridge follows the curve of the Gulf of Guinea. At some points, Sierra Leone, for instance, at one end, the Cameroons at the other, and in the Tano district in the centre, this range rises almost direct out of the sea. But along most of its length there is, between it and the ocean, a flat monotonous plain, fringed by the white sand of the foreshore. This coastal plain is almost everywhere barren, arid, and parched. The rainfall on it is scanty. At Accra, for instance, they get far less rain than in London, and in some years the rainfall has not exceeded thirteen inches. For the most part this coast plain is either solid laterite rock or bleak sand. Throughout its length are found at intervals expanses of brackish water—the lagoons; some of them mere pools on the shore, but others of vast size, as, for instance, the Great Lagoon stretching almost the whole length of the Ivory Coast, fed by three rivers, and discharging at its two ends and also at Grand Bassam into the ocean. As a rule these lagoons are separated only by a narrow spit of sand from the sea, and round their landward margin there is usually luxuriant vegetation. But as I have said, for the most part the coastal plain is a desert in which nothing but a rank tough grass will grow.

Inland of the coast range or backbone one finds a series of somewhat similar ranges, in some parts a quick succession of high

mountains and deep valleys, in others long sweeping undulations, broken at points by high ridges. This mountain country is the country of real value in West Africa. It is the forest belt, covered with dense vegetation, watered by mountain streams and heavy dews, with a plentiful rainfall in clearly marked seasons, and a sub-soil composed for the most part of stiff rock clay, through which laterite, in some places, conglomerate, in others, outcrops. The surface soil here is deeper, and, of course, richer in humus than in any other part. Nowhere in West Africa is there any great depth of surface soil; in the plains on the coast and in the savannah inland, it is measurable almost in tenths of an inch. In the forest belt, more particularly in the wider valleys and along river banks, it varies in depth from three or four inches up to as much as three feet, and fifteen inches to two feet is a very normal depth. The width of the forest belt varies enormously. In some places where it comes down to the coast, as in the east of Sierra Leone, in the west of Liberia, the east end of the Ivory Coast and the west end of the Gold Coast, it extends for something like two hundred miles. In other places, the east side of the Gold Coast, for instance, it is only from thirty to forty miles wide. Its northern limit runs in an almost perfectly straight line, due east and west along the eighth parallel of latitude; it is its southern border which undulates. It runs out to an apex just west of Freetown where the two edges meet, so that along the Senegambian coast, running north and south, it is practically non-existent, and you get direct from the sea into the succeeding vegetable and physical belt.

This is a wide band of very regular width of savannah, or open bush, a rolling down-like formation of grass land interspersed with clumps of scrub, and freely sprinkled with various kinds of trees of stunted growth and a certain number of noble cotton-woods and baobabs. The subsoil is laterite rock, and the surface soil is scant in the extreme. Away from the immediate neighbourhoods of the Senegal, the Gambia and the great Niger system, there is an entire absence of rivers, and even small streams are few and far between. The seasons are irregular, and the rainfall scant. The conditions in short are not unlike those prevailing in the coastal plain. This resemblance increases as one gets further northward, until one comes to the irregular line of plains which fringe the Soudan, vast expanses of undulating waste, whose sorry monotony is only emphasised by the Shea butter trees and Meni trees which crowd the nearly naked laterite with their grotesquely distorted shapes.

The savannah is the pastoral belt of West Africa, and where, as in Nigeria on the one hand, or Senegambia on the other, it is watered by large rivers, it is a country of great wealth in herds and in flocks. It is a belt which year by year, mile by mile is eating its way south into the Forest belt, owing to the native habit of firing the vegetation to clear the land. This burning consumes all the seedlings and younger plants, gnarls and stunts and shrivels the established trees, and makes the way later for the all conquering grass which strangles all fresh growth but its own. In the Soudan and its possibilities this country has unfortunately no interest except in the extreme north of Northern Nigeria—using the name Soudan in its proper application, that is, and not as a name for Upper Egypt.

Such then is roughly the physical character of the country. With its mineral resources I do not purpose to deal at any length; the wealth of the Gold Coast has been recognised in its name since the seventeenth century. Iron and copper are known to exist in large quantities and are extensively worked by the natives and have been almost from time immemorial. Tin, the deposits of which also were not neglected by the aborigine, is now of course being extracted by the Niger Company. Oil exists and is now being exploited for the first time. Coal has been reported from Adrar and the Soudan, and a vast number of other forms of mineral wealth occur in the northern sections of the British Possessions. They, however, are a study in themselves, and in a general paper of this description it is not possible to do more than call attention to the fact that in mineral resources, British West Africa is not far behind any other section of the world of a similar area, and is vastly richer than most.

When we turn to vegetable wealth we reach a department in which West Africa has always been recognised as holding first rank. Rubber, gums, palm oil and kernels, shea butter, and many other sources of vegetable oils, fibres, valuable timbers, fruits, coffee, and a large variety of pharmaceutical drugs, are among the many gifts of Nature independent of man's assistance. They are the wild products, forest products, indigenous to the country, as even botanists allow, I believe; for—poor tropical Africa!—the botanists, as a rule, deny that anything scarcely is indigenous to it, and it is a mystery what early man lived on when we are taught that every food-stuff in the country was introduced in comparatively recent times. But dealing with these forest products alone for the moment. We have in them almost limitless sources of wealth, if they are

properly developed and properly husbanded. At the present time they represent a value of nearly three millions sterling out of the total exports from British West Africa of about £4,000,000, excluding bullion and specie ; and, so far as many of the products mentioned are concerned, we are at present getting only a tithe of the yield of the known supplies. Vast areas still remain untapped, unexploited. I would mention the enormous untouched palm belts in Sierra Leone, the huge tracts of shea-butter trees in Northern Nigeria. But, beside this, there are every year, almost every month, being revealed to our astonished eyes fresh sources of supply in this marvellous tropical treasure-house ; fresh sources, both botanically and geographically. The list of oil-producing plants alone is being constantly added to, so that West Africa is becoming a veritable widow's curse which faileth not.

Having now got some very slight idea of what Nature has done for this Tom Tiddler's ground, let us see how man is backing her up. And first we must look at the native, and take stock of him. It is very difficult to generalise about him ; one might as well try to generalise about a " European," bearing in mind that the term would cover a Laplander and a Greek, a Russian peasant and a French wit. But one can safely say of the West African at home—away from European influence—that he is not so black as he is painted. On the coast, too close contact with white civilisation has undoubtedly had an effeminating effect on him. Always excepting those riotous, cheery water-babies, the Kroos and the Drouins, whose hardy independence and breezy inherent lawlessness have preserved their characters, the coast native is, as a rule, an indolent, impudent creature, whose one aim is an office stool and whose highest ambition is to be a leader of fashion. Their days are devoted to a careful avoidance of exertion, their evenings to dances, and parties, and clubs, and lodges, and their nights often to debauch and licence. They are libertines at twelve, *roués* at eighteen, and senile at twenty-five. They have exchanged the rude but rigorous morals of their ancestors, their honesty, their unswerving loyalty, their sobriety, their open-handed generosity, and their manliness for the dishonesty, meannesses, and vice of a Levantine slum. Many of their own kith and kin admit that this is the case ; the more thinking, more responsible of them view the state of affairs with openly expressed alarm. But it is to be hoped that the present is only an evolutionary stage—a transition state. Fine characters are found here and there—Africans, full-blooded, not ashamed to hold by the blood of their clan, men who are a credit to any race.

And always there are on the coast those Celts of Africa, the Kroos and Drouins, who furnish a large supply of coast labour of the very highest description. They are of the finest type of manhood, powerful as oxen, will work till they drop for anyone who has the gift of handling them, are skilful to the verge of genius in all that concerns boats and the handling of cargo and seacraft generally. They have their disadvantages, of course, but taken all round they form as fine a supply of labour as could be desired.

The coastal plain, where it is of the barren character I have described—as for instance near Accra—is of course uninhabited except on the extreme coast fringe. But wherever vegetation flourishes—and, therefore, particularly in the forest belt—West Africa, if not densely peopled, is at least well populated. The inhabitants of the Forest belt—a vast variety of tribes, of every imaginable standard of physical quality, mental and moral character, and social development—are almost all of them agriculturists. They live in villages or settlements in clearings in the forest, either natural or artificial, and depend for their living on the produce of mother earth. As a whole they are a fine set of people, with a certain inherent dignity, who have been sufficiently long in touch with the white man to have left the age of pristine savagery far behind them, and yet have not been in such close contact with the debasing influences of town life to have become effeminate. You will often hear it stated that the black man is lazy and indolent. That is a charge that cannot fairly be brought against the better tribes of the Forest belt in West Africa. The negro does not, it is true, work in quite the same fashion as we are used to: they have their own habits and methods. It is no good expecting them to work by the clock, to keep regular hours, or work by shifts and relays. They will work in their own way: one man may stick to a job for twenty hours on end without a break, and then take twelve hours off. Another will take a few minutes' rest every half hour. But admitting this, recognising that their way is not our way, they are still fine workers when they have sufficient inducement to work; and if you understand how to handle them, you can get as good labour as you can desire. A man who will entrust a job to the natives and leave them to carry it out in their own fashion will not have to complain of their indolence or ineptitude. It will in the long run be done in as short a time and as well as it could be done by the most systematically regulated labour in Europe, and of course at a less cost.

African labour is a highly intelligent labour. The more one

sees of the black man, the more intimately one gets to know him, the more one comes to realise that his mind, if cast in a very different mould from the white man's, is of a much higher order than one at first imagined. In any branch of labour with which they have been for any length of time acquainted, they are extraordinarily skilled. The ability of the Kroo or the Drouin in all that concerns the sea is paralleled by the capacity of the Yoruba, the Krobo, the Mandingo, and other tribes in agriculture. They are not merely agriculturists, but skilled agriculturists. They have arrived, presumably empirically, at a very real understanding of the principles of agriculture, and more particularly, of those principles as applied to the local conditions prevailing in their own country. Often the white man when he visits them for the first time imagines that he can improve their methods, only to find that in almost every case there is some very definite good reason for those methods. At first sight the agriculture of the native appears to the European a casual and haphazard affair, and often one hears remarks about his simply putting seed in the ground and sitting down to wait for Nature to do the rest. As a matter of fact this is utterly untrue. He has a very regular system and a very strict routine, and much of what appears at first sight to be chance is the result of generations of experience, and one finds that not only is the black man skilled in those forms of agriculture to which he has for long been habituated, but also that he is extraordinarily quick to learn new cultivations, the growth and preparation of exotic crops. I need only cite one case, that of cocoa on the Gold Coast. Only a few years ago the total export of cocoa from the Gold Coast was 80 lbs., experimentally grown in the botanical gardens. Up to the end of December, the shipments of cocoa from the Gold Coast for the present season had amounted to no less than 21,000,000 of lbs., and the whole of this enormous export is the result of native agriculture. It was my good fortune recently in Africa to spend two months living on the native farms examining the methods of the farmers and studying their characters, and I was immensely struck with the high level to which they attained, both in their calling and in their general personal attainments.

When one has passed through the Forest belt and reached the savannah and open country beyond, one comes to races and tribes which are more particularly pastoral and, therefore, as is invariably the case with pastoral peoples, inherently nomad in their instinct. It is true that in many cases they have settled down into towns or villages, or possessed themselves of large tracts of territory, founding

countries, such as the Haussa States on the one hand, or the Futa Jallon on the other. But if their mode of life has changed, they still possess in their characters most of those traits which are usually associated with nomad races. Physically they are, speaking generally, a fine and well-developed people, of great personal courage, much dignity, with a strong sense of the laws of hospitality, and devoted to their domestic animals; on the other hand, they are cunning, unscrupulous in barter, and of a generally unruly, lawless disposition; and it is in these northern tribes, whether in their own homes or when they have settled amongst other races further south, that the principal difficulties arise in governance and in the maintenance of order. They are not at the present time a supply of labour that can be relied on, except in the one calling to which they are accustomed—that of stock-raising.

Now, in considering the commercial possibilities of a country, scarcely less important than the character of its inhabitants is the political and social development that they attain to. And there is one great advantage which the British colonies possess in this respect. Comparisons, I know, are odious, but I have so often had occasion to speak favourably of the benefits conferred by France on her colonies, that it is only fair to allude to the other side of the medal. In the French colonies, you have, first of all, in Senegal proper, the black man admitted to the full republican franchise and returning a deputy to the Chamber in Paris, a thing undreamed of in our own Colonies. Then you have, in both Dakar and St. Louis, an elected municipality; you find in all the administrative offices in Senegal and in Guinea, and to a less extent on the Ivory Coast, blacks and mulattoes occupying positions of the utmost responsibility, and in the first-named Colony almost monopolising government posts. Yet I doubt very much whether the bulk of the black population in the French possessions has been materially raised in the scale of civilisation by reason of French administration. I will give an instance of what I mean. It is practically impossible for a private individual to engage a caravan of voluntary carriers anywhere up country in the French possessions. He is forced to apply to the local administrator, who sets in motion a beautifully contrived and beautifully controlled organisation, which results in his obtaining next morning a gang of forced labour. He must start with at least ten per cent. more men than he requires to allow for desertions, and he must take one or more policemen with him to reduce the desertions to a minimum. Almost anywhere in the British colonies one can engage carriers by the ordinary process of

bargaining, and everywhere along one's road one will receive applications for employment. We may have moved slowly, we may not be as quick in opening up the country, or in developing its resources as our neighbours, but we've made a man of the black. We had, I fancy, rather better material to deal with in the first instance, if we except the Woloffs, Toucouleurs, Saracolese, and Pules of Senegal, and the Foulani of Guinea. But, however this may be, we have taught the black man that he is a free agent, and that he must shift for himself. That is a very great point. All over the French colonies you will find white traders established, but never a black. In the British colonies, the white trader—speaking generally—still hugs the coast, but everywhere, in almost every village, you will find the black regularly engaged in trade. The negro in the republican colonies, although in some cases he has the vote and is a French citizen, is nevertheless, with the exception of a very small minority, a barbarian in subjection to a foreign race: in the British colonies he may have no paper rights, but he is an independent Britisher, engaged in business "on his own," and capable of competing with the white man in his midst.

In considering the population of British West Africa from the point of view of the available supply of labour, we have one very peculiar factor to take into consideration. The black man in one respect presents an economic paradox. In most parts of the world when the demand either for a commodity or for labour increases, the price is raised, and the supply increases, once more depressing the price until equilibrium is established. But in West Africa this rule cannot be said to apply, and for a very simple reason. The needs of the native, over and above those which are supplied by nature without any exertion on his part, are few and easily satisfied. Wealth in itself to him is at the present time no incentive to work. He has not yet felt the greed of possession. The consequence is that all he requires is just sufficient money to satisfy those wants which nature does not already fill. This calculated on the European scale is a very small amount indeed. At the present time, if we take the rate of wages on the West Coast of Africa at an average of about a shilling a day, we find that the labourer can earn in one day sufficient to keep him for from six days in a town to four weeks in the bush. The town labourer has therefore no incentive to work more than one day in six, or the country man more than one day a month. This perhaps is the extreme case, but one can safely say that the black man need only work a very small proportion of his time to earn sufficient to keep him in comfort. Now

if you raise the price of labour, the increase does not offer the negro the smallest inducement to work any longer but rather the reverse. He earns in a shorter time all that he needs, and the consequence is that he is only disposed to work for a less time than when wages were lower. Similarly, with commodities, merchants have actually found that when the price of, say, rubber, goes up in Europe, so that they are able, in competing amongst themselves as buyers on the coast, to offer a greater price for the raw produce to the native, they obtain a less quantity of it. And why? Because the native rubber gatherer finds that whereas before he had to bring in a pound of rubber to earn enough to keep him for a month, he now need only bring in twelve ounces. It is no advantage to him to get the extra remuneration for bringing in a full pound, and therefore he contents himself with bringing in the twelve ounces; and so the tendency is for an increase of price to curtail the supply rather than to enlarge it.

At the present time on the West Coast of Africa there is a terrible waste of labour due to the existing method of transport. Indeed, the main problem in the commercial development of West Africa may be said to be the labour problem, and this hinges absolutely and completely on the transport problem. At the present time up-country produce has to be carried to the coast on men's heads in loads of, at the outside, seventy to eighty pounds, and in the majority of cases sixty pounds is a fair average. Even when carrying his own produce for his own benefit the native carrier cannot do much more than twenty to twenty-five miles a day, and certainly thirty miles would be his maximum. It therefore takes forty men a day to carry every ton of produce twenty-five miles. Just imagine what this means. It would take forty men eight days to carry a ton from London to Liverpool. In other words, it occupies a far greater amount of labour to carry produce to the coast than to raise and prepare it. The bulk of the labour in the country is occupied in transport. Once, by introducing modern methods of transport, you have set this labour free, you have an ample supply for the commercial development of the country. The first step in this direction is the construction of good roads. At the present time native paths are as a rule circuitous and narrow, the reason, of course, being that in the days when these paths were first followed, the dictates of security in a country where every village was at hostility with its neighbour, necessitated the approaches to the villages being as secluded and as difficult of traversing as possible. Tradition is strong with the

West African native, and he continues to follow these narrow twisting paths long after this need has passed away. Straight, wide roads would in themselves effect a great saving of labour, first by shortening the route, and, secondly, by enabling the use of wheel traffic and the rolling of barrels. But a far greater and more important advance would be made by the extension of railways, and more particularly, of light railways and tramways. Much is already being done in both these directions, in almost all the British colonies, but much remains yet to be done. Even a De Cauville tramway worked by human traction effects an enormous saving of labour, as by this means one native instead of only carrying sixty pounds for twenty-five miles in a day can push a truck containing ten times the amount almost double the distance ; in other words, he does the work of eighteen men, and, of course, not only is there an enormous amount of labour thus set free from a wasteful occupation for useful employment, but also produce is brought down country at an infinitesimal fraction of the present cost of transport.

Now, in viewing the commercial possibilities of West Africa there are two distinct aspects from which we may look at the question. There is first, the increase possible in those departments of commerce which are at present exploited ; and there is, secondly, the opening up of new fields of enterprise. In almost every department of West African commerce as at present existing there is, it is scarcely any exaggeration to say, limitless scope for increase in extension. The making of roads, railways, and tramways, such as I have indicated, would enable produce which at present cannot profitably be exported, to be brought from the far-off interior. There are millions of tons of palm kernels annually rotting because they are too far from the coast to bear the cost of transport. There are thousands of square miles covered with fibre-producing plants, with Shea butter-trees, with Meni trees, which are entirely unexploited for the same reason ; and there are vast regions capable of producing an enormous mass of agricultural crops which are at present untouched by the hand of man, because the farm produce from them would be worth its weight in gold by the time it reached the coast if it had to bear the cost of transport. Already the progress which is being made in opening up the British colonies by means of roads and railways is having an astounding effect on the increase of the commerce of these countries. The trade in British West Africa, although not advancing in geometrical progression, is at any rate increasing in something more than arithmetical progression. In 1901 the total

exports of British West Africa were valued at three and a quarter million sterling. In 1905 they reached a value of not far short of five and a half millions; and for last year they probably exceeded six and a quarter millions—that is, in five years they have all but doubled in value, and at the present day we are touching a mere fraction of the wealth in the narrowest fringe of these vast possessions. As a whole, British West Africa has scarcely begun to be exploited. With every new area that is opened up by a road or railway we may confidently anticipate an additional increase in the commerce of the colony in which it is situated.

As to the possibilities of new forms of enterprise we are on far less certain ground. The obvious opening for enterprise would appear to be in planting; but if by this is to be understood white planters establishing themselves on the West Coast of Africa, it must always be borne in mind that the climate has to be taken into consideration. There are no doubt many parts in West Africa, more particularly in the Gold Coast Colony, which are not less healthy than many parts in other tropical countries where white men have established themselves, and there are one or two points which are possibly as healthy as can be desired. There are indeed at the present time several white planters established in this colony. But when all is said and done the fact still remains that West Africa as a whole is not a white man's country. In the French colonies, it is true, there is a large white population, many of whom are to all intents and purposes permanent residents. The officials go out for lengthy periods into the far-off interior, taking their families with them, and establish themselves in permanent homes, much as our own people do in India; and in parts of French West Africa the mortality rate has been reduced as low as a fraction over ten per thousand. But it will certainly be a very long time before similar results are achieved in the British colonies, partly from natural causes and partly owing to our entirely different political system. And so we must not look forward to the prospect of white planters settling in any large numbers.

The line upon which the development of British West Africa should proceed, so far as agriculture is concerned, is the encouragement and education of native planters. The native, just as he has been introduced on the Gold Coast to cocoa cultivation, can be taught and induced to grow an enormous number of other forms of tropical produce for which the country is suited, but which at present are not raised in it. The white man must content himself with making his profit by trading in this produce. The list of

forms of cultivation which might be established in West Africa, with an almost certainty of success, is as long as that in any other tropical country, with the possible exceptions of Java and Ceylon ; and in many cases West Africa will produce crops in a higher state of excellence, or more easily, than they can be raised elsewhere in the Tropics. Lagos maize is a case in point. There is no reason why Southern Nigeria should not at a very early date be one of the great maize-producing countries of the world. It is capable of producing a maize of a quality superior to almost any other, and of producing it in vast quantities. And it must always be borne in mind that, in the development of a new country, a staple product, such as maize, is of far greater economic advantage than even high-priced commodities, such as cocoa and rubber, of variable and comparatively restricted demand. Again, almost all over the British colonies ground nuts could be raised. The French Colony of Senegal exports £600,000 worth of ground nuts annually, principally for the manufacture of olive oil. The Gambia is the only British colony which exports any ground nuts to speak of, and a great part of this export is derived from the French colonies on its border. The possibilities of Northern Nigeria as a cotton-producing country are already being proved by the British Cotton-growing Association, with every prospect of enormous success. There are very many other fibre-producing plants known to thrive in West Africa, which might be cultivated at a highly satisfactory profit. In one or two places experiments are now being tentatively made with some of them. British West Africa at present imports large quantities of rice, yet both hill and paddy rice grow luxuriantly almost all over the West Coast colonies, and the produce is declared to be of a higher dietetic value than East Indian rice. Rubber is so obvious a suggestion that I need scarcely allude to it, beyond uttering a word of warning to prospective planters that they would be well advised very carefully to consider whether it is not better, in those parts in which the *Funtumia elastica* is indigenous, to plant it, rather than the exotic *Para*, seeing that the success of the former is assured, even though it may take longer to come to maturity than the latter, whilst the prospects for *Hevea brasiliensis* are still, to say the least of them, somewhat problematic in West Africa. Without dealing in detail with all the possible cultivations for which West Africa is suitable, I would merely suggest that there are parts, at any rate, where camphor, tobacco, or tea can be grown on a commercial scale. Of plants which are at present cultivated but are not exploited as they might be in the interests of commerce,

I would mention chillies, ginger, a large number of native cereals, cassava (for starch), coconuts, kolas, and possibly coffee ; though the conditions prevailing almost preclude the growing of the last-mentioned at present market prices. It is of course indigenous in West Africa, and grows to perfection and without trouble, but it cannot be placed on the market to compete with the produce of countries which are not handicapped by the system of head porterage. This, however, is a matter of time only. Similarly, in the not very distant future, there is a long list of tropical fruits, more particularly oranges, pineapples, and bananas, which can be grown in a finer quality in West Africa than almost anywhere else, but are at the present debarred from commercial exploitation owing to local conditions.

Finally, there is one last factor which will go far to ensure the commercial prosperity of British West Africa, and that is the extraordinary cheapness of administration. The credit that is due to the devoted officials who carry on the government of British West Africa can best be brought home perhaps by a simple comparison. British West Africa is as nearly as possible forty times the extent of the British West Indies—486,000 square miles against 12,000 square miles. The commerce of British West Africa, which, as I have said, is increasing by leaps and bounds, is now over £11,000,000, or not far short of the commerce of the West Indies which has remained stationary for some fifteen years at about £14,000,000 sterling.

The former is a vast, practically undeveloped and barbarian country, whilst the latter are old-established, highly civilised and thoroughly organised islands. There is, therefore, in British West Africa a drain on its resources for development and for military establishments which is unknown in the West Indies. Presumably the West Indies which are, at any rate according to popular impression, not as prosperous as once they were, are as cheaply administered as possible. Yet with all these differences between the two, the 486,000 square miles of British West Africa are administered for within a pound or two of exactly the same sum as the 12,000 square miles of the West Indies, and the debt of the one is almost exactly the same as the debt of the other.

Given a large area of productive tropical land, within easy access of Europe, provided by Nature with many river mouths and harbours, peopled by a sufficient population of skilful and intelligent workers, capable of easy development, and of being administered more cheaply than any other part of the British dominions, and we

are fully justified in viewing, with confident anticipation of a brilliant success, the commercial future of British West Africa.

## DISCUSSION.

Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G., observed that he had no personal acquaintance with the Colonies under discussion, but having served thirty-nine years in the tropical Crown Colonies and being the son of one whose services went back thirty-seven years before that time, he could not but have an interest in every part of our Colonial possessions. He was grateful to the lecturer for the interesting way in which he had brought these Colonies before us—Colonies which were not sufficiently known in this country. The map hardly gave one a true impression of the extent of these possessions, which he found aggregated in extent 500,000 square miles, with a population of  $27\frac{1}{2}$  millions, a revenue of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions, and a trade of 11 millions—figures which corroborated what the lecturer had stated as to the manner in which these possessions were administered. There was no doubt that through the agency of Sir Alfred Jones and the Cotton-growing Association, and others, these countries would be largely developed, and in another generation we should find they had taken vast strides upwards. In regard to transport, as to the importance of which he entirely agreed, he was reminded of a story told by Charles Kingsley, who, when on a visit in Trinidad, asked the Governor, Lord Stanmore, then Sir Arthur Gordon, what were the three requirements of a Colony, and the reply was "Roads, Roads, and again Roads." He entirely agreed with the remarks about the native races. He thought they were not understood here. It was very much the custom to speak of the "dashed lazy nigger." That was not his experience of him. When the native got fair treatment (he was not meaning to make any imputation on any class) and knew that he would get fair regular wages if he worked, he was as good a labourer as could be found anywhere. He remembered in Jamaica a railway contractor, at the conclusion of some railway extension, made a speech not altogether acceptable to those who took the lazy nigger view, and said, "Give me the Jamaica black man and 1s. a day, and I will get as good a day's labour as I have got anywhere else." He would only further remind the meeting that the Jamaica negro did the hard work in the Panama Canal, and the material work on the Panama Railway. He felt grateful to the lecturer for the trouble

he had taken in this matter, and he felt sure the audience would join in a cordial expression of thanks.

Sir FRANCIS LOVELL, C.M.G., remarked that he was engaged on the West Coast for five years thirty years ago, but he still kept up an interest in that part of the world and kept himself acquainted with its progress. It was a pleasure to him to hear of the advances made, not only in connection with agriculture and minerals, but in many other matters. It was in connection with the medical service that he spent his time in that part of the Empire. At that time (1873-78) the health generally of Europeans was most unfavourable, but since then he was glad to say a great benefit had been conferred on the people through the researches made in connection with tropical diseases, notably by the Schools of Tropical Medicine in London and Liverpool. He was glad to hear Sir Noel Walker speak as he did with regard to the African negro. When he himself was there he used to think the negro was badly treated—very badly treated by many men who ought to have treated him better—but he was glad to think that kind of treatment was now dying out. Give him a fair chance, treat him properly, and the African negro, not only on the West Coast but in the West Indies, was equal to any other man. With regard to the products on the West Coast, he had often wondered why sugar was not produced to any large extent. He recollects that at Sierra Leone sugar would grow well. The canes were magnificent, but they were not cultivated for commercial purposes. He was quite sure the soil and climate generally of the West Coast lent themselves to the production of sugar. In the West Indies the cultivation of sugar for many years had been carried on principally by coolie labour from the East Indies, and had answered extremely well. Trinidad was, perhaps, the only exception to the rule that the West Indies did not pay, and as long as the introduction of coolie labour continued from the East Indies he felt sure the cultivation of sugar and cocoa would keep up the prosperity of Trinidad. On the West Coast there might be a difficulty because expensive machinery was necessary, but in the matter of climate there was no reason why the coolies should not be as healthy there as in the West Indies.

Mr. W. H. LEVER, M.P., agreed that the key to the situation in West Africa was improved transport. That depended on roads, and railways were a very efficient form of roads. It would not be desirable that every trader should be allowed to go there and build railways, because monopolies would be created. If the Government would help with these railways in some way, he did not see why

they could not get an ample return, and the railways be made available for all traders. It was unquestionable that the railways were necessary to the development of the country. With improved conditions he did not think the labourer would long be content with his present rate of pay. His wants would be increased, and that would be better for trade. He feared our own Government did not take a proper view of these things. He had had some small relations with the Government in the Pacific, and they seemed unnecessarily alarmed lest money should be made there. It was very probable that in the near future Germany would be doing more for her Colonies in the Pacific. It was to be hoped her example would stimulate our own Government.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.), in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that he was particularly interested in the references which had, both by the noble lecturer and others, been made not only to the commercial development of West Africa, but to the improvement in the condition of the natives of that vast territory under the sway of Great Britain. That was one of the things amongst others that we, who claimed to be pioneers of civilisation, might sincerely congratulate ourselves upon. As regarded the advances made in late years to promote health in tropical regions, he might mention that he was a member of the London Committee of the Tropical School of Medicine, as well as of the Seamen's Hospital Society, to which it was attached; and he felt quite assured that that institution, as well as the similar great Tropical School in Liverpool, were doing immense good in discovering the causes of tropical diseases, and endeavouring to ameliorate the conditions generally of health both of natives and Englishmen in tropical countries.

In reply, LORD MOUNTMORRES stated that a large quantity of sugar was grown in certain parts of the West Coast. It was not, however, exploitable from a commercial point of view, because, no doubt, of the difficulties suggested—namely, the necessity of installing expensive machinery, and the fact that the means of transport in the up-country districts were not good. There had been at different times movements for the introduction of coolie labour. About 1,000 Chinamen were at one time imported, and there was one left. The climate did not suit them. He believed the Imperial Government were a little shy of allowing experiments to be tried with East Indians.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for presiding.

## SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 9, 1907, when a Paper on "Some Federal Tendencies in Australia" was read by the Hon. J. W. Hackett, M.L.C., LL.D.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 20 Fellows had been elected, viz. 8 Resident, 12 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows:

*Frederick Anderson, Gerald M. Browne, R. Gwelo Goodman, Frederick Green, Edward S. Grigson, Arthur Hassam, F.G.S., Richard Lilienfeld, John C. Mackay, A.M.Inst.C.E.*

## Non-Resident Fellows:

*Morris Alexander (Cape Colony), Gordon Beres (Transvaal), John Court (New Zealand), Wm. Markham Dean (Falkland Islands), Wm. H. de Silva, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. (Ceylon), Patrick Duncan, C.M.G. (Transvaal), Wm. E. Fairbridge (Transvaal), Edward Harris (New Zealand), George C. Irving (Borneo), Jacob Rosen (Transvaal), Arthur Sims (New Zealand), J. Henry Stanford (Canada).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: Before I introduce the lecturer I desire, on behalf of the Institute, to extend a hearty welcome to several distinguished Statesmen who have come to this country for the purpose of attending the Colonial Conference, and who are present here this evening. There is Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of a Colony which those who have visited it know to be one of the most beautiful spots on earth; there is Sir William Lyne, who has come to us from New South Wales, and we have several members

of the conference on the Navigation Laws, who have also come to this country. (Subsequently the Chairman extended the same hearty welcome to Mr. Alfred Deakin, who arrived in the course of the discussion.)

It gives me great pleasure to be in the chair on this occasion, for one reason because I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Hackett many years ago in Australia. He will speak to you with exceptional authority on the subject of his Paper, because, besides being a member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia, he was a member of the Federal Convention at Sydney in 1891, and of the Convention which framed the Commonwealth Constitution in 1897-8. He was also a delegate to the Federal Council of 1895, 1897, and 1899. At a very short notice he has taken the place of a distinguished Australian, Mr. Wise, who was to have read a Paper to us to-night.

The Hon. Dr. J. W. Hackett then read his Paper on

#### SOME FEDERAL TENDENCIES IN AUSTRALIA.

I have first to invite you to regret with me the indisposition of my friend Mr. B. R. Wise, which has prevented so well-qualified an authority giving us his views to-night on the all-interesting subject of Colonial Conferences. It is unfortunate also that this has allowed of so brief an intimation being given me that I can in no wise do more than feeble justice to this question. From the heading which has been supplied to me I understand I am not so much to make some observations on the new democracy which for the past six years has been established in Australia, as to consider some of the more interesting points in its Federal development. And I further take it that I am indebted for this opportunity to the supposition that a residence of over thirty years shared among most of the Australian States, and where the course of my business as a journalist gave me many glimpses behind the scenes, ought in any event to have qualified me to observe and in some degree appraise the value of the main facts of Australian history during that period. My subject is of the widest, but I desire at present to refer to but a very few of these points of interest which more immediately concern the present. I am afraid, indeed, that at the outset a foremost Federal tendency which will occur to only too many is that the Federation, as it has grown, has not gathered round it that preponderance of sympathy and popular approval which at one time it was generally accepted would be hers; and that the

success of the Commonwealth bears a somewhat different aspect for many Australian eyes compared with the views taken in 1900, when the all-important vote was taken, is hardly to be disputed. Few, at least, can suppose that the majority secured on Referendum Day would not be appreciably reduced in most of the States if the poll were to be taken once more. To numbers who were once its sanguine believers, the words Australian Federation now imply a mistake—an experiment made too soon and whose results, financial, political, and above all, federal, are more than doubtful. Nor in reply to words of encouragement will they admit that there is any analogy in the early failures recorded in the history of the American Union. It is of no service to close our eyes to facts around us, however their significance may be discounted. The Parliament of one State has already put on record its opinion in carrying, by substantial majorities in both Houses, a resolution practically favouring a revision of the Referendum vote, a proceeding to which it is equally possible to attach too much or too little value. Perhaps far too much was expected at first. It is certain that the anticipations of many of the leaders were simply boundless in their extent. Yet behind all evidences of dissatisfaction one can hardly doubt that there lies a general conviction too firmly rooted to be easily overthrown, that not only has Australian Federation come to stay, but that the time has fully arrived when the position and needs of Australia imperatively demand all the strength and support which can be given by the union of the six States of the Commonwealth. The effective treatment of the great questions referring to her external relations, both imperial and foreign, the business of defence, the opportunity of making the full weight felt of the great political and social experiments over which she is now busy, the need of a common fiscal policy, borrowing, the developments of the imperial tie, and a dozen other subjects, demand something different from our isolated weaknesses of the past, and forbid us even to dream of returning to the unorganised conditions of the pre-Federation division and confusion. As to the hostile vote just mentioned, it may be suggested were any State profoundly and persistently determined to retire from the Union, that in spite of the emphatic words in the Constitution Act proclaiming an indissoluble union, Secession might be found to be very feasible. A resolved refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Commonwealth (passive resistance, I believe it is called) would, it is safe to say, never be met by coercion, or armed intervention on the part of either Federation or Mother

Country. The dissenting State would in such an improbable case be in all likelihood allowed to travel its own course. But does anyone doubt that, long prior to this stage being reached, such real grievances as existed would have been redressed, and the disagreement fairly and amicably arranged by Australians and in Australia in such a fashion as to remove all rancour or sense of injurious treatment? Nevertheless, it has to be admitted the Federation has yet to convert large parties in the States before it can hope to be that centre of patriotic attachment, and the means of diffusing common advantages, which it was never doubted at the time of the Referendum the Commonwealth would become. To my mind, and I speak as one who voted against the resolution above mentioned, there is little to fear as the Federal idea develops and all sides grow wiser and more full of public spirit.

Meantime the Federation has to grapple with difficulties especially its own. And among these, none is more serious, and I may add more unexpected, than the refusal of so many who are well-qualified to take part in the work of Federal administration and law-making. The man in business cannot afford the risks of placing 1,000 or 2,000 miles between his work and his home. Others, as fortune comes to them, leave our shores for what they believe are the superior attractions, the pleasanter conditions of residence in other countries. Moreover there is ground to fear that large sections of our best material decline to offer themselves as targets to the unmeasured and often dishonest invective and public misrepresentation which they must face from platform, Press, and even Parliament. By the smaller States these conditions are felt most acutely owing to their distance from the seat of Government. The fact that the services of many of the most competent of our citizens should not be duly available for the higher work of their country is so much a source of alarm to Federalists that proposals are likely to be seriously made that the honorarium for membership in each of the houses, fixed by the Constitution Act at £400, should be raised to £500 or £600, and even £750 a year; and it is more than probable a move in this direction will be made in the present Parliament, and if the higher salary does not bring out the men who are wanted, there will be added one more cause of grave anxiety for the well-wishers of the future of Australia. But for the moment no difficulty looms larger in the minds of Australians than the division of the popular, or rather the population Chamber, the House of Representatives, into so many independent sections. Yet the last election has shown

that the electors still approve of the three-party representation, in which so many see the leading danger at this juncture which the Federation has to face. Where three not unequal and mutually antagonistic forces are drawn up in the same field, each seeking supremacy at the expense of the other groups, one may readily picture the long chapter of influenced decisions, of policy dictated by other considerations than those of personal conviction, of the sacrifice at times of the interests of the State to the exigencies of party engineers. Where the three groups approach equality of numbers, the three-party system must have a tendency fatal to that form of party government, a Ministry in the majority and an Opposition in the minority, on which, in its turn, responsible government essentially depends. Yet it must be repeated that twice now have the electors of the Commonwealth deliberately sanctioned the continuance of this state of things by their recorded votes. But so weary has Parliament and country become of the prospect of barren or bad results from a minority Government kept in office at the will and pleasure of a second minority, that a movement has been set on foot, and is being strenuously urged in Parliament and by the press, to find a remedy in one of the most trenchant innovations in the English system of government that can be imagined. It is not merely suggested, but claimed in some of the most thoughtful and influential quarters, that a saving hint may well be taken from the constitutional practice of the little State of Switzerland, and Ministers be appointed who shall be directly elected from and by the Houses of Parliament. And it is explained that when the members of this Cabinet differ in opinion, as they are certain to do, the two Houses shall act as umpire. The analogy appealed to is that of a board of directors. But it is quite as easy to see the objections as the advantages of this new proposal. The remedy appears to offer a maximum of difficulty in its working with a minimum of strength and cohesion in its effects. That it is revolutionary seems to be accepted, but it is a strong course to wholly set aside a prerogative which has for the most part worked so well, and to destroy the immense advantages of the influence of the Crown if wisely directed in the formation of Ministries. There are other objections. There would be no natural head to the Cabinet; each Minister would bear allegiance to the group or to the House to which he owed his election, and who, it may be assumed, will either change him at short notice should he be held to be false to his House or his electors, or make his continuance in office impossible. Moreover the divisions

which may make a House practically unworkable would all be translated to and be reflected in the new Ministry. Instead of a compact, single-minded, and powerful Executive, we should merely obtain a fortuitous gathering of disorganised political atoms. That the system is in force in municipalities, as it is asserted, may be true enough, but it appears either to be adapted only to municipalities, including those States whose politics are of the municipal order, or for semi-absolute monarchies, where the Sovereign is in practice as in theory the head of the Ministry. It may be questioned if this proposal is not really suggestive of an earlier stage of our history, where the King was at liberty to select his Ministers as he pleased, and where conflicting voices were harmonised and, if necessary, silenced, by the Sovereign at the head of his Council Board. If an approach, however, is made to the system of elective Ministries, I may make bold to venture two predictions. If we are to see the principle of election applied to the Executive, and if responsible government fails to respond to the true Federal environment, as obviously it may do, then we are likely to see, not the Ministry, surely an impracticable proposition, but the Head, call him Prime Minister or what you will, the elected unit. And further, the election will be placed in the hands, not of party wire-pullers, or of the intriguers of Parliamentary factions, but of the nation as a whole, who will vote equally, directly, and individually. Of that there seems no reasonable doubt. If the choice is to be taken out of the hands of the Crown, it will assuredly not be handed to the sections of Parliament, it will be taken as their natural right and prerogative by the nation.

To dispose of the difficulties arising from so many of the best men in the Commonwealth being unable or unwilling to take an active part in its politics, to appease the persistence of provincial feelings of State pride, a not extraordinary condition of things considering the past of the Australian States, but one certain, we may hope, at no long period to give way; to be prepared for the unguessed results which may readily follow upon the working of what may be called a registered Constitution—these are some samples of the difficulties the new Federation has before it. But there are many other matters of importance. It is quite probable that questions will be raised as to whether certain articles of the Constitution may not be more freely open to revision than others, which in accordance with the terms of the Constitution Act must be considered obligatory conditions, engagements on the strength of which one or more States waived their objections and joined in establishing the

Commonwealth. An undoubted instance of conditions of a fundamental character was to be found in the special tariff granted to Western Australia for five years, and which has now expired ; but there still exist conditions which appear to stand on a special footing such as the minimum representation of each State in the House of Representatives, the equality for all time of the representation of the original States in the Senate, guaranteed by Imperial Act, the granting of similar and equal powers to both Houses save in one or two points of detail of a value more apparent than substantial, and in the declaration that a metropolis must be provided for the Federation which will be established by and shall belong to the Commonwealth—not simply a converted State capital—and which shall be within the borders of the State of New South Wales. How far such questions may travel experience alone will show. But it is certain that what her people held to be a breach, not indeed of a legal provision, but of what she admitted was no more than a conditional understanding, it was that gave rise in a primary degree to the Secession resolutions of Western Australia which were carried so earnestly last session by both Chambers in that State.

But, without pausing over these and similar points, perhaps somewhat speculative in their character, I desire to invite your attention to the grafting of a wholly new principle on the terms of the Australian Constitution, and the consequences likely to ensue. That Constitution is fixed as bicameral by law, but of a bicameral character unknown to all other double-chambered Governments existing now or most probably in the past. Both the Australian Houses are founded on the same franchise—that is, on the most unrestricted and unconditional application of adult suffrage, I fancy, known to the historian. If we omit some difference of procedure in regard to the legislative treatment of financial measures, and which in practice are found to be of little if any fundamental value, there is no operative distinction between the two Chambers save that one represents the population, and the other represents the States of the community. There are the same electors, voting practically off the same register, and under identical conditions. In other words, the Senate, like the House of Representatives, is a purely democratic institution, in actual fact even more democratic than its sister Chamber. Now, if I may be allowed the word, this democratising of the Senate at its very birth point seems the special innovation, the capital experiment of the Federal Constitution. It is an event of the first order in the evolution no less of the

Federal than of the Unified State. It involves of itself a revolution, inasmuch as by the Commonwealth Constitution Act, the distinctions in the position and the functions hitherto associated with the conception of a second Chamber are obliterated. For the former idea of a second Chamber with merely revising and restraining powers, the new principle substitutes two Houses co-equal and co-terminous in privilege and rule, and identical in the popular origin of their authority. Now, co-ordination created by law between two such Houses implies something much more than a mere difficulty in securing unity of legislative action. There is no principle or precedent to limit the view the members are entitled to take of their authority or field of action. We have thus one more lion in the path of responsible government. That form of administration naturally stipulates for a single master as an essential condition precedent to its satisfactory working. A Ministry fully responsible to two Chambers is almost inconceivable, and the position would be probably much worse in a Federal than in a simple State. So clearly did Sir Henry Parkes realise the consequences of granting equal bicameral powers, that in the resolutions he submitted to the Australian National Convention in 1891, he inserted a provision declaring that the Ministry of the Federation should be responsible to the population Chamber. This principle he thought it essential to make a fixture of the Constitution. The proposal was opposed by the Convention as at once unduly restrictive, and certain in any event to prove futile. It was recognised that in the long run the better and stronger House would rise superior, and that the people of Australia should always be left with free minds and hands untied to work out their own constitutional salvation. So far, the preconceived idea in Australia of the limited sphere of operation proper and even necessary to the position of a second Chamber if the latter is to live, and probably the restricted Ministerial representation in the Senate, an influential feature it may be in the situation, have suspended constitutional development in this quarter, but this attitude may not continue long.

As the Senate represents the States, the lesser members of the Federation are not likely to consent to the status of their main bulwark being reduced in value. It is even conceivable it may become the better equipped and more effective House, once the atmosphere is cleared of that sense of subordination which commonly surrounds the Australian idea of the functions of a second Chamber. The lesser members cannot but recognise that two States alone may count a population of some 2,800,000 against 1,300,000 for the

other four. It is perfectly possible indeed that a party in a minority of the House of Representatives may command a majority in the Senate, or *vice versa*. The former result was very nearly achieved at the recent elections when the Labour group secured in all sixteen seats out of thirty-six in the Senate, with but a following of twenty-six out of a total of seventy-five in the House of Representatives. Already in a considerable number of instances the Senate has either directly or in effect vetoed measures sent from the House of Representatives, or has fundamentally altered their complexion with hostile intention. Australia therefore, it may be accepted, will have to face the spectacle of two Houses claiming, and at will exercising, each supreme and independent powers. And, as mentioned, the co-equal representation of the present States in the Senate has been made indefeasible by imperial enactment, which equal powers have been granted substantially in regard to finance, and substantively as to legislative or administrative control. It is obvious we will have to provide for a more than usually comprehensive reserve of surprises for the developments of the new Constitution.

This democratising of the Senate may lead to other results of moment. It may play an all-important part in the political history, not alone of the Commonwealth, but in that of State rights, a subject of leading interest in all federations. By the Constitution Act the Commonwealth has been given possession of large if in many respects somewhat undefined powers. The residue of what was not transferred remains subject to the authority of the States. This residue is still very considerable; it covers such subjects as self-government, and local government, land, mines, taxation, public works, education, police, and many others. Over these the State has in some cases exclusive, in others concurrent, rights. In dealing with all these questions the States have proceeded on comparatively conservative lines in the past. This attitude arises from the part played by the second Chamber, which at all times has allowed it to be depended upon to act upon a Chamber of review in the fullest sense, which has been generally interpreted by these bodies to mean a Chamber of very slow and very deliberate action. So long as this characteristic exists, so long must the advanced party in Australia find themselves limited in their State activities. It is otherwise with the Commonwealth. In place of a Chamber of authority and a Chamber of review, as in the case of the States, both Federal Houses are directly founded on the widest and freest of all forms of adult suffrage. It is therefore the interest of the advanced

party (I am not going to speak of this party at any length this evening, I merely make this reference to them for the purpose of my argument)—I repeat, it is to their gain to extend the authority of the Commonwealth and to diminish that of the State. And for this reason: in their work they have to consider whether the easier and more expeditious measure is to conduct six difficult and prolonged campaigns in an endeavour to capture six different anti-popular upper Houses, or to make use of the democratic Chamber which lies ready prepared to their hand by the Federal Constitution, and in all directions enforce the claim of the Commonwealth to larger authority. And this movement is one likely to be favoured by the existence of a natural ambition to rise to Federal life from the politics of the States and by the loss of so many of the leading politicians of these last, a position of things which to all appearance the States will have inevitably to accept. The popularising of the Senate may therefore lead to unexpected results: it may alter the whole face of State polities; it may go a long way towards the unification of Australia; it may mortally wound responsible government as understood and practised in Australia since popular government was first introduced. And although at a first glance it might seem that the strengthening of the Senate or State House would aid the believers in the preservation of local privilege, in this case we have to reckon on that great advanced movement in which the Labour Party is most in evidence, and of which I say no more now than to recognise its existence and its aims. I believe I shall in another place be permitted to speak at greater length in reference to this party.

But in leaving this branch of my remarks, I hope you will think me justified in reasserting that the establishing of a thoroughly popular Chamber in place of the old Council of Review, the creation of a second democratic Chamber in the truest sense and of the first order, is the leading feature of interest among all the novel provisions contained in the Constitutional machinery created for the government of Federated Australia.

There are some other tendencies to which I may here very briefly allude. If we pay a close and impartial regard to the movements of Commonwealth opinion so far as this is in evidence, we are surely led to the conclusion that protection for Australian industries is becoming, and is even now, one of the main articles of the political creed of the people of Australia. It is natural, and it is also for the good of the whole, that the first thought of an Australian should be for his own country; though he may not reason about it,

he must feel that every point by which Australia moves forward is so much gained to the strength, the permanence, and the resources of the Empire. It is probably safe to state that with this strong tendency to belief in protection in view, no system of trade arrangements, no diplomatic arguments in the economic field will be allowed to defeat or even to check the ever forward movement of Federal protective principles. Certain preferences may well and justly be bestowed; but it may be expected that all who wish for the welfare of Australia will recognise it as their first duty that even in the granting of preferences the object should be primarily the development and advance of the Commonwealth. So marked is this tendency in the Federation, that it is needless to dwell on it. For good or for evil, the Commonwealth must be added to the protective people of the world.

Again, we may take it that Australia will persevere in the steps she is taking to enrol herself on the list of defended nations, yet the omens all seem to point to the conclusion that her purpose will be to have her coasts and her people, if I may so put it, self-defended. That is, her system of defence will in the main be local. This is no place for a reference to the conflict of views on this grave subject, but I would like to be permitted to express a conviction, without even touching upon the merits of either side of the dispute, that whatever may be the inevitable settlement which must be arranged between the controllers of the imperial forces and of the subordinate auxiliaries of the Britannic group of States in the Empire, in the case of the Commonwealth her peace contribution to imperial defence, whether in ships or men, will, if the popular wish is given effect, for the time being, be manned, officered, commissioned, paid and stationed as the Commonwealth may see fit to direct. Perhaps, so far as ships are concerned, she will even desire to see these constructed wholly or partially in Australia. In regard to her land forces it is stated authoritatively that there are half a million of men and boys undergoing some training in military drill and who have attained a still more considerable degree of proficiency with the rifle.

Further, there cannot be a doubt about the Federal tendency as to the peopling of Australia. In the phrase, a White Australia, she proclaims in a couple of words her determination to preserve the purity of her European blood, to avert at any cost those troubles which are already showing above the horizon of the great Republic of America, as well as in front of our South African fellow-citizens, and if necessary by extreme measures to keep away from her shores the conflict which in all probability must await the close association

of our own with an inferior but a more prolific race. It means, further, that she has resolved to maintain one of her fairest ideals—the dignity of work—in declining to subject her people to the companionship and personal rivalry of races, among whom labour bears no title of honour. If Australia has made up her mind on one point, it is that she is to be enabled to work out her own problems in the light of and under the direction of those civilisations which are to the Australian of to-day the worthiest and most desirable within his knowledge. These, it may be said without temerity, are distinctly among the foremost of Australian aspirations. She desires that there should be defence without militarism; hence her conception of the form in which the Commonwealth should assist in the defence of the Empire; that there should be development of her country and employment for her people; hence her feeling towards protection; that there should be no infiltration of undesirable aliens and low-waged workers; hence her immigration restrictions. I may add she requires that there should be equality of opportunity for all; hence the contribution of millions yearly by the States to the cause of education. And all these purposes it is impossible not to see she is prepared to urge forward as national objects, with such light and means as she may find at her disposal.

It is time to bring these remarks to a close. But before concluding, let me bring before you a couple of incidents which give us a fair glance at some of the methods of Commonwealth action. The one shows the pains the Commonwealth Parliament is at to secure right results in her fiscal policy, the other illustrates a point I have been somewhat solicitous in pressing upon you, the determination of the advanced party to push so far as it can be made to travel, Federal activity into the domain of the State. That Australia is adopting protection as the national policy has been proved in the recent Federal elections as distinctly and irrevocably as the last elections to the House of Commons can be claimed to show that the Mother land remains wedded to free trade. Now in voting as they did, the electors of the Commonwealth desired, so far as the land is concerned, to people its unoccupied wilderness, and to encourage closer settlement over fertile but half-used areas already alienated; for her towns, which she recognises will, as in the Mother Country, become more and more the main seats of population, the stimulating of urban industries, and increased employment. But of the evils which have too often followed protection she is by no means unconscious, and has set herself to the

best of her judgment to avert such abuses as the formation of commercial combinations, or the sacrifice of the wage earner bring in their train. These are, if it be possible, to be excluded from the new State. In granting, therefore, special protection, the precedent has been established that where the aid of protective duties is invoked, there shall be a contract to give the worker the best terms secured by Federal industrial law. There may be some doubt as to the perfect feasibility of applying the principle, there should be none as to its being worthy of our respect and of a fair trial. The other incident strikingly bears out the supposition that the policy of the advanced party will be especially to capture the outworks of the State under cover of the Federal siege guns. No greater invasion of State rights could be conceived than for the Federation to draw the control of the public servants of a State within the purview of a Federal law, and submit their wages, hours, and conditions of work to a Federal tribunal, the Parliament and taxpayers of the State meanwhile having to find the money to the order of the Federal Court. All this no doubt has been declared unconstitutional, but their success in this direction so far is indeed a memorable achievement for the advanced party.

Now in all this there may be many errors, but whether there are or not Australia firmly believes, however mistaken some may think her creed or her doings, that she is building so as to avoid the mistakes of the past. She knows well that she will make mistakes herself, but she also holds with an unalterable conviction that she will discover them in time, and as soon as they are discovered she will redress them. It has to be always borne in mind in speaking of a nation of colonists where the great majority have never seen the northern hemisphere—that it will be difficult to find a people more self-centered, less concerned with the voice of outside criticism or suggestion, and yet, as I believe, more determined honestly, industriously, and patriotically, if a little selfishly, to do her best and leave to time and common sense the judgment which will be passed on the fruits of her trials. But this young giantess throned in the Southern seas seems to know strangely little and heed less of any censure or applause which may be measured out to herself and her works. Her experiments in the social and the Federal spheres of politics are perhaps the most interesting of the kind in the present day, certainly among the most interesting in history, and these problems she will work out, so far as political influences are concerned, if need be in solitude and independence. All that is worthy in her work will live, the rest will go; but we may well cherish a hope that before her hour strikes she will have added something new

and lasting to that political heritage of her people which we may trust are among the last of the things which men of the Anglo-Saxon race would willingly lose.

#### DISCUSSION.

Hon. Sir JOSEPH G. WARD, K.C.M.G. (Prime Minister of New Zealand) : I should have preferred had the privilege of speaking first been extended to my friend Sir William Lyne, who is a Responsible Minister in the Commonwealth Government. I may be allowed to trespass on your attention with a few words, however, in appreciation of Dr. Hackett's most interesting lecture. Whether you agree or disagree with his sentiments, you will recognise in the address the voice of a representative of one of the States of the great Commonwealth, expressing what he believes to be the general opinion of the peoples in the several States, which make such a powerful Commonwealth to-day, and which is destined to be still more powerful in the future. Dr. Hackett is a man respected by every class of the community. He has helped to mould public opinion in Western Australia, and is one who has been recognised as in the forefront of every movement he believes to be in the best interests of the States. I am persuaded that those in the Australian States who read the address will find ample food for reflection in it. We in New Zealand are outside the Federal Commonwealth, and may I, without offence, say how happy we are to be in an independent position under the British flag, free from those troubles and anxieties which, for many years to come, must affect the great Commonwealth, from the very fact that each State for a lifetime has had in its midst such brilliant intellects controlling their respective Parliaments and Governments? These States, covering a vast continent, are now fused, so to speak, in a central authority. It is therefore impossible that there should not be some clogging of the superior machinery—that there should not exist to some extent also natural jealousies on the part of minor States towards this great overruling authority of the central Government. But these are all difficulties which the future will overcome. I am persuaded the people of Australia are determined to make the Commonwealth a powerful portion of the Empire of which all of us will in future years have reason to be proud. I sincerely hope they will not in Australia give effect to the idea of an elective executive. You cannot have a better illustration than that referred to in the lecture—the case of Switzerland and of Great Britain. There you have the different systems running concurrently for a long period of years, and what man is there

who claims to be a son of the British Empire who would hold the results of the system which prevails in Switzerland are at all comparable with the results of the party system of government existing in Great Britain? Under the system of party government the men who are "out" watch the doings of the men who are "in," and when, in due course, the former take up the reins of government they are determined to do as well as their predecessors. With that spirit of emulation which exists in the breasts of public men of different countries, we shall, I hope, go on under the system of party government, always putting first, of course, the interests of the State or country, and if we do that I feel that any comparison that could be made between the two systems would in many particulars to which I could refer be found to be entirely on the side of party government as it is understood in Great Britain. At any rate, speaking for New Zealand, I hope the present system will continue to obtain. As a delegate to the two Conferences—one sitting already, and one which is to sit in the course of next week—I come here as a public man without anything passing through my mind of a party nature. I am here to help with others in solving some of the great Imperial problems which now lie before us. No party should be allowed to come into such a matter. It would be utterly out of place for me to attempt to discuss those problems on this interesting occasion, but I do wish to take the opportunity of saying that while in Great Britain I, for one, know no party upon these matters. I go to the Conference with the determination of advocating and urging, from the point of view of New Zealand, what we believe to be best calculated to promote the general interests of the Empire. Parties may come, and parties may go, but the Empire ought to be regarded as living for ever. We go there irrespective of what your fiscal decisions have been a year ago, recognising that your representatives have nothing to do with the fiscal decisions we have come to in our country. We come here with the determination of impressing on representative men what we believe to be best calculated to weld the whole Empire together. These are matters upon which we can express our opinion freely, fairly and determinedly, and I firmly believe that the outcome of these deliberations must be beneficial, and that we shall have done good work even if we only interchange our opinions. I do not believe any man who goes there will do otherwise than realise that the spirit of Federation should be the spirit which should permeate the Conference, a spirit which is dictated not merely by sentiment, but by ties of blood and kinship. I hope

that during the time we are in England receiving hospitalities on all sides we shall not become what one may term "public nuisances." So many kindnesses have already been extended to us that we shall carry away the happiest recollections of our short visit.

Hon. Sir WILLIAM LYNE, K.C.M.G. (Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Commonwealth of Australia) : I am pleased to have been here and listened to Dr. Hackett's well-thought-out lecture. I give him credit for having devoted a considerable amount of time to that lecture. But I do not agree with him in it all, and as one who was in each of the Conventions before Federation took place, as one who, with the exception of a short interval, has been a Minister of the Commonwealth ever since its inauguration, and as one who opposed the Federal Bill in some points, I hope I may be allowed to say a few words in answer to statements in the lecture. I fear Dr. Hackett is speaking, so to say, from the wrong end of a railway ; though he protects himself from the history he describes, I admit he has ground of complaint in the fact that in the Conventions which took place previous to Federation there was undoubtedly a common understanding that the trans-continental railway should be made to Western Australia. This I have said many times. It is a breach of the compact then entered into not to have carried out that work, the prospect of which to a large extent induced Western Australia (away at the other side of our continent) to enter into our Federation. In that matter Western Australia has a grievance, and I have done my best during the whole time I have been a Minister to give her what in my judgment is her just due, and I hope before this year is out a step will be taken towards the accomplishment of the object he has so much at heart. I venture to say there would not have been a Federation of the Australian Colonies to-day but for the extension of our railway system, and there never will be true Federation with the West until we have railway extension carried to that part of our continent. It has been mentioned that both Houses in Western Australia have carried resolutions to secede from the Commonwealth ; I think they were very foolish. I have always felt that Federation was the ultimate destiny of Australia ; but so far as the Bill was concerned I did not think the scheme was matured. There were two points to which I took exception—one, equal State representation in the Senate, and the other, the impossibility of altering our Constitution. Despite what others may say, we have an iron-bound Constitution, more iron-bound even than that of the United States of America. It is moreover indissoluble. At the same time—although as I have

said, I disapproved of some of the provisions of the Bill—I have done my best to make the Constitution a workable instrument, and to bring legislation into the proper groove. I hear people talk of dissatisfaction in the States—what is it? The dissatisfaction mainly is in the minds of some politicians. If you were to go straight to the heart of the people to-morrow, you would get a vote in favour of the Commonwealth. Depend upon this, there is going to be no bursting up or dissolution of our Commonwealth. As regards equal State representation, we have had trouble because a small State, or a big State with a small population, has got as much power in the Senate as a powerful State like New South Wales. Now you can only alter our Constitution by way of a referendum—by getting a majority of votes in a majority of States, and when all are put together a majority of the whole, which means that three small States will never allow alteration in anything which touches the vital point of equal State rights. I do hope there is no fear of an alteration being attempted at the point of the bayonet ; I do not think that is likely to happen whilst in our sane senses. We are there as Commonwealth Ministers to deal with the problems which are before us ; and when the statement is made that people are dissatisfied with our legislation, and when I hear those who are away from the shores of Australia repeating that statement, I ask what legislation they want repealed, and they cannot tell me. Now, Sir, we have a difficult task ; we had to lay the foundations of the whole of our legislation—the basis of our legislation for the Commonwealth. We have built up statute upon statute during the whole time we have been members of the Ministry, and I venture to say there is scarcely one Act that has been passed that is not of a truly progressive character. Perhaps those Acts are a little more progressive than the staid old country of Great Britain likes ; but I would remind you that we are a young people, and, if I may say so without offence, we are perhaps more British than those living in Great Britain itself. When I heard Dr. Hackett talking about the Swiss system of government—well, I do not think any Britisher will ever live under it. I believe in the good old system of party government, and you will never get proper legislation unless you have a good strong Opposition as well as a good strong Ministry. It has been said by one of your leading men, Disraeli or Gladstone I believe, that there is as much necessity for His Majesty's Opposition as for His Majesty's Government ; and so it is, as Sir Joseph Ward has said, you cannot have true party government unless you

have a fairly strong and active Opposition to keep the Government in order. Then you get good and true legislation. In reference to the remarks made with regard to the three party system I would like those who are listening to me to tell me of any parliament where there are not more than two parties. In the British House of Commons you have four or five, and in some Continental parliaments more. It is not to my mind a practicable thing to have only two parties. In the Commonwealth we have, as you know, a Labour party, and I hope I am not offending your ears when I say they are no discredit to our Parliament. They are a party of active-minded, intelligent, and for a large part professional men who devote almost all their time and attention to the work they are sent there to do. Their presence has done no harm to the progressive legislation of Australia, and I feel they are going to play a great part in the development of Australia. I venture to think that you will find they are not as bad as sometimes they are painted. One remark more. We in our Government are protectionists; we believe in protection. I have often said I was in favour of preferential trade with Great Britain, I say it again now, and I say further that a majority of people in Australia are in favour of it. When we commenced and offered a portion of what we hoped to carry still further we did not ask the British people to give us anything in return. If and when they see fit to give anything we shall be glad to receive it, but in the meantime we want to show the British people that we are proud of holding the position we do to-day, and that, though we cannot give absolute free trade, we want to make such an arrangement as will allow us, in this immense continent, to supply you with more than 4½ per cent. of the food-stuffs you consume. This year we exported nearly seventy million pounds worth of various things, and imported forty-four million pounds worth. I should have liked to go step by step over the statement so ably delivered by Dr. Hackett. I know where the complaints come from regarding extravagance. It is a mistaken idea altogether. We never can in Australia keep up the State machinery, our Governor-General and the other Governorships in the various States, without considerable expense. That is where economy has to come. It should not be blamed on the heads of the Ministry or the Commonwealth Parliament. I hope, as Minister of Customs, I shall have an opportunity of dealing with some of these questions under debate, and that within the next twelve months you will know positively in Great Britain that we are a Protectionist country, looking after our industries, and wanting to make arrangements

with the British people of such a character as will still further knit together the old country and the new.

Hon. W. M. HUGHES (M.P., Commonwealth of Australia): I find myself, unlike Sir William Lyne, almost entirely in accord with the lecturer, and I am indeed greatly surprised this should be so. It is a little difficult to understand how a man who ought to think so differently manages to think and speak as he has done. The party to which Dr. Hackett belongs regards the party to which I belong as far from perfect, and I notice he proposes to deal with us later on. But as regards the ideals put forward by Dr. Hackett I think they are fairly representative Australian ideals, although I do fail utterly to conceive how they are to be achieved if Dr. Hackett's party gets into power, whereas nothing can be more certain than that if our party were in power they would be realised without trouble. Now, in reference to protection, I have been a notorious free-trader all my life. But I find myself now like one crying in the wilderness, and I find no man to say one good word for free trade. Free-traders are left without platform or leader, and without any hope of effecting fiscal reform. On the subject of defence I am in agreement with Dr. Hackett, but I cannot accept his statement that there are half a million people in Australia, more or less, proficient in the use of arms. I do not believe Australia has anything like a sufficient number to defend herself, and I take some sort of credit for throwing in my lot with those who believe in the compulsory training of all adult males in the country. Sooner or later Great Britain too will have to adopt it. As regards the subject of aliens, although you here cannot understand our attitude towards coloured labour, which does not affect you, if you were in Australia you would believe as we do; but, whether we are right or wrong, Australia has committed herself to that policy irrevocably. As to party government I would remark the only point of difference between the various parties on that head is the abolition of the party that happens to be on the Treasury bench. In conclusion I would say that Dr. Hackett has presented a fair and impartial statement of the opinions and ideals of Australia.

Hon. DUGALD THOMSON (M.P., Commonwealth of Australia): I would first take the opportunity of congratulating the lecturer on his able, thoughtful, and, from his standpoint, fair presentation of the subject with which he has dealt. His experience qualifies him to speak with a great deal of knowledge, and his position as editor of one of the leading journals in Australia enables him to feel the pulse of the people to a greater extent perhaps than politicians,

although they are supposed to feel that pulse rather carefully. Allow me to thank the Royal Colonial Institute for its hospitality in entertaining the representatives of Australia to-night. We recognise the good objects the Institute has in view. It is endeavouring to build up and maintain the interest of Great Britain in its Empire Colonies, and endeavouring also to increase, if that be possible, the attachment and loyalty of the people beyond the seas to the great Mother-land. Sir William Lyne has made a statement to-night I never heard him make before ; he said he believed in a strong Opposition, which he considers as important almost as a strong Ministry, and that the Opposition should keep the Ministry up to the mark. I have had a good deal to do in assisting in that work, but I never knew Sir William Lyne, on the other side of the table, to acknowledge his sense of gratitude, or to appear to regard our efforts with the slightest favour. I agree to this extent with Sir William Lyne—I am not one of those who think the Federation of Australia came too soon. I worked with others for that Federation, and would work for it again to-morrow. I maintain that some of the difficulties of to-day are not the result of Federation coming too soon, but the result, if anything, of its coming too late. Look at the map ; imagine six rival States not acting in unison, not under a common tariff, but their borders more or less impassable to the goods of the neighbouring States, and you will at once see how such a condition of separation, such an absence of uniform effort to build up a nation would retard the progress of any country, and cause antagonisms to take root and flourish. Therefore, the sooner that condition of affairs was stopped the better. If, in attempting that task, we had to compromise and to accept a constitution imperfect in some respects, we have to remember that all constitutions must have time to grow. It has been the case with the British Constitution, which is not to-day that of 500 or even of 100 years ago, and so with the Constitution of Australia ; however many its imperfections to-day, it will, in the hands of the people, be moulded to changed ideals and new conditions just as yours has been. In reference to the suggestion by Mr. Hughes that the leader of the free trade party in Australia has deserted free trade, I would ask Mr. Hughes—who, though a free-trader, belongs to a party which places many things before free trade—how he can blame the leader of the free trade party if, after a tariff had been adopted, and further immediate agitation would only continue industrial disturbance, he put forward something else for the time being as being more immediately urgent, stating that in doing so

he neither abandoned his free-trade principles nor the right to re-open the question when a sufficient time had elapsed? I do not think protection is irrevocably attached to the Commonwealth. It is undoubtedly true that the imposition of protection makes the difficulty of its removal the greater. The development of interest under a protective tariff tends to assist the maintenance of that tariff; but I say that there are no inconsiderable number of free-traders in Australia, for the State of New South Wales to-day, as in the past, contains a majority in favour of free trade, while throughout the other States there are large numbers of free-traders who are not prepared permanently to abandon their policy. I do not stay now to argue that or any policy, but will conclude by a brief reference to the question of preference. Sir W. Lyne said the majority of the people of Australia are in favour of preference for the Mother Country. I believe he is correct in that statement. The one great difference is that a large portion of the population, embracing most of the free-traders at any rate, is in favour of preference by reducing the tariff to Great Britain and leaving it as it is against the foreigner; whilst a large number of other people are in favour of keeping the tariff up against Great Britain and increasing it against the foreigner. These are the differences of view which exist amongst those who are in favour of preference, and, though I cannot stop to discuss it, you will see there is a very important difference indeed. I will only add that whilst Australia, as a young country, may be impetuous and eager to try experiments, she will, I believe, have the good sense to abandon those experiments if she finds them to the disadvantage of her people, and I do hope she will always consider, together with her own interests, the interests of the British Empire. Nowhere throughout the Empire can you find greater loyalty than in Australia, and if sometimes our legislation seems to be inconsiderate, it is not because of lack of sympathy or affection for the older land. Australia recognises what she has received from Great Britain—how freely it has been given, and she hopes under Great Britain to uphold a rampart of the Empire in those southern lands behind which there will be a people that will maintain the characteristics of the British race and the best traditions of British history.

Hon. ALFRED DEAKIN (Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia) (who had arrived in the course of the discussion): This is not the first occasion on which I have had the privilege of enjoying the hospitality of the Royal Colonial Institute. I should explain that I had understood the reading of the Paper

would not commence until nine o'clock, and had arranged, as I thought, to hear my friend, brother barrister, and old political associate of many years ago deliver his address. I have to apologise for the apparent courtesy of arriving late, as a further result of which I have lost the benefit of the criticisms directed to the Paper by the qualified speakers who have addressed you. Without further apology, let me say that, having had the opportunity of perusing the Paper in print, I feel once more how valuable an asset to our country men like Dr. Hackett are. He is a man trained in the best school of English thought, familiar with its University, its social, its professional life, and transplanted to a new country, he has proved himself open-minded enough to adjust himself by careful study to its circumstances, and to form from his own experience conclusions as to the principles upon which the affairs of that country should be guided. He belongs to a comparatively rare school nowadays—a school which before his time was known as the Philosophical Radicals. A good many people in Australia, like my friend Sir William Lyne, think the Radicalism is diminishing and the philosophy is increasing with the lapse of time; but that, as I understand, is not an unfamiliar phenomenon in any part of the world. I know few men throughout the Commonwealth able and willing to take the independent position which Dr. Hackett has at all times taken, and as a member I can bear testimony to the influence his thought had on the earlier Conventions in which the present Commonwealth Constitution was shaped. As I read his Paper to-day some of his old familiar phrases returned to me—especially what he was pleased to term the democratising of the Senate, in which he took a large part, and the consideration of its effects on the future of responsible Government. (Hear, hear.) The mellifluous "hear, hear" of my friend Sir John Cockburn reminds me that he was one of the Philosophical Radicals who ventured to assert the same class of ideals. It is impossible in the time at my disposal to make more than a few observations on the Paper. In the first place, I would remark that I find Dr. Hackett going with the stream rather than with his own general inclination, when he takes the view which some persons of the Commonwealth adopt as to the loss of popularity of Federation. So far as that feeling exists at all, it arises in my opinion from confusion of thought and a misapprehension of the real circumstances. What is objected to is not Federation, but the legislation which the Federal Parliament is giving us—an absolutely different matter. I believe that Australia, polled to-day on the question of Union, would

give an even stronger vote than ever before. No doubt Australia to-day, giving a vote on the form of Union, would try for a more complete and finished Constitution than that which we now enjoy. Indeed, I agree with Mr. Thomson in saying we confess to imperfections in the Constitution ; but I do believe, I think I may say I know, if it were a choice between that Constitution, with all its imperfections on its head, and the former condition of internecine strife and separation, there would be a larger majority than ever in favour of Federation as we have it. The real point of departure is that exception is taken to the legislation of the Commonwealth. The majority in Parliament and the majority of the States have not taken the course which the minority desire. That does not prove that what has been done is wrong. It simply proves the minority ought to recognise that what they object to is not Union but the will of the majority of those with whom they are united, to which, under any form of Government, they would have to bow. There is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Thomson has said as to certain differences of opinion between New South Wales and elsewhere, but I do not happen to agree with him as to the present state of that opinion. I think protection, even in New South Wales, is either in a majority or something so near almost as to be effective as a majority, and I am certain that protection will soon have a sweeping majority there as everywhere else. I am not here to discuss party politics, and I only allude to them because I am speaking to what I may call an informed colonial audience ; but I may say that my reason for holding these opinions is that I believe the actual circumstances and needs of Australia make protection inevitable. When I was at the University I was taught the doctrines of free trade, but I found they did not fit the country and the circumstances I was called upon to face, and I believe the same process of thought which I underwent has led scores and hundreds of my contemporaries who had nothing but free trade doctrines taught to them in the Universities and elsewhere to lay aside those doctrines as inapplicable to our circumstances, and has led the people of the Commonwealth to take the same course. But I pass on to emphasise one point I desire to make, which is that what is called dissatisfaction with Federation in Australia discovers itself on an even superficial analysis to be dissatisfaction with the immediate fruits of Federation in its first years and with what the Federal Parliament has thought fit to do. Can you find me any country in the world in which the minority are willing to accept the principles and measures against which

they have fought? Are we to be told that by fighting against those measures they are condemning the Constitution of the country? If so, what Constitution in the world could claim a majority measured on those terms? On the second page of the address you will find a sentence which has one considerable demerit, and that is that it is a long sentence. Dr. Hackett says: "Yet behind all evidences of dissatisfaction one can hardly doubt that there lies a general conviction too firmly rooted to be easily overthrown, that not only has Australian Federation come to stay, but that the time has fully arrived when the position and needs of Australia imperatively demand all the strength and support which can be given by the union of the six States of the Commonwealth." If I know anything of Australia, if I have not lived my life there in vain and studied its circumstances fruitlessly, I should say that that is an absolutely correct and faithful summary of its conditions to-day. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Thomson that Federation took place rather too late than too early. In the last pages of the Paper those who are sufficiently interested will find a very brief epitome of Dr. Hackett's study of existing colonial conditions. The speculations in which Dr. Hackett and Sir John Cockburn used to indulge find their place, but in the brief recital of the creed of Australia to-day I believe Dr. Hackett's statements in regard to the adoption of protection, in regard to our development of our own defence, in regard to our insistence upon a white Australia, in regard to our endeavours to raise and keep raised the standard of living for all Australians—I believe these aspirations are all unimpeachably and most accurately expressed. In these circumstances my criticism of the Paper resolves itself into endorsement and eulogy except as regards certain minor parts to which I have already alluded. I may add that, in view more especially of the work which is before me, I ought not perhaps to have been here to-night, but an invitation from the Colonial Institute to listen to a distinguished Australian dealing with pressing and urgent problems constituted an appeal I could not possibly resist. As an Australian I am happy and proud to have been able to listen to such an exposition of these subjects before an audience whose character enables them to appreciate as few can possibly appreciate such an exposition of the matter. We ourselves are too near to the picture—you are too far off. That is to say you who are British born and bred are not acquainted with the circumstances of the great territory which is so conspicuously represented on that map. I believe the judgment of men ten or twenty years hence

will heartily endorse that of Dr. Hackett. I believe that the sound and robust faith in the future of that country and its people will be justified by events. The steps we have taken, though I am far from insinuating that none have been mistaken, and that some have not been aside from the true path—the steps we have taken one by one have all been steps forward. We are a young people; we have expected a too early realisation of our ideals. This is natural to youth, and when one is past youth one begins to recognise how much one is forced to discount one's expectations of the possibilities of immediate achievement. I have the firmest and deepest faith in the foundations we have laid, in the stock from which we have sprung, and in the traditions we have inherited—also in the work we have to do, not only for ourselves but for the Empire to which we belong—a work which shall establish an Australia more united than it is to-day, not only in itself but with the kindred peoples in the Empire.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: We have had the privilege to-night of listening to a very fine, remarkable, and I would say with Sir Joseph Ward a very splendid Paper. It is a great thing that we in this country should have from time to time the advantage of hearing the opinions of such experts as Dr. Hackett on the questions with which he has dealt. I think myself that the apprehensions with regard to the permanence of the Commonwealth have been very much exaggerated. It has undoubtedly come to stay. No such great movement can be entirely successful all at once. It is indeed remarkable that such progress should already have been made, and we may confidently trust to time to remove such inevitable defects as are discovered in it. On my own advent into life Great Britain had very few important Colonies within her realm. Most of the great Colonies, in fact, of which we are so proud to-day have sprung into existence, and progressed within the span of my single life. I have endeavoured for many long years to the best of my ability to make a study of the questions affecting them, political, social, and commercial, and have come to the conclusion that we must no longer in the present day regard them as Colonies but as rapidly becoming nascent nations. After federating amongst themselves, they will, I firmly believe, be ready to join in a larger federation; but this will be brought about by time. In the old country, if this is to be the case, we must treat them as equals in every possible respect. I have read with the greatest delight a remarkable article in to-day's *Times* on the subject of Federation. It does my heart good in my old age; it is indeed a great encourage-

ment to see that the question of Imperial Federation, to which I have devoted so many years of my life, is making such marked progress and advance in public opinion. I trust it will prove to be an accomplished fact, if not before, in the course of another generation.

Hon. Sir JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.M.G., M.D. : I should like to say what a pleasure it is to stand on the same platform with so many of my old colleagues in the Federal Conventions. Although Mr. Deakin claims to have passed the period of youth, we rejoice that the years which have elapsed since his last visit have left upon him no visible record. It is appropriate that General Sir J. Bevan Edwards should be the Chairman on this occasion, because in the Federal history of Australia it will always have to be recorded that it was his report on the defence problem of Australia which kindled the flame of Federal enthusiasm. I listened with much interest to the critical analysis of the results of Federation ; vital processes are, however, somewhat impatient of analytical criticism. Australia should be viewed sympathetically as a whole, and in that light I have never had any misgiving as to its future under Federation. I have never regretted the vote I gave at the Convention. I quite believe that had we not federated at leisure under no pressure of external circumstances, we should have had to federate in haste, because Australia, which used to be the Ultima Thule of the world, far removed from the clash and rivalry of other nations, is now situated in the region perilous, and, although Federation might not have been a prime necessity at the time, it is to-day absolutely necessary for the existence of Australia. I do not altogether agree with the lecturer's criticisms on one or two points. In my opinion there is no reason to complain that the Commonwealth fails to attract the best intellects of Australia. As a close student and observer of everything which has taken place since its initiation, I confess I rejoice that the Commonwealth Parliament includes the best men from the States. What do we see ? We see in the Commonwealth Cabinet Mr. Deakin, who was always the recognised leader of public opinion in Victoria, and the best exponent of true Australian patriotism. We see Sir W. Lyne, who at the time of Federation was Premier of the State of New South Wales, and Sir John Forrest, who was perpetual Premier of Western Australia. Sir F. Holder, who at the date of Federation was Premier of South Australia, is now Speaker of the Commonwealth Parliament. I do not think therefore there is any really serious reason for reiterating this old complaint. I must confess I am no

such worshipper of the system of party government as many who have addressed the meeting. My colleagues in the Convention will remember that I always maintained that the election of Ministers was bound to be adopted in Australia, and I believe still that by the election of Ministers many of the difficulties which face the Commonwealth Parliament will be solved. I do not regret the failure of the two-party system to take root in Australia. I have no great love for the party system, especially in the last few years, when we see the mischief wrought in this country, throwing as it were to the dogs of party relationships which ought to exist between the mother and daughter nations, and introducing the bitterness of party feeling into the question of true synthesis of the Empire, so that if any man pronounces the word "Empire" or "Imperial" he runs the risk of being stigmatised as a Conservative. I believe Federation will go on from good to better. I do not believe the Government and Parliament have performed their task in anything but the best manner, in accordance with the best traditions of our race; indeed the wonder is not that there should be occasional difficulties, but that the instrument of government has succeeded in working so well, and that the causes of offence should be so few.

Lord BRASSEY, G.C.B.: It was my privilege to occupy the benign position of a representative of the old country at the time when the Federation of the Commonwealth was consummated. Watching the proceedings with the deepest and most sympathetic interest, and having through my Ministers the means of knowing what were the moving forces in forming the public opinion of the hour; looking, I say, at what was going on, I am profoundly convinced that the motives which prompted the people of Australia to form themselves into one great Commonwealth were the loftiest which could prompt political action. I believe they came to that decision in the firm belief that it was the best and only means by which the people of Australia could enjoy in the fullest degree the privileges of civil and religious liberty, and could make that progress materially, morally, and intellectually which it should be the aim of every people to achieve. If there was to be a Commonwealth formed in Australia it was bound to be on a democratic basis. We are told that Labour has held, perhaps, too large a sway in the conduct of affairs. I have not the information to enable me to judge how far that has been the case in Australia; but this I know, that we have in our own country in an increasing degree a representation of Labour in Parliament. There has in fact been for many years a direct representation of Labour in our Parliament.

When I first entered the House of Commons in 1868 we had Labour Members who were not the least useful members of that assembly. In times past I have had close personal relations with the Labour leaders of this country. They may have their faults, their prejudices, their limitation. It is recognised fully, and on every hand, that the representatives have taken their part well and worthily in our public life. If in Australia there are among those who belong to the Labour Party some who display imperfect knowledge or want of experience, I would remind you that the remedy is for those who have more training in affairs not to withhold their teaching. Those who are taking part in the working out of the Government of Australia are born of our own British race, which has never failed in any of the undertakings of self-government. I have the most profound faith that with the lapse of time and the gathering up of experience there will be a successful issue for the Commonwealth of Australia.

The CHAIRMAN (Lieut.-General Sir J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B.): I will now ask you to give a vote of thanks to Dr. Hackett. It is only six or seven days ago that he was asked to take the place of Mr. Wise, who was to have read us a Paper, and I am sure we are all greatly indebted to him for the time and trouble he has given to the subject. At this late hour I will not myself offer any remarks on the Paper, much as I should have liked to do so, and I will only add that we have had a most admirable Paper, and an excellent discussion.

Dr. HACKETT: I think the vote of thanks should be directed towards my audience, who have put up so good-naturedly with what I feel must have been a somewhat dry treatment of a dry subject. It, however, puts good heart into a man to hear such words as those that were used by some of the speakers, especially by that kindest and most earnest of politicians, and most patriotic of Australians, Mr. Deakin. But the highest compliment of all perhaps was paid to me by Sir William Lyne, who stated in the most positive way that while he saw some good points in the address, he did not agree with it. When I listened to those points of dissatisfaction I found that they had resolved themselves into some remarks on the three-party system. The other points to which he took exception were the result of his own thought and not mine, for they had no place in my Paper.

A vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman for presiding.

## COLONIAL CONFERENCE BANQUET.

A Banquet in honour of the Prime Ministers and other representative statesmen visiting this country in connection with the Colonial Conference was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, April 24, 1907. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

The following is a complete list of those present :—

A. W. a'Beckett, J. F. Aldenhoven, Robert Allen, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Frederick Anderson, Gilbert Anderson, Kenneth S. Anderson, R. L. Antrobus, C.B., Hon. Sir Wm. Arbuckle, C. N. Armstrong, A. E. Aspinall, J. Auerbach, J. Barr, E. Bedford, George Beetham, J. Berlein, Charles Bethell, H. F. Billinghurst, Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G., A. S. Birch, H. Birchenough, C.M.G., F. Beckett Birt, Hon. R. K. Bishop, M.L.C., Sir James Blyth, Bart., Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, K.C.M.G., J. R. Boosé, Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., R. A. Bosanquet, Sir Samuel B. Boulton, Bart., R. W. Bourne, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, G.C.B., B. Brenan, C.M.G., H. H. Bridge, Charles E. Bright, C.M.G., Hon. L. P. Brodeur, C. M. Brothers, James J. Brown, Gerald M. Browne, Leonard G. Browne, Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., A. Bruce-Joy, G. E. Buckle, Henry Bull, Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P., J. F. Burstall, A. R. Butterworth, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart, G.C.M.G., D. Byrne, Sir Vincent Caillard, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, G.C.V.O., W. Chamberlain, Alfred A. Clark, Cumberland Clark, Sir George Clarke, G.C.M.G., T. R. Clougher, Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., Capt. R. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G., G. W. Compton, B. F. Conigrave, Rev. W. J. Conybeare, S. Cook, R. A. Cooper, W. F. Courthope, C. T. Cox, C.M.G., H. Bertram Cox, C.B., C. Czarnikow, D. R. Dangar, F. H. Dangar, Sir H. K. Davson, Hon. Alfred Deakin, C. F. De Nordwall, Henry Denton, T. L. Devitt, F. Dewsbury, F. H. Dixon, Hon. A. Dobson, C.M.G., Sir Arthur P. Douglas, Bart., J. S. Duncan, R. Duncan, M.P., Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunraven, K.P., C.M.G., Frank M. Dutton, Frederick Dutton, F. Eckstein, C. S. Edmondson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., D. Finlayson, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Finlayson, C.M.G., Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G., Sydney Ford, James Fowler, J. H. Galbraith, J. A. Game, G. Glanfield, Rt. Hon. Lord Glantawe, Rt. Hon. Lord Glenesk, T. A. Glenny, A. R. Goldring, G. Goodsir, G. W. Gordon, John Gordon, W. L. Grant, Melville Gray, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., R. N. Grenfell, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., W. L. Griffith, Capt. J. N. Griffiths, E. P. Gueritz, A. Haes, John Halliday, Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury, J. G. Hamilton, Sir W. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B., H. de Courcy Hamilton, Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, T. J. Hanley, V. Hansen, John Hardy, Robert Harper (M.P. Australia), Lewis Haslam, M.P., R. E. Haslam, W. Hawthorn, M. G. Heeles, J. A. Leo Henderson, J. C. A. Henderson, F. E. Hesse, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Hime, K.C.M.G., Bernard Holland, C.B., John Hopkins, Lieut. L. H. Hordern, R.N., Alfred H. Houlder, Augustus F. Houlder, Frank Hunt, G. Imroth, Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., Isaac Jacobs, Richard Jebb, R. J. Jeffray, E. G. Jellicoe, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Earl of

Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G. Lawson Johnston, Henry Joslin, H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., Isaac Kaufman, Ronald Keep, D. J. Kennelly, K.C., Wm. Keswick, M.P., Baron Kikuchi, Sir Henry Kimber, Bart., M.P., H. D. King, R.N.R., Montague Kirkwood, T. M. Kirkwood, Sir James Knowles, K.C.V.O., Major-Gen. Sir R. B. Lane, K.C.V.O., C.B., Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Robertson Lawson, H. Ledger, J. T. Lempriere, Charles Leonard, Isaac Lewis, Hastings Likely, R. Lilienfeld, R. Littlejohn, the Hon. H. S. Littleton, Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., F. Graham Lloyd, W. McN. Love, C. P. Lucas, C.B., Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Sir Wm. Lyne, K.C.M.G., Gen. Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, K.C.B., Rt. Hon. Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Wm. McFarlane, J. B. McIvor, Sir James L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., J. C. Mackay, Sir George Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Douglas McLean, W. Marden, H. B. Marshall, E. P. Mathers, Frederick Mead, S. Mendelsohn, T. D. Merton, Harry Millar, R. U. Moffatt, C.M.G., M.B., Capt. R. H. Croft-Montague, Rt. Hon. Lord Monk-Bretton, C.B., Sir Ralph Moor, K.C.M.G., S. Vaughan Morgan, James K. Morrison, John S. Morrison, C. H. Harley Moseley, C.M.G., G. J. S. Mosenthal, the Hon. C. G. Murray, Capt. Henry Musgrave, R.E., Harold Nelson, Sir Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., S. Neumann, C. E. Nind, R. Nivison, R. D. Noble, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O., J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G., C. H. Ommanney, C.M.G., P. T. J. Parfitt, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., Sir J. Roper Parkington, T. W. Parkinson, M.D., Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson, D.S.O., George Peacock, Edward Pearce, W. S. Pearse, Col. Ernest Pemberton, R.E., Sir J. Denison Pender, K.C.M.G., Edward C. Penney, Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., R. W. Perks, M.P., E. A. Petherick, Rev. S. Gordon Ponsonby, J. G. Poole, Archdeacon B. Potter, J. W. Potter, R. B. Powell, J. J. Pratt, junr., J. W. Previté, Gilbert Purvis, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., Hugh W. Reeves, H. M. Ridge, H. A. Ridsdale, Col. C. F. Roberts, C.M.G., A.D.C., C. J. Roberts, C. R. Robertson, Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, C.B., Sir J. Clifton Robinson, J. R. Robinson, C. D. Rose, M.P., T. L. Rose, J. Rosen, Arthur Ross, Arthur Ross, junr., James W. G. Ross, C. Rous-Marten, Com. R. M. Rumsey, R.N., I.S.O., Thomas Russell, Thomas J. Russell, W. Cecil Russell, J. Sadler, Sir Edward Samuel, Bart., Henry Samuel, Wm. Sandover, E. B. Sargent, Ernest E. Sawyer, E. T. Seammell, Capt. G. C. Sconce, R. Scott-Atkinson, C. Short, David Sinclair, W. Banks Skinner, F. G. Smart, Hon. Dr. T. W. Smartt, M.L.A., Rt. Hon. Sir C. Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., Henry F. Smith, Thomas Smith, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., E. A. Smith-Bewse, Edward Snell, A. F. Somerville, Wm. Statham, C. W. A. Stewart, A. H. P. Stoneham, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G. Sturgeon, E. P. F. Sutton, Leonard Sutton, M. H. F. Sutton, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir R. Talbot, K.C.B., Hon. J. W. Taverner, W. P. Taylor, P. Tennyson-Cole, Lieut.-Col. S. R. Timson, V.D., T. S. Townend, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., Sir William H. Treacher, K.C.M.G., Gordon Turner, Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedmouth, Arthur Verdon, F. W. Verney, M.P., Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Hermann Voss, Edmund Walker, Frank Walker, E. A. Wallace, G. W. Wallace, E. W. Wallington, C.M.G., Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, K.C.M.G., F. J. Waring, C.M.G., W. Weddel, B. B. Weil, J. Weil, J. West, A. E. Williams, A. Williamson, J. B. Williamson, J. H. Charnock Wilson, J. H. Witheford, A. E. Wynter, M.D., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

Field-Marshal Sir Frederick P. Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., and Mr. Walter Morrison were unable to attend, but kindly contributed towards the expenses of the banquet.

The guests were received by the Earl of Elgin (a Vice-President) and the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

The Rt. Hon the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., C.M.G., the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, G.C.B., the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Henry Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G., Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Sir George S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., F. H. Dangar, Esq., Frederick Dutton, Esq., Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Major-Gen. Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., the Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G., William Keswick, Esq., M.P., Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, C.B.

The hall was decorated with the flags of the various parts of the Empire, and that of the Institute, bearing the motto, "The King and United Empire."

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury said grace.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of "His Majesty the King," which was duly honoured.

The Right Hon. Sir ROBERT BOND, K.C.M.G. (Premier of Newfoundland): I have been entrusted with the second toast on the list, viz. "Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other Members of the Royal Family." It is an honour of which any man might be justly proud to be asked to propose this toast. I do not accept it so much as an honour to myself as to the country I represent, England's oldest Colony. A toast such as this requires no eloquence to commend it to Britishers in any part of His Majesty's wide dominions, or, indeed, the world over, because our gracious Queen and her distinguished family are universally respected, honoured, and beloved. For fifty years or more the toast of the Queen was synonymous with the words "Our Mother Land," and since the good and great Queen Victoria passed away the toast is honoured throughout the Empire with a keen appreciation of the never-failing kindness and thoughtfulness of the beautiful and gracious lady who is now the Consort of the King. The affection that goes out towards Her Majesty the Queen is extended to her distinguished son the Prince of Wales, as was fully displayed during the memorable tour of their Royal Highnesses throughout the Colonies a few years ago, for the manner in which His Royal Highness discharged the important duty entrusted to him by his august Father—viz. that of the bearer of a message of peace and goodwill and affection to every part of the great Empire—won for him the affectionate regard of the whole of His Majesty's subjects.

Hon. Dr. T. W. SMARTT (Commissioner of Public Works, Cape of Good Hope): I am extremely sorry my friend Mr. Moor, the

Premier of Natal, who was to have proposed this toast, is unable to attend, and he has asked me to express to the Fellows of this Institute his deep regret at the circumstance. I think we are all falling out one by one—yes, we are succumbing to the hospitality of the British people! Nobody would have been better fitted to propose the toast of the “Naval and Military Forces of the Empire” than the Prime Minister of the Colony known as “Loyal Little Natal.” We who come from the Colonies are glad to see that the days of the old toast of the “Army and Navy” are gradually passing away, its place being taken by that of the “Naval and Military Forces of the Empire”—thereby showing that it is not solely an army and navy of the people of these islands but an army and navy of every portion of the British Dominions. While some of us might perhaps desire to advance matters more quickly than they are advancing, I think we must recognise the great step which has been taken at the Conference in the establishment of an Imperial General Staff on which officers from the various portions of the British Dominions shall be able to render assistance, and over and above that, we in the Colonies shall be able to receive great military assistance from the men in the centre of the Empire. I believe a spirit is springing up in the Colonies whereby we recognise not alone the privileges and advantages of British citizenship, but also the obligations of that citizenship; and while we do not desire a policy of aggression or conquest, we recognise, owing to the enormous extent of the Empire and its great resources, the absolute responsibility which rests upon us in doing all that we can in our small way to lighten the burdens which have in the past fallen too heavily on the people of the United Kingdom, and to show we are prepared, while asking that the Army and Navy should be kept up to the strength necessary to maintain the interests of the Empire, to in some way contribute to its upkeep. In the Cape Colony, a small Colony, we are already making an advance. It gave me great pleasure the other day to inform the First Lord of the Admiralty (when discussing the position of the Cape Royal Naval Volunteers) that when a draft Bill, which it is the intention of the Cape Government to introduce into Parliament next session, was read out to the men, making provision for the Admiralty to call upon their services in any part of the world should the occasion demanding such unfortunately arise, the Volunteers unanimously accepted the situation, recognising that they were not established simply for the defence of Cape-waters, but as a portion of the general defence of the Empire. We shall introduce a Bill into the

House of Assembly (which I believe will become law) whereby everybody in that force will be liable to serve wherever he may be required. I hope with regard to the Army we shall move in the same direction also. Some short time ago a conference was held in Johannesburg, under the presidency of Lord Selborne, when the various Governments represented in South Africa agreed that they should have a certain section of their forces interchangeable for the general defence of South Africa, and over and above that a certain section enrolled for service in any part of the world should Great Britain require such services. I hope that is a policy which will commend itself to my friend General Louis Botha, the Prime Minister of the Transvaal, because before the establishment of responsible Government the policy was accepted, and I have no reason to doubt that he will subscribe to the recommendations arrived at by the Defence Commission. To Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute who are acquainted with the greatness of the British Empire and the vastness of its problems, and to your guests from the Colonies to-night, it is unnecessary for me to say we all recognise the absolute necessity of maintaining the high traditions of the Army and the Navy, and also the necessity of the Colonies and Dependencies beyond the seas doing everything they can to maintain and strengthen those traditions upon which the safety of the Empire depends.

The Right Hon. Lord TWEEDMOUTH (First Lord of the Admiralty): I am proud indeed to stand in this distinguished company to answer for the defence forces of the Empire. *Si vis pacem, para bellum.* That is a trite quotation, but solid, sterling truth, and this truth comes more upon us in these days than when that quotation first took effect, for by the increase of our scientific inventions and by the extraordinary increase of the power of communication, we cannot afford to wait for the time of war, but must prepare for war. You must anticipate the possible outbreak of war, and when the time comes be ready to meet it. If you cannot so meet it your Empire will go down. We have the last few days been talking about the defence of the Empire at the Colonial Conference. We have been talking of the Dominions of the King beyond the seas, not in the future, not a hundred years hence, not even twenty-five years hence, but under conditions which now exist. Those dominions have progressed by leaps and bounds, and I believe that progress will continue so long as those dominions feel that they have the whole arm of the Empire behind them, and that they might trust the power of the Empire as a

whole to support them. If it were the case that the relations which now exist between the Mother Country and the Colonies no longer existed, that there grew up between them the relations of States which at one time were in friendly intercourse and at another time in antagonism, then I believe that progress would be checked. But that cannot be the case; it will not be the case. We do not require for our Empire an Army or a Navy that is broken to fragments; we want one united Navy and one united Army; we want an Army and a Navy which shall be full of mobility, which may be moved from place to place wherever their services are required. It may be if you break your Navy and Army up, a little bit in one place and a little bit in another, it might be good enough to defend, though I think but imperfectly, that little bit of the Empire. But that is not the object of our defence forces. Our defence forces are intended to defend the Empire as a whole, and to fight wherever they may be called upon in any part of the Empire. That defence can only be secured under two conditions, liberty and unity—liberty to the individual part of the Empire to have its say as to what is best for that particular part of the Empire, and unity between all parts of the Empire when the time of danger comes.

Hon. Sir F. W. BORDEN, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Militia and Defence, Canada): I feel it a great honour to have my name coupled with that of the distinguished First Lord of the Admiralty in the reply to this toast. The Empire owes its existence as it is to-day to the fact that Great Britain has had a Navy and an Army. On the one hand their achievements are typified by Trafalgar, and on the other by Waterloo. It is only necessary to mention those two events to justify the existence of a Navy and an Army. It is not simply that this Empire as it is owes its existence to the fact of the glorious achievements of the Army and Navy, but the world at large, civilisation and freedom throughout the world, owe a debt to the British Navy and the British Army. When we are considering the necessity for the maintenance of these powerful forces we should not forget that the Navy particularly is required not simply for the protection of the shores of Great Britain or of the various territories which make up this vast Empire, but is required for the maintenance of peace throughout the world. I was glad to hear the First Lord use the term "defence." It is in no hostile spirit towards the rest of the world that Britain maintains her fleet and her Army. It is with no desire for conquest or depriving others of that which properly belongs to them, but rather for the

purpose of seeing that on all hands British subjects and weaker nations are protected, no matter where they may be. The proposal suggested by my friend Dr. Smartt is a difficult and complex one, and possibly might be somewhat controversial as to details. This Empire of ours is loosely held together so far as any written bond is concerned, and it had better remain so. It is, however, closely bound together by the strongest feeling of sentiment and of love for the British people and British institutions, and loyalty for the King of this Empire. I venture to say that we need have no misgivings in these circumstances as to the future. I cannot say, speaking for my own country, and I doubt if any one of the gentlemen here representing different parts of the Empire would care to say or is authorised to say by his people that so many legions shall be ready to march to war if they are required. But I will say that what happened within a few short years ago, when for the moment British power and authority seemed to be in question—what happened then will happen again, and ten times more so if the British power and British authority is threatened, so long as it is founded on freedom and justice as it has always been—so long as that is the case you may count upon the loyal support of the King's subjects throughout every portion of this wide Empire.

The CHAIRMAN: I rise to propose the toast which has always been accepted at meetings of this Institute with enthusiasm, that of "The United Empire." I would draw your attention to a special claim which this Institute has in presenting this particular sentiment. We are incorporated by Royal Charter, which was granted to us by our late beloved Queen on the application of his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and in that charter I find the following statement of the objects of the Institute: "To promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well our Colonies, Dependencies, and Possessions as our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire." I think that sentence might almost be taken as an expression of the objects of the Colonial Conference. At least, I can say this, that having been present at all its deliberations, I am willing to testify that no word has been spoken which could have any other intention than to consolidate and to strengthen the British Empire. Sometimes the manner of speaking is as important as the matter, and I say deliberately, and speaking with some experience of conferences and meetings of various kinds, that I cannot conceive

any meeting which has been more characterised by good feeling and good temper—good feeling and good temper between Colony and Colony, and good feeling and good temper between Colony and the Mother Country. If you ask me whether it is not rash to make a statement of that kind when we are only half-way through our work, I turn to my right hon. friend on my right, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; he made a profession before we met at all, and I am not too rash in confirming his estimate. I believe that when our meetings are completed we shall have proved that we have continued to the end the spirit of which I have spoken. If I had any doubt at all, I think it might come from the other side; I think I might be tempted to ask myself, Is it worth while to speak of this? Is it not obvious that everyone would take this attitude at the Conference? Well, I would venture to remind you that we have to deal with matters of material interest; we have been discussing our own constitution in the future; we have been discussing the means of defence, both naval and military; and it is, I think, well that I, on my own responsibility, should be willing and anxious to testify to this company that so far we have shown good temper and good feeling in those discussions upon which we have entered. But if you press me further, if you ask me what I say of the bond of sentiment—the bond of sentiment which, as the Prime Minister reminded us at the first meeting, Mr. Chamberlain thought so strong—then I, for my part, avow myself a thorough believer. I think myself that perhaps this bond has been undervalued from our own fault. It is possible that we have pressed too hardly on occasions the claim which we in the Mother Country may perhaps not unreasonably put forward to the allegiance of our children. But I agree with what was said in Westminster Hall by the Speaker this afternoon, that our children are growing up, and that we must look rather to the attachment of the family than to the allegiance of the child. I am aware that illustrations or metaphors from nature are not always very safe to make, but we do use a number of them from the movement of water in connection with social and political affairs. We speak of the current of events and of the flowing tide, but I think that in using these metaphors and illustrations we sometimes forget that nature provides for itself compensations. Now, a current which is strong meets with an obstacle. From its very strength it discloses that obstacle and is diverted in a different direction. Of the tides we have before us constantly the ebb and flow, and though, no doubt, we sometimes attribute the alterations which result from

the movements of the tide rather to the flow than to the ebb, I am not sure that this is scientifically accurate. We have currents and we have the ebb and flow in such things as emigration. We have them in the movements which have gone to the creation and development of the Dominions of the King beyond the Seas. We have had from the first, no doubt, compensations; we have had them in increase of trade, increase of influence in various ways; but I am speaking now more of the question of population, and I think that perhaps the ebb in this question was not always borne in mind in connection with this movement. I was very much struck the other day in noticing in the formidable list of social engagements which stood in the face of our distinguished guests that they were to be invited to an entertainment by members of Parliament who had been born in the Colonies. That was a fact which was referred to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier this afternoon in terms which I would not venture to endeavour to equal, but I would say that it seemed to me to be a significant fact, and one which was probably likely to increase and to have an increasing influence in the days to come. For individuals I believe that this is not altogether entirely a novelty. I would ask you to imagine a man who, born in a Colony, re-emigrated, if I might coin a word, to the Old Country at an early age, and who therefore had, in the Colony of his birth, neither position nor possession nor privileges, and who is absorbed in the life of the Old Country, and in its interests, private and political. But I venture to say that that man ought to and would take up the challenge which Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave him, and profess himself loyal to the country of his birth. I speak with conviction on this subject, because I have already avowed myself in the face of this Institute a Canadian born. All I can say is that I take up Sir Wilfrid Laurier's challenge, and I profess myself loyal and true to the country of my birth. I have always felt so, and would wish Sir Wilfrid Laurier to believe that there is nothing in the Colonial Office which detracts from my ambition to act up to that profession. I do venture to say that though the subjects which have been and are to be brought before the Imperial Conference are great and important, and great and important in regard to the Imperial unity which is the subject of my toast; and though the results of the discussions of that Conference may well be far-reaching, still I do think that not the least importance is to be attached to those personal relations which may well be the outcome of meetings of this kind. When our work is completed

I venture to think that there will be no doubt on any hand of the intention of us all to recognise the freedom and independence of each and every Government. I would fain hope that the recognition of that principle will be followed and accompanied by the recognition of freedom and independence and friendliness in the communications, whether written or verbal, which may pass between the several Governments, and if that is the result I venture to think that that in no small degree will contribute to the objects which are so well described in the passage from the Charter of this Institute which I quoted at the beginning.

The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G. (Premier of the Dominion of Canada): The Chairman has said that this Institute owes its existence to a Royal Charter. I think I am well within the truth when I say that the Institute is the oldest of those associations, now so numerous, whose object is to bring together the component parts of the British Empire with a better understanding and appreciation of one another. The Royal Colonial Institute has been a pioneer in this line. All honour therefore to the Institute, and the honour is all the greater since it is a well-known fact that the members who compose it have given the best of their hearts and souls to the promotion of one idea, the unity of the British Empire. Good reason have they to be proud of the work they have achieved. You have only to look at the spectacle presented to-day to measure the distance travelled in the few years of their existence. You see Canada, my native country, one composed of provinces separated from each other by physical obstacles, separated perhaps by the still deeper cleavage of race, now a united, happy, prosperous confederation—a nation in truth, but still remaining a jewel of the British Crown. You see Australia, once separated into small and perhaps jarring provinces, now also a strong and prosperous confederation. You see New Zealand, free from the difficulties which Canada and Australia had to contend with, compact in territory, united in population, able to devote its energies to the solution of problems which have baffled other nations, and exhibiting an example to the world of social reform. Still better, you see South Africa, the classical land of bondage, now emerging at last into the light of freedom, endowed to-day with British institutions, and to-morrow united after the example of Australia and of Canada. Let me ask you to go back some pages in history. Who would have supposed, after the conclusion of the American War in 1783—who would have supposed, only seventy years after the close of the Canadian rebellion,

that in the early days of the twentieth century the British Empire would give to the world the example it is now giving? The man who ventured to predict that in the twentieth century the British Empire would be such a fact would have been called a visionary. But the miracle has been performed. It exists. We are living witnesses of it. And what is the principle which has performed that miracle? It is the fact that England has not hesitated at one moment of her history to trust those distant nations which are her daughters. She did not hesitate to trust not only those of her own kith and kin, but those of foreign blood like myself. This policy has been chiefly the work of two men—two of the greatest men of English birth in the nineteenth century—Lord Durham, who conceived the policy, and Lord Elgin, the illustrious father of our Chairman, who first applied it. You are true, my lord, to the land of your birth, and, if you were not true, as you are to Canada, your native land, you could not be the true son of your father, because no one ever lived to whom Canada owes more than to your illustrious father. If the statesmen of the eighteenth century had had the wisdom of the statesmen of the nineteenth, the history of England probably would have been differently written. If the complaints of the American Colonies of the eighteenth century had been listened to, probably the Congress which assembled in Philadelphia in 1776 would not have proclaimed separation, and the American Colonies would be part of the British Empire. A moment ago, while listening to Dr. Smartt, I was reminded of a page of American history, which compares in some respects to the English. At the close of the Civil War in 1865 the task before the American statesmen of that day was to construct the Union. It took them ten years to bring back the Union as a family. At the end of ten years the Union had been reconstructed, but it was more a Union on paper than of hearts. A few years afterwards, in 1898, when it was supposed the Republic was in danger, when war had been proclaimed with Spain, a thrill passed over the whole American States—those who had been Secessionists and those who had been loyal, and men who had fought against each other, forgetting their old feuds, claimed to take their place under the flag of the American Republic. Some four years after the South African War, England, true to the policy inaugurated by Lord Durham and Lord Elgin, gave the franchise to the men who had fought her and whom she had fought. No nation but England would have had that courage. If anything could justify that policy it is the presence of General Botha in your midst to-day. If the surmise of Dr. Smartt were to

come true, and England were called upon once more to draw the sword from the scabbard (which God forbid), from my heart I believe we should see this glorious example—that those men who fought against one another on the battlefield of South Africa would be found in that war under the same flag fighting the battle of old England. Because the human heart is the same everywhere, man is generous, and if he is treated with generosity he will answer to generosity. You have trusted the people of South Africa, and I believe you have not trusted them in vain. The British Empire covers men of many races, but its foundations are broad enough to give them all an equal sum of justice and fairplay.

Hon. ALFRED DEAKIN (Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia) : Lord Elgin, listening to your admirable and generous statement of the results of the Conference, and also to the apologetic terms in which our several occasional absences from festive gatherings have been mentioned, I find myself encouraged to repeat the somewhat ungracious remark which I ventured on at the outset of our proceedings. Let me once more express sincere regret that a Conference of business men assembled together for business purposes of national importance should be so gracefully but so absolutely smothered in courtesies. I admit to the full the value of occasions such as the present, which enable us to meet the leading representative men of this metropolis and this country. They are to be prized, but I do urge most seriously that the next Conference, though not less cordially received than we have been, will be permitted to be summoned quite apart from the full blaze of a London season. When the buds break in your country hedges your capital breaks out into a perpetual series of dinners ; if we were to devote ourselves to them all we should find ourselves incapable of devoting ourselves to anything else. The Conference is in danger of suffering, and is suffering, though the fact can scarcely be perceived as yet, because unhappily it is a Conference with closed doors. A tiny *précis* is slipped out day by day through some crevice, which conveys an intimation more or less cold and indifferent to the outside world that the Conference is still in existence, and engaged upon its labours. It is therefore almost a relief that if the Conference doors are closed, the banqueting doors are open. We are at least permitted here, without breach of confidence, to express our own opinions in public upon some of the matters which come before that body. Hence some of the hospitalities which threaten to become our undoing may at the same time be coerced into a moderately useful purpose. Even in this

whirlpool of gaieties, this tempest of entertainments, there are gatherings organised deliberately in view of our meeting, which intimate to the public that the leading statesmen of this country, and those associated with them, welcome with no common ardour and with unfeigned sympathy our efforts to do the work we have been sent to do. Your greatest political clubs have honoured us with demonstrations, of which no expression of ours can adequately express our appreciation. Beyond that we have been still more honoured by the privilege of assembling in your ancient halls, rich to us with the story of our fathers, saturated with imperishable memories, with history, romance and tradition—the Guildhall and the Hall of Westminster. Thus surrounded and encouraged to speak our minds, we do so in the confidence that it will not be mistaken for self-assertion when we put aside all apologies in order to come straight to some of the matters now in hand. We have had during the Conference the privilege of learning from the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty the broad principles of action upon which Imperial defence is to be continued. In that defence we have at least as deep an interest as you, but we necessarily regard it from the other side of the shield. It is with you and not with us that rests the whole responsibility for putting those means of defence into operation. You control in this way the whole military and naval force of the Empire. We for our part, recognising our increase of responsibilities as we increase in growth, feel that the first of these we are called upon to face is that of providing for our own defence. It is but a few years since, within my own memory, it was regarded as an important step to invite the self-governing communities to undertake the guardianship of their own lands by means of military forces of their own raising. Since the Imperial troops were withdrawn that responsibility has been gradually accepted, and will be in every year more adequately fulfilled. Now the time has come when we learn from the lips of your naval advisers that an exactly parallel course may require to be pursued in regard to the great naval forces. Upon us, then, in precisely the same fashion, will devolve the responsibility for coast and harbour defences of our own. We realise this necessity, although no people more imbued with the love of peace can be found on this planet. We quite recognise that adventurous and martial nations seeking war can easily find it, but we also recognise that nations too timid to face the realities of the times cannot avoid it—that a policy of drift no less than a policy of aggression may thrust us face to face with it. Consequently,

realising the perils we run, our aim is to commence in a modest fashion floating defences, which we trust will expand until they become sufficient for our portion of the Empire. To accomplish this task is a necessary and essential condition of the enjoyment of the privilege of self-government, which we have received from the Mother Country. We hope to see the creation of citizen forces, not for the sake of what is sometimes termed militarism, but for the securing of peace. We are attempting the establishment in a perfectly pacific people of a force which shall some day represent the whole of its available manhood in arms. What has been hitherto lacking will steadily be supplied by degrees of development. Mr. Haldane has explained in a speech, which fortunately has become public, the principles upon which the land organisation of the Empire is for the future to proceed. He has suggested the establishment of a general staff of the most competent and capable military advisers of the Empire, which will not only be available to calls from any part of the Empire, but which shall allow its officers to acquire a personal acquaintance with the circumstances of those parts, however remote. More than this, true to those principles of self-government which have been so well expounded to-night, the scheme will encourage the officers of those Governments to come to this country, taking their place with the general staff, and learning its methods by personal observation and participation in them. By these means, in consonance with every principle of self-government, we can unite in providing that brain of the Army and military forces whose operations require to be as effective in the most distant portions as in the centre. In time of need those who, taking our destiny in their hands, are prepared to accept the dread arbitrament of war must rely upon it, as must those who occupy our outlying territories. All will be at stake. This general staff in war may possibly come to be associated with an analogous association in relation to naval defence, by whose means the whole Empire shall be linked together for the common purposes of sea defence. If nothing else were accomplished but that, a great and necessary advance will have been made. But among the younger and more ardent peoples of the Empire we shall not be content to stop there. The necessity of applying the whole of the resources of the intelligence and the effective power of the nation for the purposes of national defence—this we can understand. But we cannot understand why you stop short at that kind of defence; is there to be a brain for the Army and Navy, and no brain for our commerce, shipping and trade? Are we to be capable,

in consonance with the principles of self-government, of standing shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield, of fighting side by side on the battleship, and pass each other by as strangers on the field of peace? What need have we of defence if not for these? What have we to defend? An immense and an enormous territory with uncounted riches and resources, in many respects as yet imperfectly developed. Surely the same people which is capable of bringing to bear its united intelligence on the arts of war is not incapable of employing it in the arts of peace. What our Army and Navy exist to defend is, first our liberties, and next the means which we now acquire in liberty fruitful to us, and to those who come after us. What is life without the means of life, or industry without its fruits? We possess to-day the richest heritage the wide world over. Are we content to leave more than half of it uncultivated? What we desire is not that we shall attempt to cultivate it by force but that we shall defend those who can and do cultivate our produce. We must defend our merchants, farmers, shipowners, manufacturers, traders, and all others who minister to the greatness of this country. Many of them are now exposed to a competition which is unfair, which is subsidised so that in the scales of commerce a false weight is used against us. Surely the least we can do is to insist upon equal treatment for our own people and protection for their honest labours. Why not create a brain for the trade and commerce of the Empire as well as for its soldiers and sailors? Why, if a Roman citizen was proud of his citizenship, shall we neglect to add yet another laurel to those conferred upon our ancestors by their long roll of heroic achievements in the field? Let us make, in peace as well as in war, our Imperial citizenship a reality as well as a name.

Hon. Sir JOSEPH G. WARD, K.C.M.G., Premier of New Zealand: If I were to put into words what is probably passing through your minds, I should say that after the speeches we have already heard we might very well disperse. Listening to the excellent addresses that have been delivered this evening, I have been much impressed, as most of you I am sure have been, with the reality of an United Empire. I am justified in saying this from the unusual circumstances of finding the Prime Ministers of so many self-governing portions of the Dominions present as the guests of the Royal Colonial Institute this evening. We have had the representatives of Newfoundland, Natal, Cape Colony, Australia, and Canada, all voicing the same sentiments, and giving expression to the earnest desire for the bringing closer together all

portions of the vast Dominions of which we are all so proud and happy to be members. My task at this hour of the evening is made none the less light from the fact that I have to follow the eloquent and historical speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, lofty in tone and high in its ideals; as well as the able speech of my friend Mr. Deakin, cogent, argumentative, and breathing a fervent desire of the people whom he represents in regard to, at least, one important aspect of matters that are now exercising closely the attention of the Sons of Empire throughout its vast territories. I desire to express my indebtedness to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute for myself and the people of New Zealand, for whom it is my honour to attend as their representative at the important Colonial Conference in London. I want to say how much we appreciate the valuable work that for some years the Royal Colonial Institute has been engaged in. They have given many opportunities to visiting statesmen to meet representative men in every walk of life belonging to this great Metropolis, and, thanks to their courtesy and consideration, we have a most representative gathering of citizens of the Empire, the guests of the Royal Colonial Institute this evening. The fact that so many gentlemen meet here from time to time and place on record their desire to see the outlying portions of the Empire brought more closely together, and that they voice this sentiment in season and out of season, cannot fail to have a good effect, and I feel assured that whatever good results they have materially helped to achieve in the past, the opportunity afforded upon the occasion of the visit of the Premiers of the various portions of the King's distant possessions should ensure that further beneficial results will accrue. I take the opportunity of expressing my deep regret that I was unable, owing to my attendance at the Imperial Conference, to attend the meeting at the Guildhall the other day on the subject of education in relation to the Empire. I have a firm belief that the future destiny, both of the old country and of the new, depends to a large extent, and will do so to an even greater degree in the future, upon knowledge being imparted to the rising generation in relation to all portions of the Empire. There is nothing more important than that the rising generation should—as, indeed, also all the men and women in all parts of the British Empire—have a greater knowledge of the people of the different portions of it, and the great potentialities that lie before it. Empire education would tell a powerful tale in this respect, and it is worthy of the assistance and the cordial co-operation of the whole of us who are working with the common object of

making the Old World and its mighty possessions stronger in reality. I should like to acknowledge how much in the matter of Empire education the people of New Zealand are indebted to a distinguished gentleman now resident in this country, and who filled for a number of years the important position of Governor of New Zealand, with credit to himself, with satisfaction to the people of that country, and with honour to the King. I may mention that in our country we have at our various schools a flagstaff erected, and on that staff from time to time floats the British Ensign and the Union Jack, and the children in our schools are taught to respect and to revere this flag, not in a spirit of boasting, but to recognise it as an emblem of freedom and as a visible indication of the attachment of New Zealand to the old Mother Country. I may be allowed to say that, in my opinion, a vast amount of good is being done in this way, and when the children attending our schools attain to manhood or womanhood estate, the impressions of their early years of their being subjects of a great, powerful, and free Empire cannot fail to make them better citizens; and it cannot do other, during the years of their scholastic training, than help them to appreciate the vast advantages that are theirs as being members of a British country. Regarding the Imperial Conference, my belief is that the outcome of its deliberations must be for the good of the Empire as a whole. I do not propose to go into the various questions that are before it for consideration, but I want to take this opportunity of alluding to some matters of a practical character, which I am certain will have a material effect, if we give them attention and endeavour to bring them into operation, of bringing our peoples closer together. The importance of having the highways across the ocean free and unrestricted for the navigation of our ships will be recognised by all, even those who give it but passing consideration. I would remind you that there is a great highway between here and Australia known as the Suez Canal. The interest obtained by the British people in that Canal will always remain a tribute to the far-sightedness of that great statesman, Disraeli, and will, among other matters, keep him in memory of the citizens, not only of Great Britain, but of all portions of its belongings. That Canal has served a magnificent purpose; but the time arrives when circumstances require a review with the object of seeing whether the best possible good is being done. I ask what are the custodians of the Canal doing now towards making it available for ships under the best conditions possible trading through it to Australia

and New Zealand, to say nothing of the enormous advantage it would be to traders with the Far East were the conditions made easier, and less restrictive for the free interchange of trade? I have already, since my arrival in England, urged that some representation of Australia and New Zealand should be given upon the Board of Control of the Suez Canal. It would be a good thing, I venture to suggest, for the British Government to invite the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to take an interest in the Canal by buying a portion of the shares now held by the Suez Canal proprietors to enable them to have a voice in its administration, and thereby grant these great outlying and progressive portions of the Empire—growing in influence and in power daily, and destined in the years to come to be amongst the most powerful of the British possessions—representation on the Canal, and so permit their representatives to assist in bringing about a better condition of affairs in connection with this important highway. To-day it is in the position of a toll-bar at sea. The time has long passed away for that objectionable method of treating the transit of either human beings or the products required for their sustenance, and this could, with great advantage to the trade of the Empire, and certainly to the development of the Colonies, be effected in connection with the Suez Canal. Again, I suggest that Great Britain and her self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, could with enormous advantage to the people of these, as well as to those in the countries I have named, enter into a joint agreement for an improved mail and passenger service, by which the people in far distant New Zealand could be brought to England within twenty days, and from Australia in about the same time, if not less—and those from England to these countries, of course, in the same time. I may be asked how this could be done. I reply that it could be carried into effect from England to Canada, across the Dominion of Canada, and from Canada over the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand. A service from England to Canada could be carried out easily in four days, and across the Continent of Canada by train quite easily in four days, and from Vancouver to one of the important New Zealand ports without difficulty in twelve days. This is not an imaginary idea, but is quite capable of practical accomplishment with vessels of the size and speed now trading from England to America. It would cost money to do it, and for that reason I say that the advantages, direct and indirect, to the people of England and of the Colonies, whether it be from a trade aspect or from a social or domestic one, would be of such

immense value that it would pay them to join hands in giving the necessary subsidies towards steamship owners in providing a modern, up-to-date steam service both for the Atlantic and the Pacific. By such means I venture to affirm the tie of Empire with these Colonies would be more closely tightened, and the latter would be brought to within such easy distances of the Old World that thousands of people, instead of hundreds as at present, from these countries, would avail themselves of the improved means of transit to visit England, and *vice versa*. This important subject is one that could be helped forward by the gentlemen now round this table, in giving it the weight of their advocacy and the benefit of their support. As a practical and feasible proposal I would suggest the desirability of bringing about a further reduction of the present rates for cabling between Great Britain and her Dependencies. At present the rates for, at least, the bulk of the peoples in our respective territories are prohibitory. I am not suggesting this with any mischievous intention of hurting the shareholders owning the cable companies, who have the right to be protected, and to have their interests conserved. What I urge is that to enable this valuable achievement to be accomplished, the several Governments of Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand should combine, if the cables are to remain in the hands of private owners as against that of the Governments of the various portions with which they connect—and guarantee to the owners of the cables to the extent of the revenue they now receive under the present high tariff; this should be assured to them under the lower basis of cable charges which I suggest should be adopted, and in this way a loss to the cable owners would be impossible. My observations in this respect, so far as a guarantee of loss is concerned, apply equally to the Pacific cable, which as you know is State owned, as to that of cables owned by the enterprising companies that have so long carried on a large portion of the cable traffic. Such a proposal would, I am sure, if carried into effect be a splendid thing for the Empire from a business point of view, as by the cheapening and quickening of market communications great good would be done towards uniting and bringing into closer harmony in their every-day life the British people who are scattered and separated by many thousands of miles of ocean. I am much impressed with the work going on at the Imperial Conference. I have already said that I look for good results from its deliberations, and I do so in more ways than the most sanguine members who sit round the Conference table can contemplate. The fact of it having

been decided that the Conference is to meet permanently every four years is in itself a good thing. It is a beginning, and must grow, and though I personally favour its being termed an Imperial Council, in deference to the matured opinion of other gentlemen present, I subscribe to the term "Conference." So long as its duties are defined it does not matter much what it is termed. One result already of the meeting of the Imperial Conference has been to obtain from the Secretary of State for War—Mr. Haldane—a sketch of what is proposed to be done in relation to matters of Imperial Defence, the development and carrying out of which, on practical lines, is of very vital consequence to the Old World and to the New. Supplemented as that statement was by an outline from the First Lord of the Admiralty, of what is aimed at in the great work of the Naval Defence, I can say, speaking for New Zealand, that there will be from end to end of our country a cordial desire on the part of the people to support to the fullest possible extent the carrying into effect upon practical lines, both in the Army and Navy, of a system that goes for the improvement and the strengthening of both. For in New Zealand the people feel that it is on the powerful right arm of the British Navy that that important possession would to a large extend depend for its defence in times of trouble. I do not suggest that the decision by a trial of strength of the Navy is likely to take place in New Zealand waters. I hold the contrary opinion. All the same, as a portion of the British Empire we feel that in having an up-to-date, perfected Navy in every respect, that wherever and whenever the decisive moment arrives for a struggle between powerful rivals of Britain and her Dependencies, that New Zealand will, as England does, depend most really upon the work and effectiveness of that branch of our defences which has a warm place in the hearts of the British people, wherever they are located. The proposed interchange of army officers, as outlined by Mr. Haldane, will help us to realise that we are not mere fragments of the Empire, and it will give the opportunity to officers both at home and abroad of having a more intimate knowledge of the detailed working and of the local circumstances so necessary to the obtaining of the most practical results of the best organised scheme. I am exceedingly glad that this system is to be put into operation so that those who are responsible at the head of the Empire for its maintenance may have the same scheme in operation in all parts of it, so that when—and we all hope it is far distant—the necessity should arise we will be ready at all points, and I may say that it

will be found that the Colonies which came to the assistance of the Old Land in recent troubles will again send out their bone and sinew to co-operate, upon sea or on land, for the purpose of mutual defence. The wars of the future, I think, will not be for the purpose of acquiring fresh territory. Great Britain has no special desire to add to its possessions. It wants to retain those that it possesses, and to see them developed in times of peace for the general uses of mankind. The wars of the future will circle round the battle of Commerce. It is the necessity of the various nations that is pressing them out in all directions to add to their commerce, and to take away from one another portions of what the more successful have already obtained, that seems to be the most likely cause in the future to bring into existence effort for supremacy in the commercial world. It was a matter of great satisfaction that the extraordinary large proportion in the carriage of the commerce of the world was now being done by British ships, and they should feel assured that the work of developing the Army and strengthening the Navy makes for peace and for the continuance of peace. It is well, however, that in time of peace we should bring into use the methods for the protection of our great Empire, both in the Old Country and in its self-governing Dominions beyond the seas.

Major-General the Hon. Sir REGINALD TALBOT, K.C.B. (Governor of Victoria) : I confess to some feelings of surprise when I received the invitation to propose the important toast of the Chairman, a toast involving in this case the speech of a subordinate about his superior. I can only imagine the selection was made from feelings of consideration to the audience, because, from the nature of the case, my speech must be brief and devoid both of criticism and of admiration. I may, however, say that we all recognise that in the Secretary for the Colonies we have a man of absolute devotion to his office and to the Empire; a statesman who has shown great tact and ability in presiding over the Conference which is now sitting, so far as we are able to judge from the limited amount of knowledge that is given to us of what is going on in that Chamber. We all know the enormous importance that now attaches to the office which he holds, and we have every confidence that he will conscientiously perform his high and difficult duties. A serious feature nowadays is the heavy strain imposed upon the holders of high Government offices, under which, alas! so many break down. It is no empty compliment, therefore, to drink to the health and strength of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that he may be enabled to carry on his onerous task with satisfaction to

himself and to the benefit and binding together of our great Empire.

The CHAIRMAN: It is, I assure you, extremely gratifying to one in my position to have a toast of this kind proposed by one of the distinction of Sir Reginald Talbot, though he does describe himself as my subordinate. I recognise that in our relations we have mutual responsibilities which we can only discharge fully by having confidence in each other. It is my desire and hope that in the discharge of the duties of this responsible office I shall be able to justify the words which he has spoken, and the kind reception which this Institute has given me, not only on this but on former occasions.

The proceedings then terminated.

## SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 14, 1907, when a Paper on "Some Phases of Canada's Development" was read by Mr. W. L. Griffith (Secretary to the High Commissioner's Office, Dominion of Canada).

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 48 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident, 36 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :

*Arthur C. Allan, Wm. Donald Angier, Edgar G. Edgar, William B. Felton, Douglas L. Foxwell, Samuel C. Gilmour, Thomas D. Merton, Harold L. Penfold, Wm. Burton Stewart, L.C.C., Thomas F. Smith, Surgeon-General Sir William Taylor, K.C.B., M.D., &c., Rev. Gardner R. Titley.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :

*Charles A. M. Anderson (British East Africa), Jack P. Armstrong (Congo Free State), Alexander B. Bennie, M.A., M.B. (Victoria), Frederick B. Brown (Natal), Bernard Chambers (New Zealand), T. Mason Chambers (New Zealand), Richard William Chase (New South Wales), Moss Davis (New Zealand), B. Graham Derry (Rhodesia), Francis H. Derry (Rhodesia), Edward W. Douglass (Transvaal), Charles Elgar (New Zealand), Charles Ellison (New Zealand), H. Marcus Fernando, M.D., B.Sc. (Ceylon), Daniel Frame (Cape Colony), George R. Garnett (British Guiana), Robert Gray (Natal), H. Guthrie-Smith (New Zealand), Hon. John W. Hackett, M.L.C., LL.D. (Western Australia), Julius N. Heyman (Transvaal), Thomas Hodgson (New Zealand), Francois J. Jansen (Cape Colony), Edwin G. Jellicoe (New Zealand), Frederick W. Medhurst (Tasmania), Ben M. Osborne (New South Wales), Henry C. Osborne (New South Wales), Oliver T. Osborne (New South Wales), James W. Robertson (Orange River Colony), Eliphilet E. Sharpe (Canada), Richard Strelitz (Western Australia), Hon. Dugald Thomson (M.P. New South Wales), Joseph Thorne (New Zealand), Charles W. Welman (Transvaal), Robert H. Wilkins (Victoria), Arthur M. Workman (Malaya), Archibald York (Canada).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I have to announce that the following resolution was passed by the Council of the Institute this afternoon : "The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute observe with much

satisfaction the announcement of a reduction, from May 1, 1907, in the postal rate for newspapers, magazines, and trade journals between the United Kingdom and Canada—a reform that cannot fail to prove of great advantage to Imperial commerce, and to promote the closer unity of the different parts of the Empire.” I will only add that I hope we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on measures being taken to give us what many of us have long been looking for, namely, a fast Atlantic service—that, in fact, within three or four years from this time we shall be able to travel from this country to Halifax within four days. It is now my pleasant duty to introduce to you Mr. Griffith, who knows Canada so well, and I am sure we shall all listen with interest to what he has to tell us.

Mr. W. L. Griffith then read his Paper on

### SOME PHASES OF CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT.

Some years ago a writer in one of the London periodicals said:—“As the reign of Elizabeth marks the real beginning of England's literary greatness, so it marks the real beginning of England's naval, commercial, and territorial greatness—Shakespeare was the founder of one, Drake was the founder of the other. He first saw clearly the only possible source of strength for England—the pillar of her very existence—her power on the ocean, and did not rest until he ruled the seas. For England he flung wide the gates of the far West, he forged the key that was to open the door of the sunny South, he laid his hand on the frost-bound barrier of the desolate North. He tumbled to ruin the greatest Empire of his day, upon the wreck of which he made it possible for his brethren to build a mightier, a juster, a more righteous Empire, where commerce should flourish in the place of conquest, progress in the place of priesthood, and liberty in the place of despotism.”

We have all on many a festive and glowing occasion listened, not without a certain pleasure, to such statements as the one which has just been read, no doubt feeling at the same time that there was much more to be said on the subject, tending to sobriety and to reflection.

Drake and Frobisher went forth carrying the English flag with courage and with honour. It is nothing against their glorious memories for us to recall that the main, if not the only object of their expeditions, was to bring back gold and treasure which would make England a richer and greater country. The same ambition doubtless dominated Sir Walter Raleigh when he founded the

Colonies—the same idea was present when the Indian Empire was being founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Much the same idea blighted our relations with the United States of America—created unpleasant memories in respect of Australia—and there are some who say that it has tainted our actions in South Africa.

However legitimate it may have been in the days of Queen Elizabeth that the relations between the United Kingdom and the then practically unknown and uninhabited territories, to which but a precarious title was held, should be based upon a regard for the interests of the British Isles alone, it has, in the evolution of affairs, been borne in upon the British people that equal liberty and consideration must be extended to those who have become sister nations. That this principle has been permanently admitted is evidenced by the recent extension of self-government to the Transvaal; and, in passing, one may perhaps be permitted to express regret at the derogatory remarks which have been made regarding the fact that General Botha delivered his public speeches in London in his native tongue. It may be remarked in this connection that there are within a few hours of London tens of thousands of loyal Welsh subjects of the King who would acclaim Mr. Lloyd George to the skies did they hear he had addressed the Imperial Conference in Welsh.

In the records of British statesmanship in respect of Canada there are notable triumphs which have redounded to the glory of England, and to the eternal benefit of Canada. But there is no finality in human affairs, and the relations between Great Britain and the Dominion have demanded in the past, and will in the future require, adjustment from time to time. In these days when self-government is accorded to a State with which only as yesterday we were at war, it seems strange when we recall that so recently as during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Dufferin, a Liberal Minister—Lord Kimberley—advised Lord Dufferin that it was not necessary for him to consult his Ministers except when it suited his purpose to do so. It was about this time when the Hon. Edward Blake, then Minister of Justice of Canada, made a report upon which the Governor-General's instructions were amended. For instance, in regard to capital cases clemency was vested in the Governor-General, and this power was taken away and vested in the Executive Council. Recognition was also accorded the Dominion in the negotiation of all treaties in which she was concerned, and it will be remembered that Sir Charles Tupper, when High Commissioner for

Canada in London, negotiated a treaty on behalf of Canada with France, and that Canada was represented on the Behring Sea Arbitration Board. The requests which Canada has made for more direct powers of negotiation has not involved, as some would attempt to prove, a tendency to separation. They are simply the natural accompaniments of the growth of Canadian power. In the light of past experience there can be no possible ground to fear that anything but good will ensue to both Great Britain and the Dominion from the compliance with the aspirations of the people of Canada.

Without offering any opinion as to the justice or otherwise of the Alaska boundary decision, it is an unfortunate fact that it deeply aroused Canadian feeling, which for years had been in a most susceptible state in regard to British and American diplomacy affecting Canada.

It was doubtless as much in the interests of the Old Country as of the Dominion that at this time Sir Wilfrid Laurier publicly recommended that, subject to the veto of the King, the Government of the Dominion should be vested with more power in the negotiation of any treaties. So far back as 1870 the Canadian Liberal party contended that Canada should be accorded that right, subject to such conditions which every Canadian realises England would have the right to control.

For many years the leading statesmen of Canada, on both sides of politics, have stated in the plainest possible terms their sense of dissatisfaction at the methods pursued by English diplomacy when negotiations in respect of Canada were on foot with the United States of America. Sir John A. Macdonald, the great Conservative Premier of Canada, wrote concerning the Washington Treaty, when he was a member of the Joint High Commission in 1871: "I am much disappointed at the course taken by the British Commissioners; they seem to have only one thing on their minds—to go home to England with a treaty in their pockets, settling everything, no matter at what cost to Canada."

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Liberal Premier from 1873 to 1878, said in the Parliament of Canada that he "could not recall a single treaty managed by British statesmen—and they were all managed by British statesmen—in which Canada and British America did not get the worst of it."

In 1903 Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported to have said: "Canada is mightier, more populous by far than she was in 1882. There are to-day nearly six million of people, who believe with passionate conviction that they have the right to determine the course of

matters relating to their commerce and their boundaries. Moreover, we have convincing proof that the existing system is persistently, fatally hostile to Canadian interests. In 1871 the question arose in connection with the 'Alabama' claims. By the Fenian raid, organised and launched from the United States, Canada suffered more than did America by the depredations by the 'Alabama.' Our Government of that day besought the Imperial Government to insert in the Washington Treaty a clause that would have brought the Canadian claims under the purview of the Court. England, afraid of offending the United States, turned a deaf ear to the plea, leaving her Colonies in the lurch. Much the same thing has happened in respect of the boundary of Alaska. As I have said, had we had the power to arrange the preliminaries of inquiry with the United States, we should at once have put our foot down in protest against the appointment of three partisans to serve in the capacity of jurists, and the result of the inquiry would have been very different."

And on another occasion Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "The difficulty, as I conceive it to be, is that so long as Canada remains a dependency of the British Crown the present powers that we have are not sufficient for the maintenance of our rights. It is important that we should ask the British Parliament for more extensive powers, so that if ever we have to deal with matters of a similar nature again we shall deal with them in our own way, in our own fashion, according to the best light that we have."

In Toronto, the great centre of British Canadianism, we find that a work on this very subject, written by Judge Hodgins, has exercised much influence. The substance of Judge Hodgins's writings may be judged by the following extract:—"The diplomatic disasters through which Canada has lost some of the best agricultural portions of her original heritage explain why Canadians now look with intense anxiety for the just settlement of the Alaska boundary controversy; for, as has been said by Sir Charles Dilke, in his 'Problems of Greater Britain,' 'It is a fact that British diplomacy has cost Canada dear.'"

Professor John King, addressing the students in the Law School of Toronto in October 1903, said: "The entire history of British negotiations with the Western States is punctuated with a series of tombstones beneath which our rights have been buried."

In a recent speech in the Canadian Parliament, Mr. George Foster, one of the leaders of the Opposition, said: "Whilst we desire to live in the greatest amity and peace with our neighbours, whilst we do recognise that Great Britain bears the burden of the

Empire, that it is a struggling burden at times, that the outside British possessions must realise that and assist the Mother Country in the burdens which she has to bear, yet I think it ought to be pretty well understood in Canada from this time forward that we have given up about all that we propose to give up unless we get the *quid pro quo* of a compensation or an advantage; that our resources, great though they are, are none too great for our own people—that they are not great enough to allow us to give advantages in the way of gratuities and favours to even our good neighbour the United States to the south of us, and that what we have we believe to be ours. We live largely under the sense that we have had taken from us, for one reason and another, what should have properly belonged to this Dominion to-day, and we do not want—I am certain that is the feeling of this country from one end to the other—to be forced to be asked to give up what are our rights, or a part of our resources that we need for our own development in the future even to insistent neighbours, and I think we must also come to the conclusion that our neighbours themselves will have just as much respect for us if they see us, fairly and strongly, but at the same time reasonably, insist upon those rights which we have, and maintain them against all comers."

Mr. Henri Bourassa, the well-known French-Canadian member of the Dominion House of Commons, argues strongly for the securing by Canada of the power to negotiate her own commercial treaties—"one of the essential prerogatives of self-government." "It has become fashionable in Canada," says Mr. Bourassa, "to boast that we are a nation—and to resent the name of Colonists. We should rather be called a self-governing Colony, and as a self-governing Colony enjoy all the rights and advantages, than claim the title of a nation and be deprived of one of the most essential prerogatives of a nation. The unimpaired right of contracting our own treaties is the real test of freedom. Anything short of it is a form of slavery or vassalage. Light and beneficent the bondage may be. Freely it may be accepted, and for a time only it may be safer than liberty. But as it is, good or bad, as long as it stands, it is something—call it the way you like—which proceeds from a principle directly antagonistic to the principle of liberty. Mr. Bourassa admits "that this, carried to its logical conclusion, means political independence, or secession from the British Empire"; and he further admits that "the immense majority of the Canadian people do not claim at present the dangerous privileges of absolute independence. Let us then," says he, "be sensible; let us frankly

acknowledge that we are not yet prepared to be a nation ; that, not being desirous of risking all the dangers of liberty, we renounce some of its rights. But whether we admit that we are still a Colony, or whether we pride ourselves in the innocent delusion that we are a nation, I presume that we all agree on one point—that we should be self-governing in every respect, except in that which involves as its direct consequence the severance of British connection. That we cannot enjoy the sovereign right to make treaties for peace or war, for the cession or the acquisition of territory, I readily admit. What I claim is, that as long as we do not possess the right to make our commercial treaties we are not even a self-governing Colony in the true sense of the word."

The Hon. Edward Blake in 1882 moved the following resolution in the Canadian Parliament in favour of Canada having the right to make commercial treaties with British possessions and with foreign countries :—

" Resolved, that Canada no longer occupies the position of an ordinary dependency of the Crown ; she numbers four millions of free men trained in principles of constitutional Government ; she comprises one-half of the North America Continent, including seven Provinces federally united under an Imperial Charter, which recites that her Constitution is to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom ; and that she possesses executive and legislative authority over vast areas in the North-west, out of which one Province has already been created, and in time others will be formed.

" That special and increasing responsibilities devolve upon the Government and Parliament of Canada in connection with the development of her resources, the improvement of her condition, her general progress in the scale of nations, and her geographical situation which render her even more responsible than the Government of the United Kingdom for the maintenance of international relations with the United States.

" That, having regard to these considerations, there is no possession of the Crown, beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, which is entitled to such an ample measure of self-government, or so full an application of the principles of constitutional freedom, as the Dominion of Canada.

" That it would be for the interest of Canada to obtain freer access to the markets of the world ; and that a more extended interchange of commodities with other countries would augment the national prosperity.

" That in most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England, reference has only been had to their effect on the United

Kingdom, and the Colonies have been excluded from their operation, a fact which has been attended with unfortunate results to Canada, especially as relates to France.

"That the condition of Canada, and the system on which her duties of Customs have been and are now imposed, vary widely from those existent in the United Kingdom, and open to the basis and negotiation of commercial arrangements with other States or British possessions views and considerations which do not apply to the case of or harmonise with the policy of the United Kingdom; which it is difficult for the Government of the United Kingdom to advance; and which can be best realised and presented by the Government of Canada through a negotiator named by her for the purpose of providing separate trade conventions with countries with which Canada has or may expect distinct trade.

"That the complications and delays involved in the reference to the departments of the Government of the United Kingdom of points arising in the course of trade negotiations enhance the difficulties of the situation, and diminish the chances of success; and have already resulted in loss to Canada.

"That it is expedient to obtain all necessary powers to enable Her Majesty, through her representative, the Governor-General of Canada, acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to enter by an agent or representative of Canada into direct communication with any British possession or foreign State, for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements, tending to the advantage of Canada, subject to the prior consent or the subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada signified by Act."

In the course of his speech Mr. Blake contended that, as conditions in the Colonies change from time to time, so must the conditions of self-government, and therefore the relations between the Colonies and the Empire must be one of change and progress. Allusion was also made to the negotiations with France in 1870, in which Sir Alexander Galt represented the Dominion, when concessions of moment obtained by him were rendered futile by reason of the fact that official authority from London was wanted to make them formal and binding.

In the course of the debate which followed, the Hon. David Mills, subsequently the Minister of Justice for Canada, said: "That the power to negotiate commercial treaties . . . so far from severing the ties which bound Canada to the United Kingdom, would tend to prolong the existing relations between Canada and the Mother Country."

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, to whom reference has already been

made, said: "I believe that everything that accords to Canada and her statesmen greater breadth of view in managing their own affairs is more likely to conduce to the advancement of Imperial interests than any policy which keeps us down to the grindstone," and also, "I think it is of the first importance that our statesmen should manage our own affairs. One thing is perfectly certain, that we can understand our own affairs. And another thing is equally certain, there would be a method contrived by which the general assent of the British Crown could be obtained to any such negotiations."

Last month Mr. Bryce, the newly appointed British Ambassador to Washington, visited Canada. Permit me to read a newspaper summary of the proceedings at a dinner tendered Mr. Bryce by the Canada Club, at Ottawa, on which occasion Sir Wilfrid Laurier was present:—

"At last night's Canada Club dinner in honour of the Right Hon. James Bryce, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke. The Ambassador naturally was circumscribed by his official position, but the Premier talked of what the audience had in mind, spoke with exceptional bluntness as well as felicity, and carried his audience with him every syllable of the way. His speech was outspoken to a degree seldom heard when international issues are under discussion, and the Premier is a cautious man, who knows what words mean, and usually knows what point he wishes to make. He voiced with exceptional vivacity and with an almost vicious wit the standing complaint of Canada that British Ambassadors to Washington hitherto have not paid much attention to the Dominion.

"Mr. Bryce had turned a new leaf in the history of British diplomacy on this continent—he had visited Canada. No other British Ambassador had visited Canada so far as the Premier recollects. If one had, his visit had been like the flight of a meteor, one moment seen, the next moment gone, and leaving no trace behind. The Premier repeated the familiar complaint as to British diplomacy. John Bull's diplomatic record on this continent was not the brightest page in English history; they had only to look at the map to see that John Bull had not always done his full duty to his Canadian sons—from the Treaty of 1783 to the Treaty of 1903, from the surrender on the Ohio boundary to the surrender of the Alaska frontier, the record was not particularly cheerful."

Then came the Prime Minister's message to the United States. After noting that they wanted Mr. Bryce to acquire a full knowledge

of Canadian wishes and desires, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the declaration that "we have no quarrel with our neighbours; at the same time we think that the concessions ought *not* to be altogether on one side," and again his audience agreed.

"He referred to the recent American newspaper surmises that 'we are yearning for reciprocity with the United States,' and said the editor of that paper is about twenty-five years behind the times."

"Once we had leave given our right arm for reciprocity, now conditions are changed, our looks and our hopes are turned towards the motherland, not that Canada does not value American trade, not that she does not wish her relations with the United States on a better footing. But this is a matter on which we shall have no more pilgrimages to Washington."

From the foregoing extracts the Canadian attitude will be fully understood. The expressions which have been quoted from those who occupied in the past, or who do so now, the highest positions in Parliament reflect, there can be no reasonable doubt, the strong convictions of the Canadian people on matters of paramount importance to both Great Britain and to Canada.

It may be, as Mr. Bryce and Mr. Goldwin Smith both contended at a meeting held in Toronto a day or two after the Ottawa function, that British diplomacy has not been so unfortunate in its results to Canada as has been alleged, but the significant fact remains that the Canadian people stand prepared to record their emphatic conviction to the contrary. In dealing with this matter and in setting forth the utterances on this question from the lips of the King's responsible Canadian Ministers and others, at some length, and perhaps at the risk of tediousness, there has been no disposition to indulge in morbid retrospect, but only a desire to place before the Royal Colonial Institute a phase of Canadian feeling which cannot be too well appreciated in this country, having regard for the circumstances of to-day.

There is sometimes a disposition shown by our friends from the Dominions beyond the Seas to dwell upon the "colossal ignorance" of Englishmen as to Greater Britain. It cannot be said, at any rate of late years, that there is very much in this contention. The British people have shown such a strong sympathy for Canada—the community of interest set up by travel, by emigration, and by commerce during recent times has become so vast—that we complacently smile when a distinguished writer informs us that "less than forty years ago there might be seen posted up in England a

proclamation of the Privy Council in which the Province of Ontario was called 'that town.' " There are doubtless many Canadians in Eastern Canada whose knowledge of British Columbia is not distinguished by precision, and it should not be a matter of surprise that there is a disposition on the part of some in this country to question the claim that "Canada shall be the country of the twentieth century," on the ground that the progress she has made during the past century holds out no hope that she will do much better in the next. In this connection it may be well to draw attention to the fact that for many years after the American Revolution trade between the United States and Canada was prohibited by the Colonial policy of England. Since then, with the exception of twelve years when the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was in force, the United States had taxed all Canadian imports. The effect of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States Congress was such that the Canadian Government declared "it was impossible to express in figures the extent to which it had contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the country," and that "it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance which the people of Canada attached to its continued enjoyment." This will be realised when it is borne in mind that at that time the United States of America was Canada's chief market. All too at the time of the great expansion in the United States of America, when the dazzling opportunities afforded in that great country to all able-bodied men resulted in a great migration thither from the Dominion. The population of Canada to-day is about 6,000,000 ; had we retained since 1861 even our natural growth it would have been nearer 10,000,000, and to this would have been added the increase by immigration. It has been said that the intention of the United States policy towards Canada was to drive her into annexation. If so, it signally failed.

About this time too it may be shortly said that that marvellously fertile area which is now comprised in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was in danger of being lost by us to the United States of America. England was entirely oblivious to the situation, and that it was averted was largely due to the then Chief Officer in Canada of the Hudson's Bay Company—Lord Strathcona, the present High Commissioner for Canada—who, acting as one of the Canadian Government Commissioners to the Red River Settlement, succeeded by great patience and by consummate tact in so guiding affairs during a most critical period that a peaceful and unchallenged cession to the Crown of the vast territory in question

was made possible. This must be deemed to be one of the great turning-points in the history of the Dominion of Canada.

The Dominion now extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The treatment accorded her by the U.S.A. had ruffled her pride, and the effect produced was the reverse of that expected, and we find her adapting herself to the seriously altered circumstances, caused by the loss of her chief market, with energy and intelligence, and with such success that, as you well know, Canadian food products are now in several important lines largely replacing supplies to the United Kingdom which formerly came from the Republic.

Not many years after the events which have just been recorded there commenced a great rush of settlers to the newly acquired North-West Territories, and this movement has gone on until to-day it has attained such proportions as to excite the interest of all civilised nations. One effect of this immigration has been to create a great and growing and not fully satisfied demand in Western Canada—an agricultural country—for the manufactured products of Eastern Canada, and the result is that affairs in Canada are abounding in prosperity, so much so that we are annually attracting and heartily welcoming to our boundaries tens of thousands of the splendid people of that very Republic which, it is stated, little more than a generation back strove to starve us into annexation by the ungenerous withdrawal of the Reciprocity Treaty. These facts only need to be recited to elicit the sympathy of every just man with Canada's attitude towards the United States, and which has been so eloquently recorded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others in the notable extracts which have been quoted.

Canadians are glad to know that there is a general awakening in the United States and in England, as well as in the rest of the globe, to the great part which Canada is destined to play in the history of the world, and that official recognition of this fact, although somewhat belated, has practically been accorded by the recent visits of Mr. Root and of Mr. Bryce to Ottawa. For "their brethren and countrymen in the United States of the same laws, language, liberties, and religion" Canadians entertain the most friendly feeling. At the same time the one outstanding feature of Canadian sentiment, subscribed to by all parties and classes in the Dominion, is the fixed determination that in all negotiations as between Great Britain and Canada and the American Republic substantial justice shall be meted to the Dominion.

Lord Strathcona's prediction that by the end of the present

century the Dominion of Canada shall have a population of 80,000,000 has been much criticised. In Great Britain the density of population is 344 to the square mile ; in Canada it is but a little more than one to the square mile. Upon the former basis the population of Canada would be over twelve hundred millions. Let it at once be admitted that, even in the optimistic city of Winnipeg, there is no expectation of this in the immediate future ; there yet still remains the assurance of an immense increase at no distant period. In 1840 the white population of the United States was 14,000,000 ; by the last census it was 76,356,000.

In 1840, and for a generation subsequent, the facilities of emigration as they exist to-day were unknown. The emigrant of that day had to face at the outset a long perilous journey, and one full of hardships, to an almost unknown land. The steerage passenger of to-day is often better provided for than when in his home, and has more comforts *en voyage* than was formerly provided for the saloon passengers. In addition, the number and capacity of passenger vessels have enormously increased. To the land hungry, the attractions of Canada remain perhaps as great as those of the United States of 1840. It must also be borne in mind that there is a large and growing immigration from the United States of America to the Dominion of Canada. Even from this incomplete statement of the case it will be seen that there is every reasonable ground for anticipating that the population of Canada will expand much more rapidly than was the case even in the history of her friendly neighbour to the south. The Englishman is proud of the past history of his country. The Canadian looks forward proudly and confidently to the time when his beloved Dominion shall occupy that great position in the world for which she was preordained. It is with his eye upon the future that he makes his national plans, and he hopes the same considerations will influence Great Britain in dealing with those affairs which she disposes of as in trust for Canada.

The question of immigration is of course one of the greatest importance to Canada. In 1874 Lord Randolph Churchill in an election address to the constituency of Woodstock said : "The Colonial Empire of Great Britain, offering as it does a field of development for the latent energy and labour of the sons of our overburdened island, will continually demand the attention of the legislature. I would support all efforts which would tend to facilitate the means of emigration, and would at the same time strengthen and consolidate the ties which unite the Colonies with the Mother Country."

It would have been extremely interesting to know how far in that direction Lord Randolph Churchill was prepared to go. Would Lord Randolph Churchill have supported a proposal for free passages to the unemployed who were willing and able to work, from one place within the King's dominions, where their presence was unproductive, to another place, also within the King's dominions, where there was profitable scope for their energies, which would in all probability transform them and their families into efficient citizens ? One of the most pathetic figures on earth is that of the man who is willing to work but cannot find employment, or even partial or precarious employment. It is hard enough to slave, as many are forced to do, for only a bare living ; but conditions which deny any human being even this melancholy and miserable opportunity are intolerable. I know that it is the fashion to say that there are no genuine cases of unemployment. Notwithstanding this contention, it is strongly suspected that in the aggregate the number of persons in the United Kingdom who suffer from want because of insufficient employment is numerous. It is tragical that while the fertile prairies of the West are crying out for workers, there should be in this country thousands of unemployed, or only partially employed. Fifty years hence our descendants will scornfully dwell upon our timidity and feebleness in dealing with the problem. This ought not to be beyond the resources of British civilisation. Could it not be arranged that such men with their families should be able to procure transportation to whatever part of the Empire where their labour could be profitably utilised that they desired to go to ? It would seem to be desirable to retain so far as practicable within the boundaries of the Empire every British man and woman.

In the opinion of those who are well qualified to speak a regular service between British ports by steamers excelling in speed those which now cross the Atlantic would constitute an important step in the interests of both Great Britain and Canada. For some twenty years past a proposal for the establishment of a fast line of steamers between England and Canada has been under consideration. The Canadian Government has offered a subsidy up to £150,000 per annum, and the British Government have in the past been willing to assist. By an agreement made in 1903 between the British Government and the Cunard Steamship Company it was provided that the Company shall construct, if possible, steamers which shall be capable of maintaining a minimum average ocean speed of 24 to 25 knots an hour in moderate weather. The

British Government advanced the Cunard Company up to £2,600,000 at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The justification for a similar concession in order to procure a service between British ports seems equally strong. The distance between Liverpool and a Canadian port—say Halifax—is 2,465 miles. Therefore a vessel with a speed of 25 knots an hour would make the journey in a little over four days from port to port. From Galway to Halifax is 2,160 miles, and the same vessel could accomplish this journey in a little over three days and a half. As you all know, the Atlantic passenger traffic has increased by leaps and bounds, and this increase is likely to be at least maintained. A very considerable portion of these passengers is affected by sea sickness, and it may be fairly assumed that a majority of them would travel by a route which afforded a very considerable curtailment of misery. Then there would be business people to whom time is all important, and altogether it may be assumed that with such a line of boats as has been indicated, a traffic—passenger and freight—would cross by the Canadian route such as would, having regard for all circumstances, be of incalculable value to British interests, and would put our alternative route to the East, Australia, and New Zealand on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. When this proposed Canadian fast line does become an accomplished fact, let us hope that in each vessel a certain amount of passenger space shall be available free to State-selected emigrants who desire to transfer themselves from the congested centres of England to the healthy life of the open prairie, but are unable to do so for lack of funds.

Looking to developments which must be expected in Japan, and especially in China, it will be of the first consequence to both the United Kingdom and Canada that the means of communication with these countries should be as convenient and as rapid as possible. We are told, by men qualified to speak on the question, that the recent triumph of Japan in her conflict with Russia has stirred China as nothing else could possibly have done. In conversation some short time ago with an English officer from Tokio, he informed me that there were at the present time some thirteen thousand Chinamen in Tokio, who had come there for the express purpose of eliciting the great secret underlying Japan's success. These men were laboriously and honestly striving to discover the reasons responsible for Japan's great victory. It cannot be doubted that this important body of men will return to their native country to impart to their kind, with all the zeal of converts to a new gospel, what they conceive to be the great and precious secret

of Japan's victory over the white man, and so assist in hastening that great awakening in the East which for many years has been foretold. In whatever direction, military or industrial, China may exert her energy when she arises, it must be evident that the better our means of communication with her, the stronger will be our position amid the new conditions which no intelligent person doubts are likely to transpire.

In concluding this Paper, it may be said that the present position of the Dominion of Canada marks a tremendous aggregation of achievement, in the contemplation of which all nationalities and all parties within its boundaries find some special cause of greatest pride.

The Canadian of French descent illuminates with enthusiasm as he recounts the heroic part which his countrymen played in the early exploration and history of Canada, and he is no less proud as he observes the commanding position which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, under the freedom of British institutions, as Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, has occupied in the recent Imperial Conference at Westminster.

The Canadian of Scottish descent, that race so prolific of patriotic business men of statesmenlike qualities, whose temperament of blended caution and enterprise has operated so efficiently in establishing on sound bases those great institutions which affect so closely the welfare of civilised communities, permits himself proudly, in spite of his cautious temperament, to express his sense of the satisfactory state of the material and moral affairs of the Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian of English descent, with Saxon phlegm, will dispassionately dwell upon those events which resulted in the great accomplishment which is called the Dominion of Canada, in which he has greatest cause for pride, for has he not imposed his institutions, in this self-governing Colony, upon the descendants of almost every nation in Europe? And he can rightly claim that no people ever had so sound a grasp of the science of political economy, nor have been so unswervingly tolerant in all matters of government, as the British nation.

There are, of course, cynics who glibly tell us that the present state of the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions has been arrived at by a process of what Lord Rosebery would call "muddling through." An American writer, dwelling upon the fascinating topic of female loveliness, and upon the saying that beauty was only skin deep, said, "Yes, but that is deep enough for

most of us," and we, too, feel in regard to the British Constitution that while it has not yet reached the final fulness of perfection, yet it is "good enough" for most of us to deem it to be an honour to strive for its betterment by doing our duty in whatever sphere destiny has placed us.

As has been said in the history of Canada, all nationalities and all parties within it find some special cause for pride. But whatever special pride of race or party may well up within a citizen of Canada, there are two classes—the Pioneers and the Apostles of Freedom at Westminster—whose memories arouse within all the deepest feelings of gratitude and reverence and pride. Many of us have heard in Canadian homes, from the children and grandchildren of those noble men and women who went forth into the forests and the plains of those vast territories which are now known as the Dominion of Canada, how those brave men and women fought with and conquered "the luxuriance and confusion of uncultivated nature," and by self-sacrificing and most strenuous effort made possible the high state of civilisations and of great material prosperity which to-day so happily abound in the Dominion. No monument stands erected to the memory of the Pioneers, but the story of their long and insufficiently recorded fight with Nature is precious to every Canadian of whatever national extraction. It is an irony of fate that while military achievement is always fully appreciated, and properly so, the Pioneer, waging long-sustained and bravest battle demanding qualities of the rarest strenuousness, resulting in great and permanent benefits for mankind, for the most part should pass away unremembered, unwept, and unmourned. Sharing with the Pioneers the honours of Empire are those great champions of freedom and justice who arose in and seem to be indigenous to Westminster. It is a crowning glory of England that she has produced a succession of great men whose conception and sympathies, whose tolerance and passion for freedom and justice, have been such as to become potential in the uttermost parts of the Empire—men who inspired the hope which saved, when narrower counsels were making for disruption.

#### DISCUSSION.]

Professor S. B. LEACOCK, Ph.D., Canada: I need hardly say as a Canadian I have listened with a singular degree of interest and pleasure to Mr. Griffith's able and scholarly Paper, and if I rise to discuss certain points in that paper I would like it to be clearly

understood that anything I have to say is directed, not against any opinions he has expressed, but merely against certain statements (more or less typical expressions of Canadian opinion) which occurred in the body of the Paper. Mr. Griffith has presented these to us as opinions which are current, unfortunately current, I should say, in my own country, but which he himself has scrupulously avoided substantiating. I centre my remarks on the quotation from Sir Charles Dilke, "It is a fact that British diplomacy has cost Canada dear." It is well, as Shakespeare says, to give the whole wealth of one's wit in a moment, and what I have to say is a flat and simple denial of that statement. This matter of what British diplomacy has done is a matter of fact and history, and I should be willing to review the history of the great treaties in which our relations have been concerned, and to show that we have not lost one cent of money or one acre of territory through the errors or incompetence of British diplomacy. We have first of all the Treaty of 1783, which separated us finally and for ever from the Republic. That treaty gave to the United States the Valley of the Ohio. It was a cession which passed undisputed at the time, and nothing except an overdriven national aspiration could create a blunder or fault in the diplomats who made that treaty. Canada was at the time a more or less French country, and the Valley of the Ohio was settled to the extent of ninety-one to one by English settlers from the United States, and I am not aware that there is any serious historical controversy with regard to that treaty. Later we had the cession in regard to the Maine boundary. Here is one of the ticklish and oft-disputed points of our Canadian history. It is said that a larger part of the State of Maine ought to have been ours. I am quite willing to admit that it does seem a great pity we have not any more territory in the southern part of the St. Lawrence Valley than it is our lot to possess, but it is also at the same time a great pity we do not own part of New York, and that we have no outlet on the Gulf of Mexico, and no proper land connection with South America. But when you come to the interpretation of treaty rights you must consider more factors of the proposition than what we should like to own. The Treaty of 1842 was simply a settlement of what we did own under the antecedent Treaty of 1783, and the people who made the latter treaty did it without any adequate personal knowledge of the territory referred to. It was done largely by reference to watersheds and the like in regard to a country as yet unknown and unexplored, and therefore they constructed a document which was perhaps in some degree ambiguous. It was

the business of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1842, Lord Ashburton and Sir Daniel Webster, to make the best interpretation of the antecedent treaty, and it would have been quite impossible for them to enter fully into the rights and wrongs of that treaty. If you were to take the gist of the Treaty of 1783 as it presents itself plainly and simply, you would find that what it gave us was the watershed of the St. Lawrence, and to the Republic the watershed of the Atlantic. It is a great pity the one is singularly short and the other very much longer than it ought to be, but it is none the less the fact that the treaty was a treaty, and since we had the short end of the stick it was the part of wisdom and dignity to admit the Americans had got the long end of it. Unfortunately the circumstances of that treaty were perhaps not such as to suit the overdriven patriotism of some people. It was objected that the treaty was made in sultry summer weather with Lord Ashburton sitting in his shirt sleeves. The lesson would seem to be that treaties ought to be made during winter, and as far north as possible, and that the protocols should stipulate that the Ambassador must not appear in his shirt sleeves. But I do not think the vitality of the treaty is impaired by the fact that Sir Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton were on terms of great friendship. Coming to the Treaty of Oregon you will find we got decidedly the long end of the stick under British diplomacy, and that the Americans had to be content with the singularly short end. If we in Canada had had to settle that by ourselves without recourse to British diplomacy, I conceive the boundary might nowadays have been 54 and 40, and not the parallel of 49 degrees. To mention the recent Alaska question is like touching a live wire, but the ordinary Canadian person on the street who waxed eloquent about our rights in Alaska and the wickedness and sacrifices made under that arrangement knew absolutely nothing of the question. He did perhaps now and again make a praiseworthy attempt to read the articles in the "Law Review," but it made his head ache, and it was simpler for him instead of trying to understand the Russian treaty and the subsequent negotiations to shout "Canada for the Canadians! We are being cheated!" and to take the whole controversy for granted. I have spoken of what I believe to be the historical points involved in certain quotations in the Paper, and without in any sense seeking to cast aspersions on the Paper, which, as I have already said, is a singularly able and scholarly interpretation of a certain phase of feeling which is, alas! only too common in the Dominion.

Dr. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G.: I have listened to this Paper with very great interest, as I am sure all of you have. There is no question in my mind that the chief turning point of British history lies to-day in Canada. The reason is perfectly manifest. Canada is the first of our great Colonies which has reached a stage on the edge of full manhood as a nation, and the questions of the way in which Canada turns in the future will largely determine the future of the British Empire. If you can reconcile this condition of national manhood in a country which covers an area thirty times as great as the United Kingdom with close political association with the United Kingdom, you will solve the whole question. That question is directly in front of us. You have had your Imperial Conference meeting here, and have had discussions going on with regard to free or preferential trade and the like. But behind those questions is one infinitely greater—that is, the question which I propound as to whether a nation with an immense future before it can hold its relation to this Empire and still keep the dignity of nationhood. That is a very large subject. Mr. Griffith has treated that question from a point of view which prevails very widely in Canada. It is a question on which I, as a Canadian, hold a very critical attitude towards my own Canadian fellow-subjects, and I have never hesitated to speak to them as I feel. It is, of course, perfectly natural for our Canadian people, like other peoples, to look at things from their own point of view. For instance, when these complaints are made of English diplomacy the question may be asked, "Where did you get this country from about which you are talking? Who gave it to you? At whose expense did you get Canada?" I believe that to-day at least £150,000,000 of the National Debt which bears heavily upon this country was spent in those wars which finally secured Canada for the Canadians, and the charge of that debt is paid by the British people to-day exclusively. I think in view of that Canadians might well bear even an occasional break in English diplomacy. They have had that country handed over to them by people who conquered it at their own expense in money and blood. These are all bygones, and yet perhaps such things should influence Canadian thought. I will tell you what I think the position is to-day. We are on the edge, as I have said, of being a great nation. I have myself very little doubt that the statement I heard Lord Strathcona make last winter is a reasonable one, namely, that before the end of this century Canada will have twice as many people within its borders as the United Kingdom has to-day. I look back 125 or 130 years

ago and see the United States of America starting with 3,000,000 people. But then the United States had none of the appliances of modern civilisation, no steamships, no railroads, no means of swift transmission, such as are now pouring into Canada 1,000 people a day. They had then to feel their way slowly across the continent. To-day we have these great means of communication ready to our hand, and with all the pressure of British population you are going to have that country with its enormous capacities rapidly occupied. Very well, suppose the prophecy of Lord Strathcona comes true. Does any man believe the relations of this country and Canada can remain the same? These islands bear the tremendous burden of Empire. They have to support an immense military force to enforce treaties. Mr. Griffith has quoted a number of Canadian statesmen who have asked for the right of making treaties. That is one thing, but enforcing those treaties is another thing. A while ago I was addressing a large audience in Toronto; I pointed out how they were extending their commerce all over the world, to Asia, Australia, South America, the East and West Indies, and South Africa. I said that the friend on my right, a large banker, might be investing his capital in South America. Suppose, I said, that to-morrow he goes to Venezuela and is clapped into prison. The strong arm of Canada would then of course be put forth to save him. But where is that strong arm so far as Canada itself is concerned? We can never in the long run, I hold, be a self-respecting nation, *pace* Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all our great political authorities, if we have not and do not take our fair share in the defence of this Empire and in the means which enable the Empire to enforce treaties. We have no right to ask for the power to make these treaties as we like, and then ask England at her own expense to enforce them for us. It is contrary to common-sense. My judgment is that we have reached the stage of national consciousness, but we have not yet reached the stage of national responsibility, and it is that great lesson of responsibility which we must learn. Reference has been made to the remarks of Mr. Bourassa, a young man of great force and energy and a rising power in Canada. I had the opportunity of a conversation with him. He remarked that Great Britain would be compelled in any case to maintain a great navy, and why, he asked, should Canada, even if she did get from it equal advantages, contribute to a navy which Britain had in any case to support? On the other hand, he remarked, the Monroe doctrine is well understood as regards this part of the world, and the United States would never allow Canada

to be attacked. Then, I said, you have brought us to this position. A self-respecting Canada can grow up under the necessities of the Motherland on the one side and the protection of the Monroe doctrine on the other. Now I maintain that no country can grow up under such conditions and maintain its self-respect. Canada has come to a position where she must soon take her place among the great nations of the world, and she must not only claim her rights but assume her responsibilities. The day is rapidly approaching, I believe, when the Canadian farmer who sends his wheat and meat and other food-stuffs across the seas will be ashamed to have it said that the workmen of England should bear the whole cost of the protection given to it. The same will be true, I believe, of the whole of the Colonies of the Empire. It is not fair, they would say, that the people of the great Motherland should, in their generosity, bear a burden of which the young Titans, growing up under her protection, are not as yet taking a full or fair share. It is only a question of time, education, and rising national spirit. We must not move too rapidly, but we must steadily set our faces in the right direction.

Hon. RICHARD MCBRIDE (Premier of British Columbia): Your Secretary was kind enough to send me yesterday an invitation to this meeting, and at the same time an advance copy of the excellent address to which we have listened. On glancing over that copy, and with the eloquence of the Canadian Ministers that I have had the pleasure of listening to in London still ringing in my ears, I felt I could not add much that would be of interest and productiveness to your discussion. However, to-night Mr. O'Halloran renewed his request, and asked me to say a word or two as a Canadian. You well know the section of Canada from which I come is the furthest removed from this great Imperial metropolis, and probably because of this great distance there may be some disposition on the part of people resident here to imagine we do not keep so closely in touch with Imperial conditions as perhaps our brother Canadians who live further eastward. But if there are any who believe this to be the case, a visit to British Columbia would at once convince them that of all sections of the Empire that great province which I am proud to represent in an official capacity here this evening is just as loyal as any other section, and perhaps loyaler. It is a "large contract" to say that, but one which I do not hesitate to accept, and I say you may place the great province of British Columbia in the front rank of loyalty and Imperialism. The eloquent address which we have heard

from Mr. Griffith was to me of more than passing interest. It is replete with interesting data, and the facts were so splendidly marshalled as to at once attract and hold the interest of this splendid audience. Unless people visit Canada, unless they come amongst us, they can scarcely realise the tremendous development the great Dominion is now experiencing. You have read the magnificent utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. They tell the story of Canada—its present greatness and its magnificent future. There may be some who would doubt that there is such promise for the future; but let me say that the evidence is at hand which will prove to the world the utterances this great metropolis has been listening to. The growth of Canada has been more than marvellous; at the same time it is permanent, and the statement made by our Prime Minister some months ago that this would be the century for Canada is one which I believe will verify itself. I was much taken by the splendid address given by Professor Leacock, whose mission, as we understand, will take him through all sections of this great Empire. The name of Dr. Parkin is pretty nearly a household word in Canada. We hear his lectures and read his speeches, and we are proud to think he has met with such splendid recognition in England. One cannot help thinking that his utterances have been made after great thought and study. Last, but not least, let me testify to the privilege I feel in being permitted to sit on this platform with our distinguished chairman, Lord Strathcona. I would only say in conclusion you may rest assured that Canada is alive to its responsibilities as a great section of this Empire, alive to the tremendous problems which we are trying to solve; and that, behind the efforts put forth by our great Imperial statesmen, there is a strong desire that we shall keep together—that in the future, as in the past, these splendid ties and relationships shall be continued, and nothing be left undone which will tend to promote the permanency of the British Empire.

Mr. DONALD MACMASTER, K.C., Canada: I am pleased indeed to add my humble word in praise of the admirable address which we have listened to. I do not think the earlier part of the address suffered in comparison with the later parts. As regards the earlier part I was reminded of an observation made by an unscholarly individual, that he was very fond of Shakespeare because it contained so many quotations. Mr. Griffith's address contained many quotations—interesting from an historical and from many other points of view—but I do not think that even the wise sayings of

the men whom he quoted had any supremacy over his own observations at the close. You have heard some wise words with regard to treaties, and some most opportune observations with regard to our duties as Canadians. Now in regard to the treaty-making power, with all deference to Mr. Griffith, I sympathise largely with the view of those who think that with the treaty-making power must go the responsibility of enforcing treaties. It is altogether premature for us in Canada to pretend to have the absolute right of making treaties unless we are going to back up our pretensions with the moral and, if necessary, the physical force essential to maintaining them. Nor do I agree with the proposition that British diplomacy has been a failure in the past. It is undoubtedly true that a great many people in Canada are dissatisfied with the results of the Alaska Boundary Commission. Now in that case we had the nomination of the commissioners ourselves. It is true the Americans made nominations which many people thought were not those of "impartial jurists of repute," but Canada had not then made her nominations, and she might either have withdrawn from the arbitration or made nominations which would suit the new conditions apparently imposed upon her. We preferred what was probably the dignified course and appointed impartial jurists of repute. We went into the conflict and the issue was decided against us. I am not able to say that it was the result of any failure of British diplomacy. It is true that on a certain point, a small point, one of our commissioners sided with the Americans, the result of which was to throw the balance against us. It was disappointing, and much was made of the division, and great excitement prevailed. But surely, when we agreed to go into the struggle, and named our own commissioners, we, as honourable people, should accept the result whether we won or lost. There is one point to which I would like to direct attention. I think Mr. Griffith gave the impression that the 132nd clause of the British North America Act was intended to have much larger powers in treaty-making than, I think, were there contemplated. That clause does not mean that we shall have the initiation of treaties. At that time there were many treaties with different countries throughout the world, and the object was to allow the legislature of the self-governing Colonies to enact local legislation to give effect to those treaties. It was not contemplated that Imperial legislation should be set aside, but that it should remain in force until the different Colonies adopted legislation of their own to give effect to the carrying out of the treaties—such as

extradition, for example. As regards the wider questions that have been raised, I agree that we as Canadians must take our share. The question is, when is the proper time to take our share of the burden? ("Now.") It may be now, and probably we shall soon take a share. If that was to be determined by my individual opinion, I should say now. But you must remember that our public men in the Colonies must have regard to the people for whom they have to legislate, and must consider how advanced public opinion is on those great subjects on which they are asked to commit themselves. I would remind you that in Canada great public works have been carried out and enormous sums have been spent for its internal development, so that possibly just at the moment Canada as one of the Colonies may not be prepared to take so large a degree of financial responsibility as it certainly will at a later date. Unquestionably the day will come when the people of Canada will rise to a sense of their responsibility. In his opening remarks Mr. Griffith referred to Drake and the early pioneers opening the way to the Far West. That was true, and I would remind you that there were brave men before Agamemnon, but we must not forget that our distinguished chairman, Lord Strathcona, was one of the five or six men who had the courage, the capital, and the enterprise to open up our great West territory. As Mr. Kipling has said, he and his comrades were the men "who rode the iron stallions down to drink through the cañons to the waters of the West."

MR. W. STALEY SPARK: Mr. McBride has told you that few Englishmen realise the vast possibilities of Canada, and, indeed, I do not think that anybody can adequately realise the vast resources of the Dominion from the agricultural, the mining, and the sporting point of view—three things so important to Englishmen. The possibilities of Canada in regard to agriculture especially cannot be exaggerated, and this I say after having for some three years lived in the Dominion, and having for some time had the privilege of serving with the Board of Agriculture. When you consider that only about thirty millions of acres are as yet under cultivation, and that there are some seventy or eighty millions of acres of splendid soil remaining to be cultivated, I think you will agree with me that we do not want good Englishmen to go to Germany to find work when they can go to such a Colony as that. Last week I came across a young man, a skilled workman, who had saved £52. He had got his discharge from Woolwich and was going to Germany, but I am glad to say he is now on his way to Canada. He is one

of our producers, and the sooner we realise that we cannot afford to lose producers, or to send them to foreign countries to make guns that may be used against us, the better for the Empire. It is said Canadians have made great sacrifices for the Empire, and, indeed, we must remember that during the South African war they did sacrifice hundreds of lives for the Empire. I think that is one reason why we should consider this great question of Preference from an Imperial and not from a party point of view. I think there is another great reason why we should give Preference to the Colonies, and that is that it would strengthen our market in the time of war, for then we should have a sure source of supply for all the wheat, all the beef, and all the cheese we want.

Mr. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G.: I desire to express my appreciation of the admirable Paper to which we have listened. Mr. Griffith deals with an interesting chapter of Canadian history. It is quite right, in my opinion, that every part of the Empire should have aspirations in that direction—that they should wish to have a voice in the making of treaties which concern their interests; but I believe that the question now is altogether one of the past. In the last fifteen or twenty years in every treaty of a commercial or other character in which Canada has been interested she has not only had a voice in the discussions, but has had representatives to take part in those discussions. And we may take it for granted that no treaty is likely to be made now concerning or affecting Canadian interests in which Canadians will not be represented in the Commissions which discuss them. It is to be remembered, too, with regard to past treaties that we seldom hear of those which favoured Canadian interests. For instance, there was the Halifax Commission, twenty or thirty years ago, arising out of the Treaty of 1871, when the arbitration was in Canada's favour, and a large sum of money was paid to Canada. Again, the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, which lasted until 1866, was not unfavourable to Canada; and there are others. More recently there has been an International Commission in connection with matters in dispute between the United States and Canada. Canada has been represented on that Commission. I believe that in the future in all matters affecting the self-governing Colonies they will be consulted, and that no decisions will be arrived at affecting their interests without their having a considerable voice in the matter. On the subject of steamship communication, I dare say you have seen in the papers to-night that the proposal made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for improved communication between England and Canada and between

Canada and Australia has practically been accepted by the Conference, and that a committee has been appointed to see what it will cost and to consider the best means of carrying it out. I think that is a very good proposal, and I would like to say that we owe more perhaps to Lord Strathcona's persistent advocacy of improved Imperial communication than many people are aware of. The emigration question is also of much importance. I have known Canada now for nearly thirty years. The great outstanding feature of the last ten or twenty years has been the remarkable growth which has taken place there. One has seen one trans-Continental line after another authorised until now we have practically, in addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway, two others under weigh, and the general impression is that there is room for all of them. I have no doubt we shall find the emigration movement will continue to grow, and that Canada generally, and Western Canada in particular, is bound to play a very important part in the growth of the Empire.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G.): I think we shall all agree we have had not only an interesting Paper, but an interesting discussion. Further, we shall all agree that Canada is a country worth thinking about, a great country, and there is nothing which shows it is a good country more than the fact that each one who lives in any part of it believes he himself is really in the best portion of the whole Dominion. It is pleasant to think that whether we are there or whether we are here we are equally at home, and I am glad to think that when next Mr. McBride comes amongst us, three or four years hence, he will be able to travel backwards and forwards in about half the time it has taken on this occasion. I have been to British Columbia again and again, and I long to see it once more. I have now to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Griffith. I am sure while he thinks we ought to make our own treaties, he would wish at the same time to have the best advice and assistance from those Englishmen who up to this time have done so much in making the different treaties. He has no idea of Canada going out for itself, and imposing conditions which she could not carry out without the influence of Great Britain. But happily there is no such thought on one side or the other. We feel we are one and the same people. We have one object and one only in view—that of doing the best for the Dominion and the Mother Country, and we are each and all for the Empire.

Mr. GRIFFITH: I will not detain you at this hour, and will only

say that if we came to discuss matters closely, and having regard to what was said in the Paper, I am sure we should not be far apart. I feel keenly the honour of being permitted to give this Paper under the auspices of the Institute, and also under the chairmanship of Lord Strathcona, to whom it is my privilege to propose a vote of thanks.

The Hon. Dr. J. W. HACKETT (M.L.C., Western Australia), seconded the vote of thanks to Lord Strathcona, whom he described as one of the veterans of the Empire.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

## THE AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE TRANSVAAL.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, May 29, 1907, when a Paper by Mr. Joseph Burtt-Davy, F.L.S., Government Agrostologist and Botanist of the Transvaal, was read. Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN explained that a letter had been received from Sir Richard Solomon, Agent-General for the Transvaal, expressing his deep regret that in consequence of a pressing engagement he would be unable to be present. He had also to explain that the author of the Paper would be unable himself to read the Paper because of a hoarseness which was contracted as a result of his exertions in connection with the South African Products Exhibition, and the Secretary (Mr. O'Halloran) had therefore undertaken the duty. Mr. Burtt-Davy, the Chairman added, occupied a very important post under the Transvaal Government, and there were few people more competent to speak on the subject of his Paper.

THE title of this paper, as announced, should be altered to include the pastoral as well as the agricultural possibilities, to avoid misunderstanding.

The selection of the term "possibilities" is itself a little unfortunate, and at the outset I wish to make it quite clear that though I

am an optimist as regards the Colony of my adoption, I have no intention of inflicting upon you a disquisition upon the crops which might be produced if economic conditions were different. I may say in a word that practically every sub-tropical crop, and most of those of temperate regions also, can be grown in some part of the Transvaal.

My object this afternoon is to discuss only the crops now available, and the best method of developing the agricultural resources of the country.

I do not wish to boom the Transvaal as an agricultural region well adapted for settlement by any and every class of available settler. Under present conditions the Transvaal is not the place for the man without capital to engage in farming. There is a lot of hard spade work to be done in dealing with diseases and pests, and otherwise improving present conditions, before it can be called a prosperous agricultural region.

#### FIRST A PASTORAL COUNTRY.

As has been the case with most new countries, the Transvaal began its rural development as a stock country. Having no coastline, and without rapid means of communication with the outside world, the Voortrekkers had to learn to be practically self-supporting.

They first established themselves along the streams, or where they could make dams from which to irrigate small patches of winter wheat for the year's supply of flour and a little green oats or barley for winter forage for their ponies. In summer they grew a few mealies, pumpkins, water-melons, and peaches for domestic use. Game was plentiful, and in addition their cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry kept them supplied with meat, milk, butter, cheese, and eggs.

The farms were large—four thousand to eight thousand acres—and unfenced, and there was plenty of grass for the relatively small flocks and herds. In winter, when the high-veld grass became dry, brown, and less nutritious, the stock were driven down to the warmer climate of the middle veld, where another farm was maintained for this purpose, and where there was plenty of green grass even in the winter months.

This was the state of agriculture in the Transvaal at the time of the discovery of the Rand reefs. The conditions were almost

identical with those prevailing in California when gold was discovered there in 1848.

With the influx of white miners to the Rand, a market was created for milk, fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables for the miners, mealies for the "boys," green forage and bedding for the stabled horses employed on the mines and in the towns which rapidly sprang up along the sixty odd miles of reef. The more enterprising farmers living in proximity to the Rand began to grow mealies and forage for sale. With the extension of railways and reduction of freight rates, outlying districts enjoying a warmer climate than that of Johannesburg began to send early vegetables and fruit from long distances, which always commanded a high price among the well-to-do mining population.

Since the war, enterprising Scotch, English, and Colonial-born farmers have leased farms from the mining companies, and grow large quantities of forage, mealies, and potatoes. Vegetable growing has been taken up chiefly by Italians and a few Chinese from Cape Colony.

A few mine-owners around Johannesburg have planted large blocks of trees to furnish mine-props, wisely selecting Australian sorts as being suited to the local climatic conditions, but, unfortunately, often choosing species either unsuitable for mine-props, or not sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigours of a high-veld climate.

A few farmers on the Eastern High Veld planted trees around their home fields to act as wind-breaks, but, as a rule, the high-veld farms are bleak and unplanted.

The growth of the mining towns has been so rapid that the farmers of the Transvaal have never succeeded in keeping pace with the increasing markets, and there has been an enormous importation of foodstuffs and baled forage from Cape Colony, Natal, and even from oversea. After the occupation by British troops this importation received a tremendous impetus, for the farming industry of the Transvaal was disorganised, and the farms were depleted of stock and produce. The coast Colonies took advantage of this temporary "boom," and reaped a rich harvest. Unfortunately, they forgot that every "boom" is followed by a corresponding depression, and they are now suffering severely in consequence, though they usually attribute the depression to anything but the real cause.

## PRESENT CONDITIONS AND MARKETS.

Many Boers who went to Ceylon or the West Indies as prisoners of war returned with broader ideas of the possibilities of agriculture and the means of attaining them, which in some cases have borne fruit in a firm desire and effort to better their condition.

The Department of Agriculture, which was established by Lord Milner, has demonstrated, through its Experiment Farms, as no private enterprise could have done, the possibilities of Transvaal agriculture under good management combined with a sound and thorough training in scientific agriculture and with the assistance of trained experts. These farms are annually visited by hundreds of farmers of all classes—Dutch, Colonial, and English born. The Africander is more quick to follow example than precept, and it is instructive to note how many are gradually putting into practice on their own farms the methods which they see in vogue at the Experiment Farms.

A new era has undoubtedly dawned, and whatever happens to the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, the Transvaal farmer can never return to the state of things which prevailed before the war.

It is but the dawn, however, and the change of condition and possibility of improvement are only perceived by the few more advanced farmers. Whether the majority will rise and follow their lead will now have to depend on the attitude and action of the new Government. The Department of Agriculture has gained the confidence and sympathy of the most enterprising and progressive farmers, and they support it heartily. But the back-veld Boer is more difficult to reach and to convince. It is to be hoped that the new Ministry will not allow itself to be led by the unprogressive element in the farming community, and reverse or thwart the policy of the Department. Such an attitude would be fatal to development. The great mass of agricultural opinion has at last been started in the direction of progress; to stop it now would mean that agricultural development would be set back, probably for another fifty years.

## THE PRESENT MARKET.

Much has yet to be done before we can begin to supply the present demand of the mining communities for farm and garden produce. We import annually over £2,500,000 worth of agricultural produce. This bill includes;

## TRANSVAAL IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FOR 1906.

Meat, preserved and fresh	£754,861
Butter and Cheese	259,076
Tobacco, Snuff, &c.	249,604
Fruits, dried and fresh	231,425
Milk, preserved	193,910
Poultry and Eggs	149,704
Vegetables	142,833
Mealies (maize, Indian corn)	141,300
Oathay and Oats	137,627
Lucerne and Fodder	67,985
Jams and Preserves	47,591
Pickles and Chutneys	22,707
Beans and Peas	15,019
Kaffir Corn and Millet	10,167
Barley and Rye	1,349
Honey	1,014
	<hr/>
	£2,426,172

No one will question but that the whole of the items on this list could be produced within the Transvaal itself, and to it could be added numerous small items, making at least £2,500,000 which should go into the pockets of the Transvaal farmer.

Prices continue to be good, but whether they can be maintained is not certain. With increased acreage there will be greater competition—which is by no means undesirable—and a consequent tendency to reduction in price. The cost of living is so unreasonably high in the Transvaal that there is a strong desire to reduce the price of foodstuffs for the benefit of those compelled to live in towns. On the other hand, farmers are naturally anxious to get the best possible return for their produce, and are likely to bring pressure to bear on the Government to put a protective tariff on foodstuffs, not only from abroad but also from the sister Colonies. This could scarcely act otherwise than to make living still more expensive, and it is not certain that it will be carried. But, in either case, the Transvaal farmer will find it to his advantage to learn how to reduce the cost of production of his goods, rather than to depend solely on tariff reform—with its tendency to frequent change with change of popular Government—to improve his financial condition. It is one of the objects of a Department of Agriculture and School of Agriculture to investigate and teach ways and means of reducing the cost of production of farm produce.

## FUTURE MARKETS.

But we must look forward to the time when the mines cease to produce, and the present local demand for agricultural and horticultural produce falls off and finally ceases. Then the farmer will be face to face with a new problem: some other market must be found for his produce. It will become a problem of export and of growing stuff suitable for export.

It will not do to wait until the problem is at our doors before making preparation for it, or we shall be faced with such an abrupt transition as cannot fail to bring with it much suffering and hardship. We want to build on a broad and durable foundation, not merely on the existence of a temporary and abnormal market. Similar changes have been met in other countries, and we might draw a lesson from them.

Distance from the coast and the long sea voyage to the markets of Europe materially reduce the number of available articles of export. Vegetables and forage are out of the question for this purpose.

The most promising agricultural products for export are wool, mohair, hides, horns, skins, meat, tobacco, fruit (especially oranges and lemons), cotton, maize or mealies, and ostrich feathers.

Our present agricultural exports are very small, and confined to the following:—

Wool	£85,128
Skins, Hides, and Horns	51,623
Tobacco, Snuff, &c.	72,949
Fresh Fruit	5,101
	<hr/>
	£214,801

Before we can hope to export profitably in any quantity it will be necessary to improve greatly both the quality and yield of our produce. It would certainly not pay us to export mealies at an average yield of only four bags (800 lb.) per acre, costing 6s. per bag to produce. But increase the yield to twenty-four bags (4,800 lb.) per acre, which is the average in the corn-belt of the United States, and it may be possible to do an export trade, and even to manufacture by-products such as glucose.

I am informed by large fruit-dealers in London that there is an excellent opening for our oranges and lemons at good prices if we put them on the London market in September and October or at Christmas. Although Christmas is not the Transvaal season for oranges, the Horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture

has recently shown that it is possible to keep our oranges through the hot Christmas season, without injury to the fruit, and without any special care. If kept in cold storage it would therefore be quite possible to put ripe, sweet oranges on the English market in good condition at Christmas time. But before we can export at a good price we must have a much larger producing area than at present, in order to satisfy the demand when once established. We shall also have to learn to grow oranges of improved quality, and to combat the scale insects and diseases to which our orange trees are subject.

Excellent tobacco, for pipe, cigarette, and cigar, can be grown in the Transvaal, but our recent South African Products Exhibition has demonstrated that in its present condition it is not suited for export trade. Among other defects it lacks uniformity, the yield is not sufficiently heavy to make it profitable for export at a competitive price, and the system of curing needs great improvement.

Much work will have to be done in the selection and breeding of cotton for seed, in order to put cotton-growing on a sound basis. There is a good and permanent market for the right class.

There is an unlimited demand for Transvaal merino wool at remunerative prices, if we improve the quality and maintain a high grade, properly classed. By increasing the yield per sheep the profits will be increased.

To make our beef and mutton suitable for export, the quality must be improved, and we must learn to feed specially for slaughter purposes. When we learn how to fatten slaughter-stock quickly and economically we ought to be able to capture not only the £755,000 now sent out of the country for meat, but also to export profitably.

To raise good meat and wool, and to be successful with ostrich-farming, we must also learn to grow hay, ensilage, and root crops in summer and store them for winter use, to establish suitable pastures for winter grazing, to provide shelters for the stock in cold weather, and to plant wind-breaks of suitable trees on the bleak high-veld farms.

#### HAY, FORAGE, ENSILAGE, AND ROOT CROPS.

*Winter Pastures.*—The Division of Botany of the Department of Agriculture has given much time and attention to the search for grasses suitable for the formation of winter pastures. It has been by no means easy to find species that would remain green and continue to grow through an almost rainless winter of nearly five months, and with from fifteen to twenty-five degrees of frost. But by dint of persevering search in every country of the world

having a climate approaching that of the Transvaal, I have found some dozen or so of plants which answer these requirements, and which, when mixed in proper proportions, will, I believe, form admirable winter pastures.

*Lucerne.*—We have also introduced and fostered the planting of lucerne on an extensive scale. This crop does not remain green in winter, but its deep-rooting habit enables it to start growth very early in spring, and, with irrigation, eight, nine, and even ten cuttings have been secured in a season. We have also proved that it is possible to grow lucerne as a dry land crop, obtaining four or five cuttings by this means.

The enormous yields and high nutritive value of lucerne make it a crop of immense value to the stock-raisers of the country. It has proved one of the very best crops for ostriches.

*Ensilage.*—The making of silage has been successfully introduced by the Department, and the practice of siloing is being adopted by the more progressive farmers all over the country. We have introduced new varieties of mealies, which are specially suited for ensilage on account of their heavy yield and leafy habit of growth. Sweet sorghum, pearl millet, and Japanese millet have also been introduced for this purpose.

*Hay.*—The practice of making hay from the veld grasses has been introduced with success, and is spreading among the farmers. The natural Rooi-grass of the country does not make a perfect hay, and Teff grass from Abyssinia has been introduced for this purpose.

*Root-crops.*—The recent introduction of mangel-wurzels by the Department has provided an admirable source of food supply for the winter; the crop is well suited to the climate, but needs special care and treatment such as few farmers in the country are yet able to give.

#### STOCK.

*Sheep.*—The most prosperous Boers have been sheep-farmers, and at the present time merino sheep are the most profitable source of farm revenue. Unfortunately, merino sheep do not thrive everywhere alike; the region best suited to them is the Eastern High Veld, comprising the districts of Wakkerstroom, Ermelo, Standerton, and parts of Heidelberg, Middelberg, Pretoria, Carolina, and Piet Retief. Even here there are farms and parts of farms where the merino does not thrive.

Fleeces exhibited at the recent South African Products Exhibition have been pronounced equal to Australian merino wool, and superior to that produced in Natal and the Orange River Colony.

But prices realised by growers are not as good as they should be, owing to lack of uniformity and proper classing and grading. The Department of Agriculture has secured the services of a thoroughly trained and practical wool-classer from Australia, who devotes his time to travelling among the sheep-farmers, instructing them in the best method of handling wool for the market, in order to secure the best price.

Another reason for the poor prices obtained has been the fact that our wools have been bought up by local storekeepers, passed on to produce merchants in the towns, who in turn consigned to agents at Maritzburg and Durban. By these latter all the small lots have been baled together—good and poor alike—and exported under the name of Natal wool. Not only has the price suffered in consequence, but the margin for the grower has been further reduced by passing through the hands of three, four, and even five dealers, each of whom required a percentage. If growers will consign direct to a reliable shipping house at the coast, or combine to form co-operative wool associations for the grading and disposal of their produce, much of this leakage of profits will be saved.

There are some excellent flocks of merinos in the country, but there are also some very poor ones. There is great need to raise the standard in order that the quality of the wool exported may be better and more uniform. There have been no stud flocks in the country, and one of the great difficulties experienced by sheep-farmers has been to secure breeding-stock uniform in class and grade, as it has been required. Farmers have had to buy a ram here, a couple of ewes there, another ram elsewhere, and so on; or have had to depend on odd lots of culls brought from Australia, America, or Cape Colony, and picked over many times *en route* from the coast to the Transvaal markets. The farmers have been too busy getting their farms and flocks in order to go far in search of good stock. The result has been a great lack of uniformity, even in the best flocks, and corresponding difficulty in breeding up to type.

To meet this need the Department of Agriculture has imported several fine pedigree stud flocks from Rambouillet, Saxony, Tasmania, and New South Wales to meet the varying requirements of the different growers. No expense has been spared to secure the very best animals obtainable. These flocks will be kept pure, and are stationed at the Experiment Farm at Ermelo, in charge of a well-trained and thoroughly practical sheep-man from Australia. To obviate any suspicion of favouritism, and to secure that the

sheep shall be distributed as widely as possible and remain within the Colony, the progeny of these flocks is sold only by public auction and under a guarantee that it will not leave the Colony.

Looked at all round, there is probably no industry in the Transvaal more certain of producing permanent and good return for the outlay than sheep-farming. But the area suited to merino sheep-farming has always been the best settled of the pastoral areas of the Colony, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure first-class sheep-farms. It is perhaps well here to issue a note of warning, that successful sheep-farming is not by any means as easy and simple as it may seem to the uninitiated: it requires aptitude, training, and capital; and I should advise anyone who wishes to undertake it, and who has not previously had experience with sheep under similar conditions, to undergo at least a year of training with a practical and successful sheep-farmer before starting for himself.

*Other Sheep.*—Though the low veld has not proved suitable for merinos, the sheep of the country—commonly called the Bastard or Kaffir sheep (with thick tail and hair instead of wool)—does well, and makes a useful mutton animal. The true Persian is being tried, and is doing well in several places.

I have recently been carrying out some agricultural investigations in Algeria and Tunisia, and was much interested to find there two hardy races of sheep—one with thick and the other with thin tail—both producing wool and making nice sweet mutton. On account of the scarcity of water and herbaceous vegetation and the long, dry summer season, these sheep have to travel great distances in search of both food and water. They seem to thrive equally on the cooler mountain slopes among the oak scrub and on the borders of the hot Sahara Desert, so that I see no reason why they should not succeed in the middle veld of the Transvaal. Being producers of wool, they might then replace the Kaffir sheep, which gives no wool. It is true that they would require careful selection and breeding up, for there is great diversity in the quality of the wool produced, in some cases being very inferior, in others almost equal to merino.

Hundreds of thousands of acres in the middle veld now lie idle, which might perhaps by this means be able to produce their quota of mutton and wool.

Dr. Theiler now reports having obtained a remedy for bluetongue in sheep, which will materially assist the sheep-farmer.

*Mohair.*—An extensive area of high veld in the South-Western Transvaal, not well suited to merino sheep, is proving suitable for

Angora goats, and many farmers are taking up mohair growing. As is too often the case when a new industry is started, not sufficient care has been taken to secure the best Angora stock. Farmers have been so anxious to stock their farms, and in some cases have known so little about the mohair industry, that they have been glad to pay good prices for any animals they could get. Cape Colony growers have naturally taken advantage of this demand to off-load the culls of their flocks. I am informed by one of the largest buyers of mohair that the first samples of Transvaal and Orange River Colony mohair which have reached this country show that they come from poor-grade animals.

Now that the attention of growers has been called to it, this fault will doubtless be remedied, and I fully anticipate that a large mohair industry will be established. At the same time the demand for mohair is not unlimited, and depends somewhat on the vagaries of fashion. When mohair dress-goods are in vogue, the demand is naturally much greater than when it is mainly required for braids and shoe-strings.

*Horses and Mules.*—Horses do well on the Eastern High Veld. The stock of breeding animals was much depleted during the war, and in order to re-stock the country with a good type of animal, the Department of Agriculture has established a stud farm at Standerton, and imported a large number of fine stallions and brood mares. Some of the stallions are let out to farmers in different districts, and some kept at stud at Standerton, a low fee being charged for service. Some 150 mares were received at Standerton for service last season, in addition to those served on private farms.

This importation of stud horses is already making its mark in the country, and some fine young horses of two and three years of age, descended from them, are now seen at nearly all of the local agricultural shows.

In order to encourage mule-breeding, the Department has imported ten fine Spanish jackasses. The mule is one of the most useful animals of the country, and I am glad to see that Mr. Lionel Phillips is taking a practical interest in mule-breeding.

Horse-sickness has played great havoc with both horses and mules, but my colleague, Dr. Theiler, has succeeded in immunising mules against this fell disease, and hopes within a very short time to perfect a similar remedy for horses. Hundreds of immunised mules are being distributed over the country, and thrive even in the districts where horse-sickness is at its worst, and the demand

for mules has increased tremendously in consequence, with a corresponding increase of price; this will, however, regulate itself in accordance with the laws of supply and demand.

*Cattle.*—Except for the ravages of such diseases as rinderpest, East Coast tick fever, &c., the Transvaal is an excellent country for cattle. Grass is plentiful. Rinderpest is no longer a cause of alarm, and the Department of Agriculture has on hand a supply of serum sufficient to cope with any new outbreak should it occur. East Coast tick fever—better known as Rhodesian redwater—has been kept in check, and is being slowly but surely stamped out by means of the Stock Regulations introduced by my then colleague, Mr. Stewart Stockman—whose loss, I may add, we feel greatly.

Other diseases are receiving careful and patient investigation in Dr. Theiler's laboratory.

The Department has introduced and acclimatised a fine herd of English pedigree stock, including Lincoln Reds, Coates's Short-horns, Herefords, Red Polls, Ayrshires, Sussex, and Jerseys. The acclimatised progeny of these animals is sold annually by public auction, and is eagerly bought by farmers of all classes from all parts of the country, at good prices, and is giving excellent results. Large numbers of Frieslands have been imported by private enterprise.

Many farmers believe that the best breed for producing draught animals, which at present are so necessary to the development of the country, is the old Africander type. It is thoroughly acclimatised, is accustomed to roaming far in search of food and water, gets into condition very quickly, and keeps in condition on a minimum of food. The Department has established a herd of some fifty picked animals of this breed, in order to raise a pedigree herd true to type.

#### OSTRICH FARMING.

Ostrich farming is being tried on a small scale by a number of farmers in the Bush veld. Much of that part of the country appears to be eminently suited to the ostrich; in fact, wild ostriches are still found there, and this may prove a profitable industry for a large area of country at present unoccupied. Some difficulty has been experienced on account of lack of winter feed, but with the cultivation of sainfoin, sulla, burnet, salt bushes, &c., it is expected that this difficulty will be overcome. Lucerne under irrigation will afford winter feed in the more sheltered places.

#### POULTRY.

There is a good market for eggs and poultry, and it will take some effort to supply the £150,000 worth of poultry and eggs at present imported into the country. Good work is being done by local poultry clubs in stimulating interest both in show birds and "utility" breeds. The Department maintains poultry yards on two of its Experiment Farms, where pedigree birds and eggs are sold to farmers.

#### CROPS.

*Maize or "Mealies"* forms the staple crop. The average price obtained is about 12s. per bag of 200 lb., and the cost of production about 6s. per bag. The yield varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 bags per acre, according to season, soil, and care bestowed on cultivation; the average for the country is only about 4 bags per acre. The Department has demonstrated that by the use of the best varieties, proper selection of seed, and good cultivation, the yield can be increased to 18 and even 26 bags per acre. It requires more skill and attention to raise a good crop than a poor one, but the actual money cost of production is scarcely any more, and the increased yield is practically all profit.

We are now endeavouring to breed a quick-maturing sort, suited to the climate, which will not be in such danger from early autumn frosts as are the varieties now generally grown. We are also breeding for increased yield.

*Potatoes*.—There is a large demand on the Rand for potatoes, and the prices are good; in 1906 they averaged about 20s. per bag, but the normal price is about 15s. Four enterprising farmers near Standerton last year produced 15,000 bags between them, clearing excellent profits.

*Tobacco*.—This will, perhaps, be the most important of the future crops of the Transvaal, and is best suited to sheltered parts of the Bush veld, along the Magaliesberg Mountains and the foot hills of the Drakensberg. Magaliesberg tobacco has obtained a good reputation in South Africa; but, owing to the fact that each farmer cures his own crop, there is a serious lack of uniformity in the product, which reduces its commercial value.

Successful experiments in the growing of cigarette and cigar tobacco have been carried out at the Tzaneen Experiment Farm of the Department of Agriculture, and cigars and cigarettes of very fair quality have been produced, for which there is an excellent demand in South Africa. There is every reason to believe that,

under the direction of Mr. Van Leenhoff, the recently appointed tobacco expert, who has had a long and thorough training, a good export article will soon be produced.

A factory and curing houses of the most approved type are being put up near Rustenburg, in the heart of the Magaliesberg tobacco country, and the Department intends to buy up the tobacco from the farmers for treatment on scientific lines.

*Cotton.*—Good cotton has been produced in the Bush veld east of the Drakensberg, and I brought home with me twenty-seven bales, being the first export from the Transvaal. This cotton was grown from Transvaal seed, saved from small lots grown last year from imported seed. As the various sorts had been grown near together, the produce was not true to type, and the result has not been as satisfactory as was the case last year with pure seed.

That we can grow excellent cotton, worth 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. more than the American-grown staple of the same class, has been amply demonstrated. But if we are to grow it profitably we can only afford to produce a high-grade fibre. To do this we must grow only one sort of cotton in one place, and keep it pure. We must also breed up pure strains, suited to the climate, to avoid the necessity for and risk of importing fresh seed from America each year.

Sea Island and Egyptian cottons have not given good results with us, and I do not think they are worth further attention. But some of the long-stapled American Uplands, especially Cooke's, Allen's, Doughty's, and Russell's Big-boll, have given highly encouraging results, and are worth serious attention.

In the Bush veld west of the Drakensberg the growing season is too short and labour too scarce and expensive to make cotton a remunerative crop. But east of the Drakensberg labour seems to be sufficiently plentiful and cheap; native women and girls enjoy the work of picking, which gives them a little pocket-money for trinkets.

It is possible that cotton may not be found profitable as an industry by itself, but as a rotation crop with tobacco it will probably prove very useful.

#### DISEASES AND PESTS.

It would not be fair to my audience to close without referring to the diseases and pests which have ravaged the country and caused such terrible losses of stock and crops.

To those who have suffered most severely it is scarcely remarkable

that these seem insuperable obstacles to agricultural development. We cannot blame men who have lost their all from these causes for going elsewhere, and I agree with them that unless aided by the Government it will be impossible to cope with these plagues. If the Transvaal is to become a prosperous agricultural Colony these must be fought and overcome; this is easier said than done, and it cannot be done by the individual farmer, unaided. But the Department of Agriculture has fully demonstrated that given properly equipped laboratories, thoroughly trained men, and time to carry out its experiments and investigations unhampered by interference, the work can be accomplished. I have already alluded to some of the work which has been done by Dr. Theiler. My colleague, Mr. Pole Evans, who was formerly associated with the late Professor Marshall Ward at Cambridge, is engaged in research upon the rusts of cereals and other plant diseases. The Division of Entomology, under the direction of my late colleague, Mr. Simpson, who died in harness but a few weeks ago, and whose loss is keenly felt, organised a splendid campaign against locusts, and was successful in destroying a large part of the Voet-gangers of the Transvaal. Unfortunately, we were not heartily backed up by the neighbouring Colonies, and have since received their locusts in such vast swarms that they have destroyed a large part of the Transvaal crops. If the South African Colonies co-operate, this terrible plague can be cleared from the land, and that is the only way to treat it effectively.

If it is desirable, as it certainly is, for the five South African Colonies to co-operate for the eradication of the locust plague, why should not they unite for the investigation of other agricultural problems, pests, diseases, experiments, &c.? There can be no question that more effective work could be accomplished for South African agriculture as a whole if the Colonies were to unite and establish a federal research laboratory and experiment station, in which the larger problems common to all could receive thorough investigation at the hands of thoroughly trained men. One central laboratory, well equipped, well endowed, and under competent direction, will be more effective than five separate laboratories could be if poorly equipped and subject to the vicissitudes of changing policies and fluctuating revenues. But, to be effective, such an establishment should be supported from a federal revenue, or endowed in such a way as to be independent of annual contributions from the supporting States, which otherwise would be sure to give rise, sooner or later, to jealousy and friction.

We have in South Africa at the present time well-trained and

capable men who have done good work for the agriculture of the country; whether they remain to carry on this work, or whether they will be handicapped for lack of funds to continue their investigations, now depends entirely on the will of popularly elected Ministries.

No one can be more fully alive to the great drawbacks under which the Transvaal farmer is working, on account of the number of diseases and pests which attack every kind of farm stock and crop which he raises. Yet after four years' residence in the Colony, in which time I have visited every part of the country, I am more than ever impressed with the vast possibilities awaiting the intelligent investment of capital in the development of its agricultural resources.

If I might draw a simile from the mining industry, I would liken this wealth to the gold which lies hidden in the Rand reefs. Three things are essential for the recovery of the Rand gold:—(1) Trained scientific research; the Rand claims to have in its employ some of the ablest men in their professions. (2) Skilled labour. (3) Capital. Precisely the same three requisites are needed for agriculture, and I can assure you that without them it will be impossible to adequately develop the agricultural wealth of the Colony.

Only by the painstaking research of thoroughly trained scientific men can we overcome these diseases and pests to which I have referred. We have already shown that they are steadily yielding, one by one, to the patient and persistent research of men like Dr. Theiler.

As regards skilled labour, there is perhaps no country in the world where it is more necessary for farmers to have thorough training for their work, and I may say that there are very few men farming to-day in the Transvaal who know how to get the most out of the soil. They should receive this training at an Agricultural College in the country, in order to learn on the spot how to meet local peculiarities of soil and climate.

Capital is required to paddock and fence the farms, erect good, durable buildings and shelter for stock, develop the water supply, put up dipping tanks and silos, plant wind-breaks and woodlets, and buy pedigree stock and good labour-saving machinery.

I can imagine no more effective assistance to agricultural development in South Africa than for some wealthy gentleman who has made his money there, and who has the welfare of the country at heart, to endow an Institute for Agricultural Research and a College for Agricultural Training, as has recently been done for

India by a wealthy gentleman of private means. This would place agricultural investigation beyond the range of party politics and inter-State jealousies, and would go far towards ensuring steady progress in the development of the agricultural resources of the country.

*The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.*

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. PATRICK DUNCAN, C.M.G., stated that he was connected with the administration of the Transvaal from the time when British administration was beginning to be formed while the war still continued up to the time when Crown Colony Government was superseded by responsible Government, and had, therefore, had an opportunity of watching the growth of the Agricultural Department from its inception. He was stating the bare truth when he said that by sheer devotion to duty, and the good results which had attended its efforts, the Department had not only succeeded in overcoming the most deep-seated prejudices, but, by the time the Crown Colony system came to an end had firmly established itself in the confidence of the farming population. This gave good ground to hope that the new Government would be no less sensible of the value of the services of the Department. He was quite sure that if for any reason, financial or political, the work of the Department was allowed to languish, the loss to the future development of the Colony would be incalculable. The Paper had explained the extent to which the future agricultural development of the Transvaal was dependent on continued scientific work. Until the Department came into existence the country had not been explored, so to speak, from the point of view of agricultural possibilities; nothing had been done to test what crops the soil was capable of producing, or how far crops grown with great profit in other parts of the world would succeed there. Again, practically nothing had been done to deal with the pests of the country and the various obstacles to agricultural success. It would be difficult to describe to anyone who had not actually lived there the discouraging effects which these pests had upon agricultural development. Take, for instance, the particular pest that had afflicted the Transvaal since the end of the war—the cattle-disease known as the tick fever. It was not to be expected that any man would put his capital into cattle-farming with any confidence until he was satisfied either that this

disease had been exterminated or that some easy means had been provided of keeping it in check. The same remark applied to other pests. The individual farmer could not deal with these pests, for he had not the money or the extended field necessary for research, but the Agricultural Department had shown that it was capable of doing such work. Dr. Theiler had done work that already had been of enormous value in discovering a process of immunising mules against horse-sickness. When the farming population saw that plague stopped by a simple process, they would be encouraged to think that the same thing could be done elsewhere, and it would get rid of that habit of mind which hitherto in too many cases had induced them to look upon these visitations as the acts of an all-wise and mysterious Providence. The Department had been trying to show them that if these visitations were sent by an all-wise Providence, so also were the means of getting rid of them. Again, the Transvaal was practically, certainly on the high veld, denuded of trees, and the illustration which had been thrown on the screen showed what enormous denudations went on as a result of rains in the absence of afforestation. The afforestation of a country like the Transvaal was one of those things which, because it was everybody's business, was nobody's business, and to be done at all it must be done by the Government. The individual farmer did not know what to plant. The Department had been trying to show him. Some of the nurseries had been in working order for some years, and supplied the farmers at low rates with trees for different parts of the country. Another thing equally wanted was a market. At present they had a market in the country—that was to say, there was a demand for agricultural produce which could be supplied inside the country, but which at present was supplied from the outside. The demand was largely created by the industrial population along the Witwatersrand. Before that population collected there was little or no market for agricultural produce in the Transvaal—certainly not such a market as to induce farmers to make any exceptional efforts to get the best results out of the soil, because the farmer, as a rule, could live in the sort of way that life went on there. His wants were few and the climate was good, and without a large industrial market there was not that stimulus which came from the prospects of large profits to make him put his back into hard agricultural work. Therefore, a condition was the continuance of this industrial population, which at present, he was sorry to say, was labouring under severe depression. Another point not to be overlooked was labour. It was at present almost entirely Kaffir

labour of the most undeveloped kind. The Kaffir on the ordinary farm was a child of nature in the most literal sense of the word—practically a barbarian. Agricultural development on a high scale required intelligent labour, and that must come from the European population. There had been too little done in the Transvaal up to the present time in the form of skilled European farm labour. He hoped that one of the good results of the Department's work would be to get young men on the farms and give them a training such as was described in the Paper. On the subject of combined efforts on the part of South African Colonies, Mr. Duncan said he could not say whether it would be possible to combine in laboratory work, for instance, because different parts of the country had their peculiar needs and special opportunities for research; but he was convinced that no real effective work would be done in the matter of research for checking diseases until the different Colonies did combine. The locusts had set them an object-lesson in the matter of federation. They, at any rate, showed no respect for artificial State boundaries. It was futile for the Governments of different Colonies, divided by purely artificial boundaries, to attempt to combat diseases which did not recognise these boundaries, and he hoped that one result of the development of interest in agricultural pursuits would be to turn men's minds into the channels of federation, so to speak, and that as a result various matters would be dealt with by the people as a whole instead of by different Governments in separate compartments.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., was of opinion that there never had been an occasion more opportune than the present for the presentation of a paper of the character under discussion. It was, indeed, most important that not only the people of South Africa themselves but of this country should know more about South Africa and its possibilities of future development. He himself felt very strong personal interest in the question from the circumstance that he had for many years been Chairman of one of the large Transvaal land companies—a company owning some 80 or 90 farms of 6,000 acres each. They had looked to the development of that great territory with anxiety and, he must say, some disappointment. He himself had travelled extensively in the Transvaal, and he remembered shortly before the war going over a farm of 6,000 acres on the borders of the Transvaal, owned by a gentleman of Dutch extraction, and he saw sufficient there to convince him of the great resources of the country if only the right people were put on the soil. What was wanted, as the Paper had

abundantly shown, was, first, that the people should be taught—that they should be given the education necessary to make them expert farmers ; and, next, that they should be assisted by capital. He had long thought that the Government of the country ought to assist the proper description of farmers—Britons and Boers alike—by lending them capital through the medium of land-banks or in some way of that kind, and he was glad to see from a recent speech of General Botha that he was evidently in favour of something of that sort being done. On the subject of the pests which visited the country, Sir Frederick reminded the meeting that a few years ago a very interesting paper was read before the Institute by a gentleman from Cyprus, who was now in the Transvaal, showing the success which attended the efforts made in that island under the auspices of the Government for the extermination of locusts. There could be little doubt, he thought, although the evil in South Africa was on a much larger scale, that, if the different Governments co-operated, measures might be carried out in South Africa with very gratifying results.

Mr. J. G. VAN BOESSCHOTEN, as one who had been born and had lived in the Transvaal all his life, was glad to be able to testify to the excellent work done by the Agricultural Department. He could have wished that Mr. Burtt-Davy had gone a little more fully into the question of irrigation. The few farms in the Transvaal which were irrigable were for the most part held firmly by a few wealthy individuals, but the greater part of the area was really dry land. His own idea was in favour of smaller irrigation works—works not in one particular area, but over the whole country. By that means he believed they would not only aid the different farmers who were fortunate enough to get the works, but would strengthen the fountains and rivers all over the country. He did not think anybody who had not been in South Africa could realise the demoralising effects of the various pests with which the country was plagued. Shortly before he left the Transvaal there was a swarm of locusts, the largest he had ever seen. It was from twenty-five to thirty miles wide, and they flew over Pretoria for nearly a week, going about with the wind. He was not a farmer by profession, but he had a farm close to Pretoria. A crop of maize was coming nicely on when a first swarm of locusts appeared and finished it. There was still time to put in another crop, and the second crop was standing nearly ripe, with beautiful cobs, when there came this second flock of locusts of which he had spoken, and finished this also. The meeting would appreciate the demoralising effect of that

sort of thing on the minds of men who had to make their living out of farms. It was rather hard lines that they should have to suffer for the sins of others, for if other Colonies had taken the matter in hand at the same time as they did, and helped to kill off these swarms of locusts in the hopping stage, the saving of valuable crops would have been immense. As it was, in places which the locusts had not visited they were going to have heavy crops.

Mr. H. A. BAILY desired to endorse all that had been said in praise of the Agricultural Department, the initiation of which he believed was due to Lord Milner.

Mr. EDGAR P. RATHBONE also desired to testify to the excellent work done by the Department. Of all the departments connected with the Transvaal, he had heard the greatest possible praise amongst the Boers themselves of this Department. He urged the importance of having good laboratories, in order to ascertain, among other things, the character of the soils, and expressed the opinion that afforestation would have a very good effect in preventing the denudation of the soil.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G.), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Burtt-Davy, stated that from his personal knowledge and experience of the country he was able to endorse largely what had been said in the Paper. It was brimful of the most useful suggestions, and would, he believed, be read with extreme interest and instruction by all the Fellows of the Institute. He thought the development of agriculture in the Transvaal had a very good prospect. In the first place, General Botha (the Prime Minister) and his colleagues were all very keen on helping the development of agriculture, which they believed to be their standard industry, and, in the next place, the work would have behind it the services of the able body of men who have collected together in the Agricultural Department of Pretoria. That Department had been only a few years in existence, but had already done excellent work, and he believed it had a bright future before it.

Mr. BURTT-DAVY returned his thanks to the meeting, and said he should also like to express his thanks to Mr. O'Halloran (the Secretary) for having got him out of a serious difficulty by reading the Paper for him. The Agricultural Department had been working under tremendous difficulties, and if they succeeded, as he believed they would, provided they were allowed to continue their work unhindered, their great satisfaction would be that they had accomplished something in a new country beset with these difficulties—perhaps the greatest any country had ever been faced with.

## EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 11, 1907, when a Paper on "The Trend of Victoria's Progress" was read by the Hon. Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 26 Fellows had been elected, viz., 3 Resident and 23 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :—

*William H. Allen, J.P., Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Arthur H. Tickle.*

### Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Wm. A. Caldecott, B.A., F.C.S. (Transvaal), His Honour Judge Ernest B. Docker (New South Wales), James Fairbairn (Transvaal), Frank Fraser (Gold Coast Colony), Alfred Giblin (New Zealand), H. Danvers Godden (New South Wales), Frederick T. Hall (Hong Kong), George E. Hands (Natal), R. C. Higginson (Fiji), Harry G. Holmes (Gold Coast Colony), John D. Hughes (Liberia), Wilson Johnson (Transvaal), Richard W. Jonklaas (Ceylon), John J. Keevil (Brazil), Professor Stephen B. Leacock, Ph.D. (Canada), William Millar (Transvaal), Henry J. O'Leary (Cape Colony), Henry N. Ridley, M.A., F.R.S. (Straits Settlements), A. Hamilton Russell (New Zealand), Lieut.-Colonel Achilles Samut, C.M.G. (Malta), George F. Shepley, K.C. (Canada), Charles F. Stallard (Transvaal), Sidney W. Whitmore (Transvaal).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: No words are necessary to introduce Mr. Bent to an audience which takes an interest in Victoria or in Australia. I believe he will put before you a very true and, at the same time, glowing story of the prosperity of Victoria. After all, the gifts

of Nature alone cannot make a people really prosperous, for their prosperity must depend to a large extent upon the ability and honesty and earnest character of their statesmen.

The Hon. Thomas Bent then read his Paper on

### THE TREND OF VICTORIA'S PROGRESS.

Before commencing the reading of his Paper Mr. BENT said : "I have been asked to read a paper on 'Victoria.' Now, I observe on the wall a map of the whole of Australia, and what I say regarding Victoria to-night you may apply to Australia pretty generally. The reason I have not given a paper about Australia is because I find that even in this great city of London there are jealousies among people who are interested in that country, and therefore I will confine myself to my own State of Victoria. I have to thank you, my Lord, for taking the Chair this evening. You were Governor in New South Wales—a very popular Governor too—and Lady Jersey has left behind her a name for charity and good works. It has been suggested we should have local men as Governors. Now I say what we want is men of the type of Lord Jersey—a connecting link, a silver thread that binds us to the Empire. For thirty years I have been a member of Parliament in Victoria, and have known nearly every Governor we have had from the first down to the present Governor, who is quite as popular and does as grand a work as those who have gone before him."

JOHN BATMAN, who in 1835 ascended the River Yarra, marked out the future site of Melbourne, and in his diary entered the famous legend, "This will be the place for a village." Now, seventy-two years after, Greater Melbourne, with an area of 163,500 acres and a population of over half a million, stands there. Until 1851 the district formed a part of New South Wales under the name of Port Phillip, when it became a separate Colony, and, at her express wish, took the name of our late beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria. In 1856 our State was granted responsible government.

Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion of the Australian Continent, being bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, and on the west by South Australia. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Its

area is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, and, as the whole Continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,972,906 square miles, Victoria therefore occupies a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Still, it contains one-third of the whole population.

Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,729 square miles, or 56,786,560 acres, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria. It is interesting to glance at the relative amounts of production between the two countries at the present time, as such a comparison will serve to indicate the potential resources of Victoria and her sister States :

	Great Britain.	Victoria.
Wheat (bushels)	58,902,000	23,417,670
Oats ( " )	116,437,000	7,232,425
Barley ( " )	58,110,000	1,062,139
Potatoes (tons)	3,763,000	115,352
Horses	1,572,433	385,513
Cattle	6,987,020	1,737,690
Sheep	25,257,196	11,455,115
Pigs	2,424,919	273,682

With her salubrious climate and bountiful soils it should be quite possible to make Victoria as productive as Great Britain in the items specified, especially as there is an unlimited market for her products with British and other countries.

To demonstrate to the people of the United Kingdom (to whom, generally, the States of Australia are almost unknown lands) how great is the wealth and variety of their inexhaustible resources, and to enable the richness and fruitfulness of our country to be realised, I propose to give a broad review of Victorian progress, especially that made within the last few years, and my story will equally reflect the advancement made by the other Australian States.

#### FINANCES.

The finances of our State are in a most sound and flourishing condition. We have had an account with the London and Westminster Bank here for many years, and a number of people who went to London used to come back and tell us that that bank was no help to us at all. Now I find still in this city there are a few interested persons who wish to cause bad feeling, and I wish to take this opportunity publicly of saying, notwithstanding what these gentlemen say, that we came here, we saw these bankers, and

although I did not get all that I thought I was entitled to get, yet I was received with such consideration, and matters were placed before me in such a manner, that I am able to tell you to-night we have settled on friendly terms, and instead of having any cause of offence against this bank, we intend, as far as Victoria is concerned, to stick to it. Our revenue has increased year by year for some time ; last year it was £7,803,915, of which the railways returned £3,797,766, which is an indication of the prosperous nature of the country. Our public debt, of which 94 per cent. has been expended on public works, such as railways, water conservation and irrigation, ports and harbours, roads, &c., has been reduced by £797,000 during the last three years, and it now stands at £52,537,236, and our railways alone are worth over sixty millions. We have done no borrowing, except for redemption purposes, for years past, and the borrowing we have done has been chiefly within our own borders, which is a further proof of the prosperity of our people. Payment of the loans falling due on July 1 and April 8 next year (amounting to six millions) is provided for, and we then have no loans to meet until 1913. Our railway service and all our public works are being improved every year.

The net burden of the public debt upon the people at June 30, 1906, was only £3,238,101, as the balance was all interest-earning ; and although the debt as a whole represented £43 5s. 9d. per head of the population, each person had only to find the interest on £2 12s. 10d. of that amount, less than 2s. each for the year, for the money which has so greatly developed Victoria.

Since 1903 our annual imports have increased by £7,374,940, or 41 per cent., and exports by £9,216,000, or 47 per cent. ; our Inter-State imports, which chiefly comprise raw materials for manufacture or for transfer to oversea markets, exceeded those of 1903 by £4,861,979, or 88 per cent. ; while on the other hand the Inter-State exports, which are mainly in a manufactured form and are for consumption in the other States, thus illustrating the growing importance of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for the neighbouring States, increased by £2,287,114, or 27 per cent. While our exports "oversea" have increased by £6,928,900, or 62 per cent., the imports only increased by £2,512,960, or 20 per cent.

Taking seven articles of rural production—as live stock, butter and cheese, wheat and flour, frozen meats, wool, hides and skins, and tallow—exported oversea, the progress made in three years is startling. During that short time oversea trade has increased

from £5,136,000 in 1903 to £12,371,000 in 1906, an increase of £7,235,000, or 140 per cent. To this has to be added the value of exports to other States, which advanced from £3,349,400 in 1903 to £4,671,000 last year, an increase of £1,321,600, or 39 per cent.

The increase in exports from 1903 to 1906 in the seven items referred to tells in itself on what a sound basis our great advancement rests. The value of exports had increased in three years in this manner :

Live stock . . . . .	from	£57,261	to	£174,725
Butter and cheese . . . . .	"	860,674	"	1,638,125
Wheat and flour . . . . .	"	74,742	"	2,763,987
Frozen meats . . . . .	"	342,233	"	633,468
Wool . . . . .	"	3,147,829	"	6,026,940
Hides and skins . . . . .	"	607,244	"	928,767
Tallow. . . . .	"	46,499	"	204,776
		£5,136,482		£12,370,788

An increase in three years of £7,234,306.

The value of the production of four of Victoria's great industries for the ten years ending 1905 was :—Gold, £32,214,455 (the total value of gold produced in Victoria to the end of 1906 amounted to £276,517,000); wool, £26,933,000; wheat, £22,979,000; and butter, £18,754,000.

There is scarcely any branch of rural industry which has not been firmly established. Wool forms the main staple of Australian exports, to which Victoria contributes her share. The sheep-raising industry was within a few years ago in the hands of a comparatively few men who owned flocks from 10,000 upwards; but the mixed system of farming and the greater distribution of land which are supervening have made sheep-breeding a most important adjunct to the operations of almost every farmer. The raising of fat lambs for the export market is becoming an increasingly important branch; and, instead of relying entirely upon natural grasses, the system of growing special crops, chiefly rape and lucerne, is coming more and more into favour, as it is found that the keeping of flocks of sheep of from 500 to 3,000 works in admirably with wheat-growing.

It is a most impressive fact that more than one-half of the eleven million sheep, in flocks from 3,000 downwards, are held on the 52,000 average-sized holdings, which, in addition, depasture much more than half of the beef cattle. Consequently our farmers, in addition to their profits from cereals, dairy and other products, take the

greater share of the frozen meat and wool industries, and benefit proportionately in other respects. Owing to the mild and equable climate animals spend the whole of their lifetime in the open air. There is no housing during the winter months and no purchasing of food for stall feeding.

Wheat forms the next most important of Victorian exports. Highly profitable results are obtained from the large areas of nearly level land in the northern parts of the State. Cultivation and harvesting are carried out by labour-saving appliances, such as ploughs with four to ten furrows, combined seed and manure drills, strippers or harvesters, the last two being peculiarly Australian. In the case of the harvesters, the threshing, winnowing, grading, and bagging are all done by the one machine. Over large areas of Victoria it is estimated that a return of four or five bushels per acre will pay the whole cost of raising the crop, so that anything above this extremely small yield is profit to the farmer.

The possibilities of development of the butter industry alone are enormous. Since 1888 it has been phenomenal. Then the production only amounted to £50,000 a year, but within a period of sixteen years it had grown to £1,654,000. Now substantial progress is to be seen on every side by reason of a system of intense culture, which each year shows an increasing number of dairymen and an increasing profit per cow. The Government fully recognises its right, and is continually exercising it, to educate and assist the producer in every way, not only by strict supervision of the industry, but by the provision of perfect cold storage and excellent marketing facilities.

The extended areas devoted to dairying and the gradual adoption of advanced systems of breeding and feeding dairy stock, together with the manufacturing and marketing of products being almost entirely on a co-operative basis, are largely responsible for the headway made.

Recent years have been fruitful in regard to legislation relating to the industry. The Milk and Dairy Supervision Act, the Pure Foods Act, and the Commerce Act, are all operating to ensure that in every case only the cleanest, purest, and most wholesome of products shall be produced for the local, as well as the export, trade. The basic principles of these Acts are that each article shall be what it purports to be—that is to say, as well as providing standards of composition and limits of foreign contents, specific brands and labels must be attached, giving certain particulars which are in accordance with fact, and not even liable to mislead. The

### *The Trend of Victoria's Progress.*

pursuance of this policy will soon earn for Victoria exporters a reputation for honesty and reliability for products that will command a strong preference and increased prices for our goods.

Of cheese the British people import £6,375,000 worth. Till now Victoria's contribution is practically nothing; yet there is ample scope for a large cheese as well as butter export trade, and dairymen are now wisely giving it their attention. Then there is a great opportunity for concentrated milk and cream, of which Victoria, a great milk-producer herself, imports £200,000 worth annually. Oversea steamers calling at ports in England and the Continent are in a unique position to ship supplies thereat, but when they prefer to patronise Australian concentrated milk rather than other brands it is paying a high compliment to the Victorian product.

There is a very bright side to the ever-increasing development of Victorian products which neither time nor economic disruption can ever tarnish, and that is our geographical position, which gives seasons diametrically opposite to those of the other great producing countries of the middle and northern latitudes which send their produce to the British market. This is our great national asset, of value incalculable, of expansion inexhaustible, and it is being highly developed along its own peculiar lines. It provides against the possibility of over-production of our staple products, which are also our exportable products. It compensates us many times over for the greater distance we are from your markets, in itself only a slight handicap as regards freight, for with perfected systems of cold storage our products more than hold their own with those of the world.

This great fact makes us realise that the foundation of all our wealth is our fertile soil, and we are working out our destiny on this great primary principle aided by exceptionally advantageous physical conditions. Victorian exports must be enormously increased before any limit appears, and altogether the prospects of the great Victorian dairying industry are very encouraging.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Roughly speaking, one-fifth of Victoria consists of mountain ranges, one-fifth is a vast field of volcanic soil, only surpassed in area by similar fields in Africa and North America, while for fertility it is without a rival; and the remaining three-fifths are alluvial plains, sloping to the sea on the south, with a rainfall

exceeding 40 inches, and to the River Murray on the north, an area in which on account of the lighter rainfall the great water conservation and irrigation works to which I will refer are being carried out. Originally, nearly the whole surface of the country was covered with dense forests; and although, judged by European standards, the rangy country is still heavily timbered, it has been found that in every direction where the forest has been cleared the valleys and the hill-slopes will grow, in addition to other products, almost every kind of European fruit and deciduous tree luxuriantly. All the English fruits are grown in abundance throughout the State; and the export of apples has already reached large proportions. In the northern districts grapes from which our beautiful wines are made, oranges, lemons, and figs are grown to perfection; and throughout, oats, barley, potatoes, root crops, maize, tobacco, &c., are all extensively cultivated. We have great forests of magnificent commercial timber in Australia, and many of the eucalypts reach tremendous dimensions. Trees with trunks as large as Nelson's Column, Trafalgar Square, are plentiful, while some have been measured over 300 feet in height, and others 75 feet in circumference at 6 feet from the ground.

#### CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

One of the greatest factors in rural development in Victoria is the comparatively small dairy farm which is being made the cornerstone of a system of very intense culture. By the resumption of large areas of private land, previously only devoted to grazing, we are replacing sheep by men, women, and children, and in place of a few shepherds' huts are putting dozens of happy, contented homes, surrounded by compact blocks of arable land sold on terms extending to thirty-three years. Every man who works intelligently and industriously has every chance of meeting his payments, even though he should encounter one or two bad seasons.

In no country outside Australasia has the agriculturist a better chance of rising. In the days of Old England her joy in prosperity and her mainstay in adversity were her peerless yeomanry, who owned and cultivated their own holdings. In these days young Victoria, constitutionally only fifty years old, has laid the foundation of hers in the owners of the general-purpose farms. These are the wealth-makers of the Antipodes—many cases can be quoted where in a season returns have been sufficient to purchase the farms

worked—and though, in our very short past, our farmers have not made the most of their enviable opportunities, now they are responding in a whole-souled manner to the lessons of experience, which is the mother of all agricultural wisdom, and the teachings of science, and are bringing their lands to the advanced state of productivity their fertility warrants. When the actual conditions of our land settlement are studied, and the small amount of cultivation of the occupied area is disclosed, the remarkable thing is that the average return per holding should be so great as £344. This fact, which should always be borne in mind, indicates uncontestedly the tremendous and profitable scope there is for agricultural development in Victoria, which possesses one of the few highly favoured climates of the world, which approximates very closely to that of the South of France.

In Victoria we were faced with the problem of the dwindling of rural populations and centralisation in cities. We looked for years to the individual to create agricultural progress; and when no advance was made, the necessity for a vital economic readjustment was recognised and promptly met. During the past six years the Government, under the powers of the Closer Settlement Acts, has already expended £1,574,000 in resuming private estates amounting to 164,000 acres, situated in fertile and settled districts, always within easy reach of a railway station, and often within 100 miles of the capital. These lands have been subdivided into over 1,300 farms, and agricultural labourers' and workmen's holdings, on which there is settled a population of 4,152 persons. In course of preparation for occupation there are 70,160 acres.

Under the Closer Settlement Acts the Government is empowered to spend £500,000 per annum in acquiring estates for Closer Settlement purposes. Another Act, called the Small Improved Holdings Act, was passed last year to provide small agricultural holdings close to centres of population for persons without capital. In this connection the Government may expend £150,000 per annum. The land is sold, not leased, thus maintaining private ownership, in infinitely greater diffusion than ever before, on terms extending to thirty-three years, with the option of obtaining a clear title, free of any latent defect, within six years.

Under the Closer Settlement Act of Victoria a farmer gets an allotment of land, most carefully selected by experts, worth £1,500, by paying a deposit of half a year's rent, generally about £40, and paying the balance in half-yearly payments, equal to 3 per cent. of the value of the allotment, or about £40 every half-year.

Within six years he must effect improvements equal to one-fifth of the total value of the allotment, and within three years fence external boundaries.

In the last session of Parliament an Act was passed authorising the reservation of parts of some of the estates acquired for the settlement of approved British settlers, who by paying the small deposit could acquire the same from the Agent-General for Victoria in London.

In addition to the larger holdings, the Closer Settlement Act provides for agricultural labourers' holdings. An approved man gets £200 worth of land situated in the heart of progressive and prosperous farming districts, where work is plentiful and wages good, on the same liberal extended payments, and the Government advances pound for pound up to £50 for fencing and building; or in lieu of such advance puts up a cottage not exceeding £100 in value, which sum is to be repaid in sixteen years, with 5 per cent. on the unpaid portion.

The effect of the Closer Settlement policy has been greater than the scope of the Act permits. One of its most gratifying effects has been the voluntary conversion of great privately owned fertile areas from grazing to intense culture. Many large estates have been subdivided and sold, some on extended terms, and many others have been converted into compact dairy farms and let on the share system—the owner finding the house and outbuildings, stock and equipment, and the tenant the labour, and taking a share of the proceeds. This system has been the means of giving many men their start to independence.

There are many improved holdings privately held in the State only waiting the advent of energetic men with moderate means to yield immediately an attractive and profitable return. Farms suitable for every branch of agriculture are offered. On all of these holdings the pioneering work has been done, the great benefits of which the incomer will profit by.

There are still great areas of undeveloped country to be opened up; but, quite apart from this, the possibilities that present themselves may be gathered from the fact, with an area of 56,245,760 acres there are 34,518,000 acres occupied by 54,275 persons, who only cultivate 4,269,877 acres, yet during 1906 the products of the soil reached the comparatively great sum of £18,565,831, averaging £344 per holding, which stands pre-eminently high when compared with other countries. It is said, with every justification, that, without touching the great areas of

undeveloped Crown lands, Victoria can easily treble the number of producers on her occupied lands with great profit.

In the Western District, the richest agricultural province in the State, with a most copious rainfall and easy access to many ports, containing 6,859,000 acres, there are only 236,362 acres cultivated, 195,500 acres sown in grasses, and 5,801,000 acres in natural grass, just in the same condition as it was when given to us in 1856, fifty years ago.

Notwithstanding its close proximity to four shipping ports and railway facilities, and its wonderful fertility that won for it the name of Australia Felix by the first explorers, it only contributes 5·54 per cent. of the cultivated land, while it contains 18·42 per cent. of the total occupied area. In every 100 acres only about four acres are cultivated, the balance being sheep-runs in little more than a natural condition.

In the Wimmera and Northern Districts and the Mallee, which are drier, and consequently less inviting to the husbandman, the percentages of cultivation to the total land occupied are 23·78, 25·90, and 14·99 respectively. In four years the cultivated area has increased by 5·59, 5·46, and 4·51 per cent., as against an increase of only 1·59 per cent. in the most desirable district in the State.

Although the holders of land in the districts mentioned form but 30·42 per cent. of the holders of land of the State, no less than 79·01 per cent. of the area cultivated belongs to them.

The holders of much of these great fertile areas have done very little in the way of development. Naturally, they have obtained an enormous increment through the expenditure of public money in the development of the State; and the Government has determined to resume, with just and equitable compensation, a great part of this district, and, after opening it up by a railway, to dispose of the land on Closer Settlement terms.

The great influence exerted by the Closer Settlement and other Acts making for rural development was added to by the Water Act in 1905. By the initiation of a comprehensive and business-like policy of water conservation and irrigation—the outgrowth of lengthy and costly experience—great changes have been brought about. The obligations placed on the landowners to recoup to the State the annual expenditure on works has caused the holders to use the water allotted to their lands to the best advantage, which consequently necessitates the employment of much labour, as the cultivation of cereals, mainly carried on by machinery, is giving way to intense culture.

The increased productiveness resulting from irrigation is inevitably tending to reduce the size of farms by enabling a smaller area to maintain a family in comfort, as dairy farming is most profitably carried on when the farm is comparatively small, and can be worked by the owner and his family with little outside assistance.

#### WATER CONSERVATION.

The expenditure upon what may be called our new water-conservation policy in Victoria up to date has been over £3,000,000 sterling; and, particularly during the last few years, the Government of Victoria has developed a vigorous irrigation policy, and has passed an Act by which the whole of the waters of the State have been nationalised for the public benefit, thus determining the common law of England, which had previously been in force.

This remarkable achievement has not been consummated in any other part of the civilised world. The Government, aware of the huge cost of obtaining the water in England and the millions of pounds spent in litigation in America, determined upon this course, so that all schemes of water conservation and irrigation should be established upon a firm and permanent basis.

Many irrigation schemes had been established and working for the past twenty years, and in order to control them and the large works being initiated the States Rivers and Water Supply Commission was appointed.

At the present time, although we are comparatively but a small population, the sum of £350,000 a year is being spent in the construction of channels and reticulation works, and within the next five years we hope to have an area skirting the River Murray of 1,500,000 acres completely reticulated with irrigation channels. This will be the largest irrigation scheme in Australia, and will provide settlement in the most permanent form for a very large population.

In connection with its land settlement policy the Government has determined to see that there is no doubt as to the necessary supply of water, to guard against the ill-effects of drought. Although in our State we have large areas of great fertility, with a rainfall equal to that of England, yet in these irrigation areas, which we are so firmly establishing, there will be a fruitfulness and productiveness greater than in a country dependent upon a more copious yet erratic rainfall. Experience in every part of the world has proved that land with a low rainfall, but commanded by

water which can be applied just at the time it is required, gives the most profitable results.

There is one feature connected with the Victorian irrigation schemes which is of striking consequence to settlers. They have the great advantage of dealing with the Government itself, and not with private individuals, as in Canada and America, where the whole of the water rights have been absorbed by companies and individuals largely for the purpose of speculation. In many cases ruin has been brought to the settlers. But throughout Victoria the whole of the irrigation schemes are under direct Government control, the irrigation rate is a fixed rate, paid direct to the Government through the Commissioners appointed, and assistance is rendered to the farmer by educating him as to the best use he can make of the water.

In addition to the large area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres which will be controlled by channels within the next five years, the Government has several other more isolated schemes in actual development and construction. At the present time the works initiated involve an expenditure of from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 million pounds.

The Government is not solely relying upon the diversion of water from running streams, but is building large reservoirs to hold enormous quantities of water. It may astonish the people of England to know that plans are being got out for the building of one of the largest reservoirs in the world—a reservoir twice as large as the celebrated Assouan reservoir, which is well known to you as one of the wonders of the world, and you are also aware of the development consequent upon irrigation which has taken place in Egypt during the last few years. The great Victorian reservoir is being initiated by the Government at Traawool, on the River Goulbourn, and, although practically yet unknown, will in the near future be a national work of which Victoria will be justly proud. I wish to impress upon you this very important fact: that though we have great areas which do not need irrigation, as they have plentiful and consistent rainfalls, yet in the northern parts, where the climate is sunny and dry and the rainfall low and erratic and the soil most fertile, the Government is laying the basis for enormous settlement and great population.

In addition to the irrigation works, we have schemes in actual operation for supplying domestic and stock water to great areas of the State of Victoria, and are at present busy with a scheme for supplying stock and domestic water to about 8,000 square miles of the finest wheat lands in the world.

When I tell you that many of the settlers—not a few, but many scores of them—have, through their wheat crops and the raising of lambs, actually made in one year the price which they paid for their land, you will perceive the golden opportunities offered.

Another great subject which has been discussed for the last twenty-five years has been the control of the waters of the greatest river in Australia—the River Murray. But the question is now settled, for by an agreement made between New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, it has been decided to lock this magnificent stream and one of its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, for nearly 1,500 miles, thus establishing permanent navigation in the very heart of Australia. This great river has its source in the snow-clad mountains of New South Wales. You may be surprised that we have any snow-clad mountains in our lands of nearly perpetual sunshine, but the fact remains. This river, which flows many miles wide at certain times of the year, is now about to be put under complete control, and its waters conserved on a huge scale, thus enabling irrigation to be developed to any extent. In short, when these national water-conservation schemes, now being rapidly developed, are completed, the fear of drought will pass from Victoria for ever, for the land is being completely intersected, wherever necessary, by artificial rivers completely under man's control.

In order, as a start in a small way, to utilise the Murray waters, the Government is establishing two irrigation colonies similar to Mildura. Many of my audience have heard of Mildura, which, standing in an area with only a rainfall of about 10 inches per annum, has been made one of the most delightful spots on earth. Though its climate is so dry, in no place would you find more beautiful orchards and more prosperous and contented homes. In this spot we have on British soil all of the advantages of the climate of Southern Europe.

There still remain four million acres of land along the Murray, in addition to that which we are bringing under irrigation, which can be easily irrigated; so, therefore, there is an immense development which can be made in the future for all products, especially fruits and raisins, for which there is an unlimited possibility of expansion in the export trade to the United Kingdom. You will appreciate this when I say that Victoria at present only supplies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of your total imports.

The possibilities for stock and sheep raising and dairy products are truly illimitable.

I have simply and very sincerely sketched what we have in view in regard to our great water-conservation projects, steps in national progress which we are undertaking steadily and surely, and which, as they proceed, carry with them commensurate increases in our national wealth.

#### RAILWAYS.

The whole of the railways of Victoria are State-owned. Their length is 3,400 miles, and the capital expenditure up to 1906 was £38,866,197. As they are estimated to be worth £60,000,000, they are consequently worth £7,500,000 more than our public debt. Though the State does not desire to make money out of the railways, as it looks to the indirect benefit resulting from the opening-up of the country and conveying the produce of the farmer cheaply to the coast, yet for the last three years, notwithstanding considerable freight concessions, all interest and working expenses have been paid, the sum of £603,000 expended for improvements made within recent years, and a profit of £200,000 paid into the Consolidated Revenue. We are now considering the advisability of converting from steam to electricity our network of suburban railways, which will involve an expenditure of £3,000,000.

#### DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN VICTORIA.

To refute, by facts which cannot be denied, the malignant slanders on Australian stability, I will give particulars of the diffusion of wealth in Victoria and her sister States.

Three of the Australian States—*i.e.* New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—stand above all other countries in the world, with the exception of the United Kingdom, in regard to private wealth per head, and New Zealand is only exceeded by the United Kingdom and France. The figures are: United Kingdom, £302; New South Wales, £266; Victoria, £261; South Australia, £260; France, £252; New Zealand, £246.

The diffusion of wealth in Victoria is very great, as during the five years 1898 to 1902 357 persons per thousand of deaths left on the average property amounting to £482 per person. The increase in the number of estates has been remarkable, as proved by official figures, and goes to show that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last twenty-eight years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people. In 1905 there were 3,853 estates, amounting to £6,003,478, which passed through the Probate Office, thus showing that, on the

average, more than one in every three of the adults who died left an estate worth £1,558. In 1885 the proportion was one in four persons with an estate of £2,218, which goes to show that since then wealth has become much greater and more diffused. Victoria is not singular in this respect, as it is the same with each of her sister States.

A further indication of the stability of our progress is to be found in the banking returns, as the amount on deposit at the close of 1905 was £4,500,000 greater than during 1903.

The best evidence of the growing habit of thrift, as well as the wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, is contained in the Savings Banks returns, the number of depositors, according to population, having increased by 23 per cent. since 1899. At the end of 1905 more than one person out of every three in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) was a depositor, with an average credit balance of just £25.

Glancing back over Victorian figures for the past twelve years an extraordinary advance is shown. In not a single phase can anything be seen but steady, substantial increase in wealth, not distributed amongst the few, but more and more every year amongst the people.

Further evidence of the wealth and thrift of the people of Victoria is afforded by the fact that over 18 per cent. of the total population, including women and children, have their lives insured for an average sum of £139. Every year shows a steady increase.

In a land so favoured by Nature, where wages are high, hours of work short, and the necessaries of life cheap, it is only natural that Australians are happy and contented. The poorer people count as necessaries what the same class in some countries look upon as luxuries. For instance, in Australia the consumption of meat reaches a total of 233 lb. per head per annum. In other countries the next highest is the United States with 150 lb., Great Britain 109 lb., and Canada 90 lb. Perhaps in no country in the world will there be found so high a percentage of the people owning their own homes, nor such a clear way to advancement.

#### EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE..

In Australia the Governments and the municipalities undertake many of the functions left to private enterprise in Great Britain. For instance, since 1872 Victoria has mainly borne the charge of

educating its people. Education is free to all willing to accept it ; it is compulsory, in the sense that, whether accepted or not, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard, and where not attending a State school, of which there are over 2,000 scattered through the State, and established even in the most remote and thinly populated districts, are receiving efficient instruction elsewhere ; and it is secular.

Instruction is absolutely free as regards the ordinary course, which includes drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, swimming, lessons on the laws of health and temperance, needlework, and cookery and domestic economy for girls. The cadet system is general. The Government liberally subsidises the Melbourne University, and also gives scholarships annually for State school children for facilitating their higher education in University or technical science schools, or to enable them to proceed to a diploma or degree in agriculture or mining. The sons and daughters of poor people are offered annually free studentships to enable them to take up a course of training in the continuation school, and, in addition, receive free allowances for board and residence. There are many technical schools, art schools, and schools of mines subsidised by the State. The results of this fine educational system are plainly to be seen now, as 97 per cent. of the people can read and write. The annual cost to the State is £736,000, for an average attendance of 142,000 scholars.

#### SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

Australians have gone far towards the solution of great social problems which in many other countries have yet to be faced. During the brief space of only fifty years of responsible government they, virile and self-dependent, have moved from the old world of thought and deed and proceeded a goodly distance into the newer world of enlightened and more advanced life.

In addition to hospitals, asylums for the very old and infirm, homes for consumptives and inebriates and neglected children financed by the State, Victoria has some great humane systems. For instance, there is our Old Age Pension system, which gives to old people a weekly pension of 10s., not in the nature of charity, but as an absolutely moral right ; our factories and shops legislation, accepted as a model by the world, which uplifts the life of the workers by limitation of hours of labour, by compulsory holidays, by stringent regulations as to healthy and sanitary work-

places, and by the payment of proper wages, thereby preventing pernicious sweating. The wages of nearly 50,000 of our workers are regulated by special boards, which have prevented unrestricted competition amongst the poor and disorganised, who previously worked long hours for wretched pay, in circumstances of extreme penury. The clothing trade, for instance, was one of the worst, now it is one of the best. Although the general minimum wages mutually determined by employers and employees in conference was fixed at 45s. per week for males, and 20s. per week for females, actually every man and woman has received on the average considerably above the lowest rate.

The last of the great innovations to be brought about for the amelioration of the industrial classes in Victoria is the Small Improved Holdings system, the aim of which is to assist deserving persons to acquire small improved holdings in rural districts as close as possible to centres of population where industrial employment may be obtained by them, to enable them to provide homes for their families and profitably use their time when out of employment. This movement attacks the unemployed problem, and quickens the development of our natural resources, and is supplementary to the other economic evolutions—the Closer Settlement Act, with its holdings for farmers, agricultural labourers, workmen and clerks, and the Water Act.

#### CONCLUSION.

I would say, in conclusion, that in the past in Australia, as in every young country working out its destiny under conditions so dissimilar to those under which its pioneers acquired their rural lore, farming was a neglected science. Our lands responded so bountifully to primitive methods, and so much land was held by so few, that then muscles were all that were required to bring success. It was a few years ago that, in obedience to the careful fostering and encouragement by the State, and a progressive Press always teaching from the practical points of view, that our producers emerged from the rough-and-ready era of the pioneering period to that of the higher agriculture, the period of the educated agriculturist—the man who listens eagerly to, and at once applies, the teachings of science. Directly following this natural movement there ensued a readjustment of the national responsibility in regard to primary production; and since, by conservative and economic methods, rural pursuits have been placed in the very forefront of Antipodean life,

Now, self-contained and confident, with their great primary industries well disciplined, handled, and directed, with every food-product rigorously maintained by State supervision at a high standard, Victoria and her sister Australian States extend a welcoming hand, with the promise of particular attention and every consideration, to more British men and women of just the same sort as our fathers and mothers were.

#### DISCUSSION.

Major-General the Hon. Sir REGINALD TALBOT, K.C.B. (Governor of Victoria) : It is, I think, almost marvellous on a subject so full of statistics that Mr. Bent should have managed to hold our attention for so considerable a time. As he has said he has been "cribbed, cabined, and confined" by having to read from a printed paper, and we can only picture to ourselves what he is able to do when he is not so confined, and is able to give full vent to his powers of speech, I will not say powers of imagination, for there is nothing here said which is not founded on fact. My experience has taught me how little I know of the State in which it is my good fortune to live at the present time, but I cannot lose the opportunity of saying that on a great many points on which Mr. Bent has touched I can vouch from personal knowledge of the absolute accuracy of what he has told us. In the three years I have been there, there is hardly a district in the country which I have not visited, and I have learnt a great deal of the actual facts from my mode of travelling about, and have become acquainted with the people in a way one cannot be when one merely rushes through on the railway, even though in some districts you travel at the exhilarating rate of only nine miles an hour. It is true Mr. Bent has compared the journey from Brisbane to Adelaide with the journey from London to Liverpool, and I think in that respect perhaps he has drawn just a little bit on his imagination. Mr. Bent told us of his difficulty in finding Victorian products in London, and how he searched through 150 shops and could not find a pat of Victorian butter. It reminds me of rather an amusing story I heard the other day from a Victorian gentleman which corroborates that statement, and perhaps gives some reason why Mr. Bent could not find what he wanted. This gentleman went into a butcher's shop in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, and said : "Have you got any Australian beef or mutton?" The butcher, with some

indignation, replied that he would not have such beastly stuff in his shop, upon which my friend said, "Will you bet me ten pounds that you have not a single Australian carcass in your shop?" With some dignity the butcher said, "I am a butcher, my trade is selling meat, not betting." My friend asked, "Well will you bet sixpence?" "I think I can go as far as that," said the butcher. Upon which my friend, pointing to a carcass, said, "That sheep was bred within ten minutes' walk of where I live, and there is the brand." The butcher had to admit he was vanquished, but he showed, unlike some butchers, that he had a conscience, for during the whole time my friend remained in London he received every Saturday the best leg of mutton in the shop. As to Victorian butter I believe the article is mixed with inferior articles and sold, but by another name, and that some people have the audacity to charge the highest price for it. I think a great deal can be done in that respect, and I hope that when the proposed new premises are opened in London something may be done to remove a real grievance, which is, that our goods (which are good) are sold here under another name, or worse still are sometimes adulterated with inferior material and still sold at the same price. I am sure you will join with me in thanking Mr. Bent for his interesting address. Nobody could have heard him without feeling that we were listening to a man of great capabilities. He has been entrusted with the fortunes of one of the greatest, most prosperous, and most rising of the States under the British Crown, and I am sure you will join with me in wishing him long life and strength to guide the ship of State which he has so ably steered for so many years.

Sir MALCOLM D. MC EACHARN: I would only add a word by way of confirmation of what our Governor has said concerning the admirable address Mr. Bent has given us. In short compass he has provided us with facts which I am sure everybody will read with interest and pleasure. Mr. Bent made a reference to the trees of Victoria and the enormous size which some of them attain, though he seemed to have little doubt in his mind as to whether he was quite correct on the latter point. I can assure him he has only to go to a place beyond Healsville to find many trees such as he has described, and in many cases even larger. The progress of Victoria we must look upon as something marvellous. As you remember, a few years ago we were all in great trouble and distress in consequence of the bank difficulties; but the state of things at the present time shows that we have not only a good

country but men who can stand up against difficulties, for I assure you these difficulties were not ordinary difficulties, but such as one-half the population, had they not been really strong men, would have lain down under. But they stood to their guns and came to the help of those who were likely to go to the wall ; and now, instead of trouble and adversity, we are in such splendid condition that Mr. Bent almost feels inclined to buy the Bank of England. I am sure that Mr. Bent, by the address he has given on this and other occasions, has done a great deal for Victoria, and you yourselves can do a great deal to help us by assuring your friends that Victoria is in a very prosperous condition at the present time. I am very pleased indeed to see our Governor again. I think that Victoria agrees with him better than this country, for he has been ill since he came here, and I understand that whilst in Australia he was always in very good health. I sincerely trust he will have a pleasant trip back again, and he will receive, I am sure, a very hearty welcome.

Hon. J. W. TAVERNER (Agent-General for Victoria) : After the able address of our Premier, supported by the speech of our Governor, I feel that Victoria has had a very good innings, and we might very well look for a few words from my modest friend on my left, the Agent-General for South Australia, a State which occupies so much greater a space on the map. However, as our Premier more than once reminded us, his address would apply not merely to Victoria but to the whole of Australia. Only one word I would say with reference to a remark which fell from our Governor. We do all that is possible in our country by legislation and otherwise to insure the soundness of our food exports. It is for you in this country to see that the people of this country are not imposed upon. That is a direction in which you certainly can help Australia. A Bill is now passing through your Parliament dealing with butter, and I think those of you who are interested in Australia will find Mr. Jenkins and myself ready to give all the help we can while this Bill is passing through Parliament, with the object of insuring that the people of this country shall get good supplies of food. We want you to help us in preserving for the people of the United Kingdom the food as it leaves our shores. Our Premier came to this country for a bit of rest, and he has been going full speed day and night. I am glad indeed to find that his health is recovering. It is a pleasure to have him here, so that he may see for himself the great trade possibilities of this country, and I am sure he will be able to carry back to Australia good words

and good feeling from the people of this country towards that other part of the Empire to which we are proud to belong.

Hon. J. G. JENKINS (Agent-General for South Australia) : I have been exceedingly pleased in listening to Mr. Bent's address. I know Victoria very well, having been through almost every part of that State, even down to Gippsland, where those large trees grow. I was blocked by one of the trees, which was so large that I had not time to get round it. There was one feature of the Colony Mr. Bent did not touch upon, and that is the beautiful scenery. I would advise all of you here who travel for pleasure to visit Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, or any of the rest of those States. You will find there scenery as beautiful as any you will spend many pounds to see in Switzerland or Italy or in other parts of Europe. You will find too that Australia is the healthiest country in the world, for fewer people die per thousand per annum in New Zealand and Australia than in any other part of the world, and when you consider that a good many people go out because they would die if they remained in Europe, you can easily understand what a healthy climate it is. You have heard to-night what one thirty-fourth part of Australia produces or is capable of producing. Just imagine for yourselves the whole of Australia producing at the same rate, and you will readily understand that we are capable of becoming the feeders of the world. In reference to what has been said about butter, we send you the pure article, and it rests with the people of England to see that they get it.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.) : I have now to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Bent. We have heard a great deal about the prosperity and future of Victoria, and this platform has shown that if there has been any dispute near the River Murray that dispute has disappeared, and I hope disputes of that kind will never crop up again in Australia. It has been urged that we should pass some legislation for the protection of our food supplies. If I may say so, the only difficulty in the way is that our Parliament, or at any rate one portion of our Parliament, finds some hesitation in undertaking work of this kind, and apparently prefers resolutions to actions. But I hope that the force of public opinion in this country and in other parts of the Empire will eventually produce that which we all desire, viz. that we may know what we buy and may not have to pay too much for it. Mr. Bent has certainly earned the thanks not only of us in this country but also of Victoria and the whole of Australia. He hinted in the opening part of his address that people here did not know much

about Australia, but though that might have been true a few years ago, it cannot be said it is true to the same extent now, because men like Mr. Bent have made the people of this country acquainted with what is going on in the Australian part of the Empire, and I would add that nothing could be more satisfactory to a country which finds it necessary that some of its children should go beyond its borders in order to obtain a prosperous livelihood than to feel that they can do so without getting beyond the bounds of the Empire itself. Mr. Bent called me as a witness to the prosperity of Victoria. I agree with him. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago there was that rather uncomfortable state of affairs which has been alluded to. Less than two years ago when I went there I found the picture completely changed. Everything was most prosperous, and that prosperity has been continuing. One of the men who assisted to change that picture is Mr. Bent. I said at the opening and I repeat that the prosperity of a country must to a large extent depend upon its rulers and its statesmen. You may have any amount of prosperous seasons, but your resources may be wasted. If you get men who have the courage to use those resources in such a way as to benefit the great mass of the people that country will be prosperous and continue to be prosperous. That is what is going on in Victoria and in other parts of Australia. We are all glad to know that there are statesmen there who are prepared to undertake what is one of the most necessary works which can be undertaken in such a country, viz. irrigation. We feel confident they will undertake that work with due care and prevision. If it is wisely done, I can have no doubt that the results will be far beyond what anyone can anticipate at the present time. The dam at Assouan has done wonders in Egypt, and the storage of water has been of immense benefit to India, and why should not Australia be benefited in the same way? We all know there are times when you get more rain and floods than you desire, and if some of the waters can be impounded and used at the right time science will be doing what nature has so often and so long asked it to do. In the course of his Paper Mr. Bent told us that he came here with three millions and a half of money, and that for six years he does not intend to trouble us any more. I could not see how Mr. Russell of the London and Westminster Bank took that last statement, but I presume he is very glad to know he is connected with a State which is so substantial and prosperous.

MR. BENT: I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the manner in which you listened to my address. I did not know Mr. Russell

(or Mr. Nivison) was here, but I fancy Mr. Russell cannot object to what I said. I have to thank the Council and the other gentlemen connected with this Institute. I have been asked to attend and speak at several places, but I gave a promise here first and have performed it. I will only add that I am not in this country as a bagman, I came for the purpose of ascertaining matters of importance to us. I have been received everywhere with great kindness, and have received an abundance of information, which will be most useful to us. I have now to ask you to give a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and I will only say that no words can express the pleasure with which I see him here to-night.

## THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Thirty-fourth Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Tuesday, June 25, 1907, and was attended by a large number of guests, representing all parts of the British Empire. The string band of the Royal Marines (Portsmouth Division), conducted by Lieutenant George Miller, M.V.O., Mus.Bac.Cantab., played in the Central Hall; and the Meister Glee Singers performed in the Reptile Gallery.

The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and refreshments were served throughout the evening in various parts of the building. The guests were received in the Central Hall by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

*Vice-Presidents*: His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G.; Lord Brassey, G.C.B.; Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G.; Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors*: Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B.; Mr. Allan Campbell; Sir George S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.; Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Mr. F. H. Dangar; Mr. Fred Dutton; Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Mr. Alfred P. Hillier, B.A., M.D.; Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.; Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Sir Montagu Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.

The presentation of a testimonial to Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., in recognition of his long and zealous services to the Institute, took place in the Central Hall. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., who presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies, called upon Sir Francis Lovell, Chairman of the Testimonial Committee, to read the following address:—

“ The Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute desire to express their high appreciation of the zealous and indefatigable services rendered to the Institute, and thus to the Empire, by Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., for a period of over thirty-seven years.

“They therefore take the opportunity afforded them by the Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute to offer for his acceptance a testimonial in recognition of those services.

“As a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, to which he was elected on December 20, 1869, as a Councillor, which he became on June 5, 1871, and as Honorary Secretary, in which capacity he served from November 24, 1874, to July 27, 1886, and since then as a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Frederick Young has been untiring in his efforts to promote the unity of the Empire and to bring the Institute to that position of importance which it now occupies.

“In offering this testimonial to Sir Frederick Young the Council and Fellows trust that he may long be spared to see the benefit which must continue to accrue from his strenuous work on behalf of the Empire.

“Dated this June 25, 1907:

“J. S. O'HALLORAN,  
*Secretary,*  
*Royal Colonial Institute.*  
ALGERNON E. ASPINALL,  
*Hon. Sec.,*  
*Testimonial Committee.*

GEORGE P.,  
*President,*  
*Royal Colonial Institute.*  
FRANCIS LOVELL,  
*Chairman,*  
*Testimonial Committee.”*

His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, K.G., then said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—My first duty is to read to you a telegram which has just been received from the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, which is as follows: “I regret much that business in Parliament prevents me from assisting at presentation of testimonial to Sir Frederick Young in recognition of the great services rendered by him to the Institute. Please convey to him my sincere congratulations.” It was only some ten minutes ago that this telegram was placed in my hands, and I was asked by the Members of the Council if I would attempt to discharge the duties which the Earl of Elgin is unfortunately unable to perform. It is obvious in the circumstances that I could only discharge such duties in a very inadequate way, but I replied that I should have great pleasure in attempting in the best way in my power to express to the great company here assembled our recognition of the splendid services which Sir Frederick Young has rendered to this Institute. Before I turn to those particular services, let me remind you that in his capacity as a British citizen, Sir

Frederick Young had much to do with the movement by which Victoria Park, situated in this great metropolis, became a park in the possession of the public for ever. I believe I am also right in saying that through his efforts, or partly through his efforts, Epping Forest also became a public possession in perpetuity. It is, however, in regard to this Institute in particular that you wish to-night to express your recognition of the great services Sir Frederick Young has rendered. It is some thirty-seven years ago that he first undertook the great labour of helping forward to the best of his power the aims, the objects, and the welfare of this Institute. Those who know him, those who have had the opportunity of serving with him through those long years, are able to testify to the unflinching character of his labours, his unwavering loyalty to the Institute, and his sustained efforts to promote its welfare and prosperity. Those who have been associated with him know better than many of us here can possibly know how much this Institute owes to the work he has done—how much its prosperity and future will depend on the work he has accomplished during those thirty-seven years. It is not for me on this occasion to point out to you the great service which not only Sir Frederick Young but this Institute has rendered to the country and to the various parts of this great Empire. You know as well as I do the enormous advantage it is to those in the Colonies as well as to those at home that there should be opportunities of discussing, examining, and threshing out those many and varied problems which continually confront us in the government of a great empire such as that to which we belong. This Institute, begun on a small scale—its beginnings were indeed almost insignificant—has during the thirty-nine years of its history developed, enlarged, and become very wide-reaching in its influence, and I think I am guilty of no exaggeration in saying that many of our Colonial problems owe their solution in part at least to the fact that they have been discussed and considered by competent authorities within the walls of the Royal Colonial Institute. My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I have now the great pleasure of presenting this address to Sir Frederick Young, and also a cheque for £1,000, subscribed by members of the Institute, in recognition of one who has ever been a warm and true friend, one whom we all recognise as a trusted and a good citizen of this Empire, and one who has done so much in his life towards cementing good will and good feeling between the mother land and the outlying parts of the Empire.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: There are times in our lives when the heart is so overpowered with emotion that it seems

impossible for us to give utterance to the thoughts we feel. Such is my case to-night. My first impulse in this embarrassment is to take refuge in the simplest language I can command, by saying I deeply thank you. But I feel that on this supreme occasion something more than this is required of me. By an "inspiration" implanted in me in early life, and probably fostered by a close personal association with the great founder of New Zealand, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, I was induced to take a deep interest in the then rapidly developing British Colonies. This interest constantly ripened in me, and increased from that time to the present day. My ardent desire has always been to endeavour by every means in my power to bind the Mother Country and her Colonies together in one united Empire, politically, commercially, and socially, as long as it remained under one Flag and one King. Patriotism has ever been my motive. I have had no personal or private object to serve. If in the course of a long life of strenuous endeavour I have succeeded in any measure in infusing a spark of my own enthusiasm for this great and noble object among my countrymen and countrywomen at Home and beyond the seas, I shall have attained my utmost reward. But I should be indeed unworthy of receiving the great compliment which has been conferred upon me to-night by so large a number of my kind and warm-hearted friends of both sexes at Home and in the Colonies, in presenting for my acceptance the handsome testimonial you have given me, without feeling deeply touched and gratified at their generosity towards me. My especial thanks are due to the Duke of Marlborough for so kindly undertaking the presentation of the testimonial to me, and who has performed the duty in so complimentary and eloquent a way. Your Grace's distinguished position adds immensely to the value to me personally of your goodness in making this presentation. I would add also my appreciation of the great kindness shown to me by the large number of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, under whose generous auspices this testimonial originated, and particularly to the Committee and to Mr. Algernon Aspinall, the Honorary Secretary, for the great kindness and the trouble they have taken, and which I so highly appreciate. Once more, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I heartily thank you. As long as I live, your kindness can never be obliterated from my heart.

Miss Ada Crossley then sang the patriotic song, "The Mother-land is calling," the words of which were written by Mr. Wilfred Mills and the music by Mr. Francis Böhr.



## G R A N T

UNTO THE

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

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Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

**Whereas** His ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and His GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

**And Whereas** it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

**Now know Ye** that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. **HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER,** and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. **And We do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. **There** shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. **There** shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. **A** General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. **The** General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. **The** existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. **The** Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. **The** Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. **The** Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

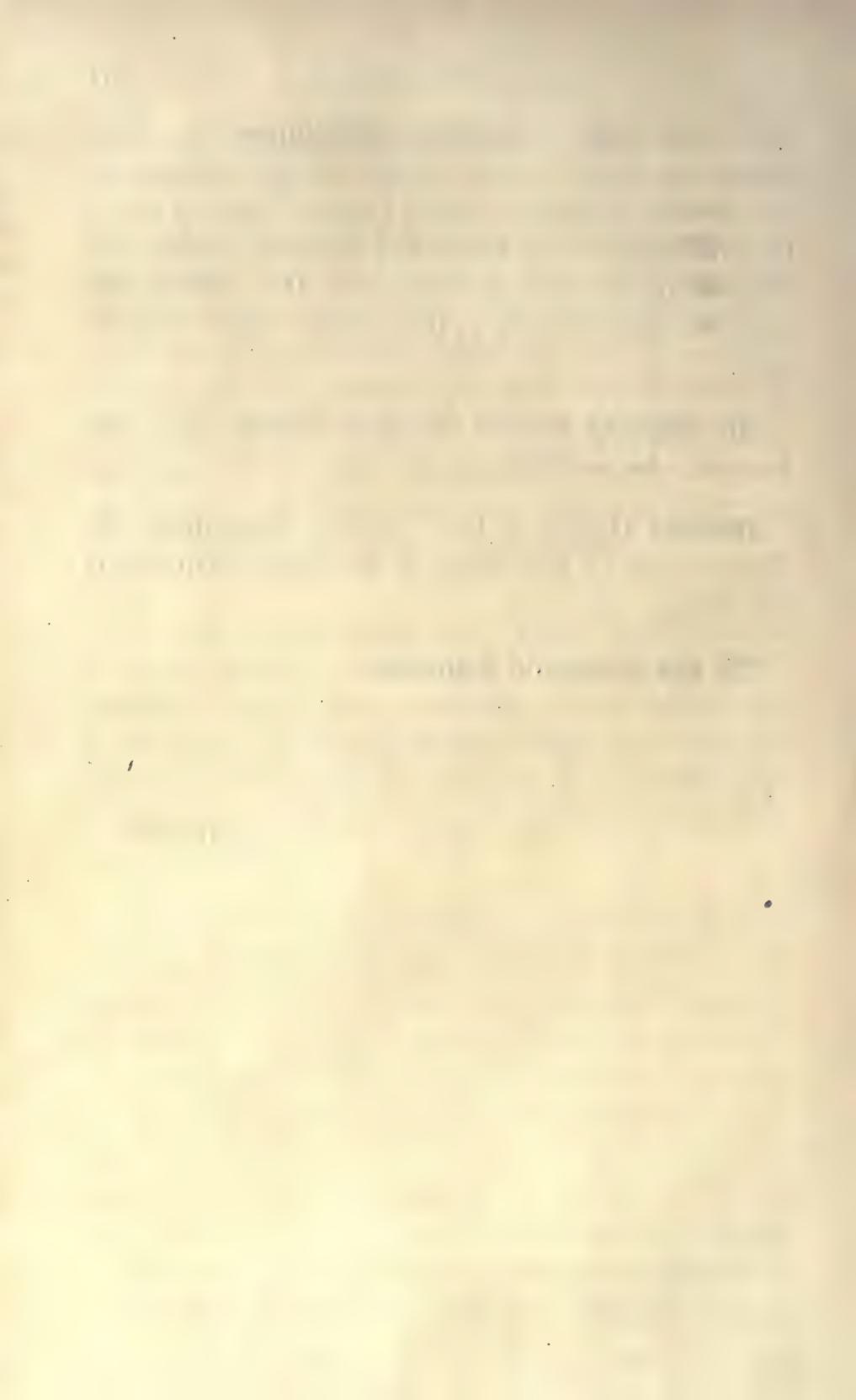
**In Witness** whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

**Witness** Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

**By Her Majesty's Command.**

L.S.

CARDEW.



# LIST OF FELLOWS.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(Those marked \* are Honorary Fellows.)  
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

## RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of  
Election.

1897	†A-ABARRELTON, ROBERT, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., <i>P.O. Box 33, Pretoria, Transvaal; and Secretary, Lands Commission, P.O. Box 322, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1898	AARONS, LEWIS, <i>The Hayes, Kenley, Surrey; and 21 Gresham House, E.C.</i>
1906	A'BECKETT, ARTHUR W., <i>33 Eccleston Square, S.W.; 2 Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C., Junior United Service Club, and Garrick Club.</i>
1891	ABERDEEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., <i>58 Grosvenor Street, W.; and Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.</i>
1886	†ACLAND, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM A. DYKE, BART., C.V.O., <i>Hayne, Moreton Hampstead, Devon; United Service Club, and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1889	ACUTT, R. NOBLE, <i>Ooton, Torquay.</i>
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1893	ADAMS, GEORGE, <i>108 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.</i>
1905	ADAMS, WILLIAM H., <i>16 Castellain Road, Maida Hill, W.</i>
1901	ADAMSON, WILLIAM, C.M.G., <i>2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
1886	ADLER, ISIDOR H., <i>2 New Church Road, Hove, Sussex.</i>
1887	AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>22 Billiter Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>Birchwood, Pitlochry, N.B.</i>
1895	AKERØYD, JAMES B.
1888	ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	†ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>Messrs. W. Eldon &amp; Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
1907	†ALLAN, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, <i>14 South Audley Street, W.</i>
1900	ALLCROFT, WALTER L., <i>97 Wood Street, E.C.; and Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1883	ALLDRIDGE, T. J., I.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., <i>The Cottage, Harting, Petersfield, Hants.</i>
1898	†ALLEN, ARTHUR A., M.P., <i>47 Onslow Square, S.W.; and Hillside, Swanage, Dorset.</i>
1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, <i>Summerhayes, Betchworth, Surrey.</i>
1907	ALLEN, WILLIAM H., <i>1 Dean's Yard, S.W.; and Bromham, Bedford.</i>

Year of  
Election.

1899	ALLEN, REV. W. OSBORN B., M.A., <i>Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1893	ALSOF, THOMAS W., <i>Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.</i>
1906	†AMPHTHILL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 79 Eaton Square, S.W. ; and Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford.
1880	ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., 3 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.
1900	ANDERSON, GEORGE GRAY, 16 Philpot Lane, E.C.
1875	†ANDERSON, EDWARD R.
1907	ANDERSON, FREDERICK, 54 Queen's Gate, S.W. ; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1897	ANDERSON, KENNETH S., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
1891	ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1905	ANDERSON, WILLIAM BAKER, <i>The Old Manor House, Felpham, Bognor.</i>
1905	ANSON, CHARLES G. A., <i>c/o Messrs. Coutts &amp; Co., 440 Strand, W.C.</i>
1905	ANSON, FREDERICK A., M.A., <i>The Lodge, Stanton Harcourt, Oxford.</i>
1906	ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, MAJOR WILLIAM, M.P., <i>Kilmarnock, Fife, N.B.</i>
1904	ARBUCKLE, HON. SIR WILLIAM ( <i>Agent-General for Natal</i> ), 26 Victoria St.,
1873	ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> [S.W.
1894	ARBUTHNOT, WM. REIERSON, <i>Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.</i>
1906	†ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM REIERSON, JUN., <i>National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1898	ARDAGH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN C., R.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., 113 Queen's Gate, S.W.
1878	†ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., <i>Kensington Palace, W.</i>
1904	ARKELL-HARDWICK, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>Arkell, Muswell Rd., Muswell Hill, N.</i>
1900	†ARKWRIGHT, JOHN S., M.P., 85 Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.
1883	†ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.
1906	ARMSTRONG, Rt. HON. LORD, 93 Eaton Square, S.W. ; and <i>Cragside, Rothbury.</i>
1891	†ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, M.P., 30 Portland Place, W.
1888	†ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., 35 Kensington Court Mansions, W.
1888	†ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 18 Elvaston Place, S.W. ; and <i>New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1895	†ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.M., M.I.E.E., <i>Vadheim, Sogn, Norway.</i>
1874	ASHLEY, RIGHT HON. EVELYN, <i>Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.</i>
1891	†ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., <i>Heathrow Hall, Bath Road, Hounslow.</i>
1896	ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 19 Belmont Park, Lee, S.E.
1898	ASPINALL, ALGERNON E., <i>West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, E.C.</i>
1889	ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, <i>Hamilton House, Bickley, Kent.</i>
1883	†ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
1874	†ATKINSON, CHARLES E., <i>Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1905	†ATKINSON, JOHN, <i>Civil Service, Half Assinee, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1892	ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, 57 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.
1879	ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 Billiter Square, E.C.
1902	AUERBACH, JULIUS, <i>Messrs. Dreyfus &amp; Co. Ltd., 101. Leadenhall St., E.C.</i>
1871	AVEBURY, RT. HON. LORD, 6 St. James's Sq., S.W. ; and 15 Lombard St., E.C.
1902	AYERS, EBENEZER W., 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.

Year of  
Election.

1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.

1893 BAILEY ALLANSON, Rothesay, Lensford Road, St. Albans.

1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R. ; 1 Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.

1882 †BAILWARD, W. A., 64 Victoria Street, S.W.

1902 BAIN, ROBERT, 126 Queen's Gate, S.W.

1902 BAIN, WILLIAM P. C., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge, N.B.

1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., Kensington Palace Mansions, W. and Wilden House, near Stourport.

1884 BALFOUR, B. R., Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.

1906 BALLANTINE, JAMES BAIN, A.I.M.M., A.M.I.E.E., 54 Priory Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

1905 BALLANTYNE, ROBERT, 5 Whittingehame Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow ; and 50 Cannon Street, E.C.

1906 BALLARDIE, GEORGE M., 31 Bassett Road, Notting Hill, W.

1885 BALME, CHARLES, 61 Basinghall Street, E.C.

1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.

1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N. ; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

1897 BARCLAY, HUGH GURNEY, Colney Hall, Norwich.

1894 BARCLAY, JOHN, Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.

1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., Merrow Grange, Guildford.

1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 62 St. George's Square, S.W.

1883 BARRATT, WALTER, Armsyde, Padstow.

1894 BATLEY, SIDNEY T., 16 Great George Street, S.W. ; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.

1904 BATTY, JAMES H., 40 Harley House, Marylebone Road, N.W.

1897 BAYLISS, THOMAS A., The High House, King's Norton, Birmingham.

1896 BAYNES, DONALD, M.D., 43 Hertford Street, W.

1885 †BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

1906 BEADLE, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., 98 Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, N.

1879 BEALEY, SAMUEL, 55 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.

1893 †BEAR, GEORGE A., 3 Stormont Terrace, Mannamead, Plymouth.

1890 BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.

1890 BEARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., Engineering Laboratory, The University, Edinburgh.

1885 †BEATTIE, JOHN A. BELL, Gordon Lodge, St. Andrews, N.B. ; and Constitutional Club, W.C.

1884 BEATTIE, WM. COPLAND, The Wilderness, Milltimber, Aberdeenshire, N.B.

1899 †BEAUCHAMP, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.C.M.G., 13 Belgrave Square, S.W. ; and Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.

1890 BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, The Retreat, Park Hill, Bexley, Kent.

1896 †BECK, A. CECIL, M.P., Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

1904 BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., 15 Belgrave Square, S.W. ; and Woburn Abbey, Beds.

1901 BEDFORD, EDWARD, C.E., Delbrook, Picardy Road, Belvedere, Kent.

1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., 33 Church Street, Southport ; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.

1884 BEETHAM, GEORGE, 7 Wetherby Gardens, S.W. ; and Wellington, New Zealand.

1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, Bartholomew House, E.C.

1906	BEIT, OTTO, 49 <i>Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
1900	BELILIOS, RAPHAEL E., 134 <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1900	BELL, ROBERT M., 2 <i>Cardigan Gate, Richmond, Surrey.</i>
1890	BELL, THOMAS, 47 <i>Belsize Avenue, N.W.</i>
1902	BELL, WILLIAM, <i>Hill Crest, Walmer, Kent; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1906	BENNETT, ALDERMAN ARTHUR, J.P., <i>Paddington House, Warrington.</i>
1886	†BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 <i>Ludgate Hill, E.C.</i>
1891	BENSON, MAJOR-GENERAL F. W., C.B., <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1894	†BERLEIN, JULIUS, 39 <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
1898	BERRILL, W. J., <i>Messrs. Gordon &amp; Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C.</i>
1885	†BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, <i>Westbourne Station, Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.</i>
1883	†BETHELL, CHARLES, <i>Cheam Park, Cheam, Surrey; and 22 Billiter Street, E.C.</i>
1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 1 <i>Tilney Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, 11 <i>The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1904	BEWLEY, ROBERT, 16 <i>Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.</i>
1894	BHUMGARA, JAMSITJEE S., 8 <i>Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.</i>
1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., <i>Elmington, 91 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1889	†BILLINGHURST, H. F., 7 <i>Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1891	†BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D <i>Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.</i>
1895	BIRBECK, JOHN, <i>Stillyans Tower, Horeham Road, Sussex.</i>
1868	BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., <i>Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.</i>
1897	BIRCHENOUGH, HENRY, C.M.G. 79 <i>Eccleston Square, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1898	BIRT, F. BECKETT, <i>The Copse, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1902	BISHOP, ALBERT E., 1 <i>Metal Exchange Buildings, E.C.</i>
1887	BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 <i>George Square, Edinburgh.</i>
1890	BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., <i>St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1882	†BLAGROVE, COLONEL HENRY J., C.B., <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1902	†BLYTH, RT. HON. LORD, 33 <i>Portland Place, W.; and Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.</i>
1902	BOHN, HENRY, 17 <i>Holland Villas Road, W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	BOIS, HENRY, 5 <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1898	BOLTON, JOHN, 15 <i>Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.</i>
1897	†BOOTH, ALFRED E., <i>Finsbury Circus Buildings, 18 Eldon Street, E.C.</i>
1905	BOOTH, RT. HON. CHARLES, F.R.S., D.C.L., 24 <i>Gt. Cumberland Place, W.</i>
1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., <i>Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.</i>
1894	BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., <i>Bank House, Windsor.</i>
1886	†BOSTOCK, SENATOR HON. HEWITT, <i>The Ranch, Monte Creek, British Columbia.</i>
1889	†BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, <i>Lainston, near Winchester.</i>
1890	BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, 4 <i>Campden House Terrace, W.</i>
1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., M.V.O., 64 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>

Year of  
Election.

1882	†BOULTON, SIR SAMUEL B., BART., <i>Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
1889	BOURNE, H. R. FOX, <i>Albany House, Caterham, Surrey.</i>
1892	BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 <i>Hereford Square, S.W.</i>
1899	†BOWDEN-SMITH, ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., 16 <i>Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.</i>
1904	BOWMAN, GEORGE MILLAR, <i>Logie, Cupar, N.B.</i>
1903	BOWRING, COLONEL F. T. N. SPRATT, R.E., C.B., 6 <i>Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1906	BOXALL, E. T., 62 <i>London Wall, E.C.</i>
1904	BOYLE, COLONEL GERALD E., 48 <i>Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.</i>
1885	†BOYLE, FRANK, <i>Que-que, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	BOYLE, LEWIS C., <i>Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple.</i>
1887	†BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 3 <i>Copthall Buildings, E.C.</i>
1898	BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., C.B., 18 <i>Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1905	BRASSEY, LEONARD, <i>Apethorpe, Wansford, Northants; and 40 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.</i>
1878	BRASSEY, Rt. HON. LORD, G.C.B., 24 <i>Park Lane, W.</i>
1889	BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, <i>Park Gate, Battle.</i>
1902	BRAUND, FREDERICK W., 96 <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1888	BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, 29 & 30 <i>Holborn Viaduct, E.C.</i>
1907	BRENAN, BYRON, C.M.G., 10 <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1874	BRIDGE, H. H., <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
1881	BRIDGES, REAR-ADMIRAL WALTER B., <i>c/o Messrs. Woodhead &amp; Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 98 <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.</i>
1882	BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 <i>Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.</i>
1886	BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, <i>Longstowe Hall, Cambs.</i>
1905	BROCK, JOHN E., <i>c/o Messrs. Beckett, Son &amp; Morton, Suffolk House, E.C.; and Standerton, Transvaal.</i>
1889	BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.</i>
1898	BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD T., 65 <i>Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1900	BROOKE, STOPFORD W. W., M.P., 34 <i>De Vere Gardens, W.</i>
1897	†BROOKMAN, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1879	†BROOKS, HERBERT, 17 <i>Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and 11 St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1888	BROOKS, H. TABOR, 11 <i>St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1882	BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 50 <i>St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.</i>
1906	BROWN, EDWARD O. FORSTER; M.E., <i>Springfort, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.</i>
1896	BROWN, JAMES B., <i>Hamersley, Frensham, Farnham.</i>
1881	BROWN, THOMAS, 119 <i>Finsbury Pavement, E.C.</i>
1884	BROWN, THOMAS, 59 <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1890	BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., 40 <i>Highburgh Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow.</i>
1905	BROWN, WM. CARNEGIE, M.D., 32 <i>Harley Street, W.</i>
1892	BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, <i>Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.</i>
1907	†BROWNE, GERALD M., 7 <i>Walbrook, E.C.</i>
1888	BROWNE, LEONARD G., <i>Springfield, Parkstone, Dorset.</i>

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1906	BROWNE, COLONEL ROBERT A., 13 Queen's Terrace, Southampton.
1898	BROWNING, ARTHUR HERVÉ, 16 Victoria Street, S.W.
1877	BROWNING, S. B., <i>Roby</i> , Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.
1904	BRUCE, COLONEL DAVID, C.B., F.R.S., R.A.M.C., 68 Victoria Street, S.W.
1884	BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., <i>Arnot Tower</i> , Leslie, N.B.
1898	BRUCE, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES A. T., K.C.M.G., <i>United Service Club</i> , <i>Pall Mall</i> , S.W.
1895	BRUCE-JOY, ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., <i>The Studio</i> , Beaumont Road, West Kensington, W.; and <i>Athenæum Club</i> , S.W.
1892	BRUNING, CONRAD, 22 Billiter Street, E.C.
1906	†BRUNNER, JOHN F. L., M.P., 23 Wetherby Gardens, S.W.
1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, 2 Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
1889	BUCHANAN, JAMES, 6 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.; and 24 Holborn, E.C.
1896	BUCKLAND, JAMES, 16 Cheyne Court, Chelsea, S.W.
1898	†BUCKLAND, THOMAS, <i>c/o Bank of New South Wales</i> , 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.
1891	BUDD, JOHN CHAMBRE, <i>International Banking Corporation</i> , 31 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
1902	BULKELEY, CAPTAIN HENRY, 41 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.; and 11 Waterloo Road, Dublin.
1886	BULL, HENRY, 1 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and 28 Milton Street, E.C.
1902	BULL, JAMES, 1 Albion Road, Clapham, S.W.
1869	BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A South Audley Street, W.; and <i>Athenæum Club</i> , <i>Pall Mall</i> , S.W.
1900	BURN, JOHN, 17 Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, W.
1897	BURSTALL, JOHN F., 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
1889	BURT, FREDERICK N., <i>Inworth Grange</i> , Kelvedon, Essex.
1903	BURT, T. ROSS, B.E., A.M.I.M.E., <i>Whare-koia</i> , Polworth Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
1890	BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., 7 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and 47 Campden House Road, W.
1894	†BUXTON, NOEL E., <i>Brick Lane</i> , E.
1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, Bart., G.C.M.G., 2 Prince's Gate, S.W.; and <i>Warlies</i> , Waltham Abbey, Essex.
1897	†BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., <i>Woodredon</i> , Waltham Abbey, Essex.
1898	BYRNE, J. O., 12 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1903	BYRON, JOHN, <i>Wyefield</i> , 4 The Knoll, Beckenham; and 4 East India Avenue, E.C.
1902	CADBURY, RICHARD, <i>Rose Hill</i> , Worcester.
1903	CAILLARD, SIR VINCENT H. P., J.P., 42 Half Moon Street, W.
1904	CAIRD, JAMES, 112 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1904	†CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, D.D., 1 Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.
1890	†CALDICOTT, HARVEY, <i>Sports Club</i> , St. James's Square, S.W.
1889	CALVERT, JAMES, <i>Highfield</i> , Dane Hill, Sussex.
1896	CAMERON, SIR EWEN, K.C.M.G., 41 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
1895	†CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., C.M.G., 27 Brunswick Gardens, W.
1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 Upper Brook Street, W.

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1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
1894	CAMPBELL, GORDON H., <i>c/o Messrs. Weddel &amp; Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1902	CAMPBELL, HENRY E., <i>Messrs. Burns, Philip &amp; Co., 61 Gracechurch St., E.C.</i>
1896	CAMPBELL, J. STUART, <i>1 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, <i>23 Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
1893	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., <i>3 Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1905	†CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, MALCOLM, <i>2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1897	CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPOC, K.C.I.E., <i>27 Kensington Court Gardens, W.</i>
1897	CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., <i>Exchange Chambers, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
1905	CARRICK, AITKEN, <i>Hotel Riposo, Bexhill-on-Sea.</i>
1891	CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., G.C.M.G., <i>53 Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
1883	†CARRINGTON, SIR JOHN W., C.M.G., <i>Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading.</i>
1888	CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., <i>19 Kensington Park Gardens, W.</i>
1894	CARTER, FREDERIC, <i>Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.</i>
1904	CARTER, GILLMORE T., <i>Lowther Villa, Rockleaze Av., Sneyd Park, Bristol.</i>
1880	†CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., <i>7 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.</i>
1885	CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	CAYFORD, EBENEZER, <i>Huntsland, Crawley Down, Sussex.</i>
1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., <i>16 West Halkin Street, S.W.</i>
1885	CHALLINOR, E. J., <i>7F Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.</i>
1889	†CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., <i>80 Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
1892	†CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., <i>29 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
1900	CHAPMAN, MAJOR WILLIAM E., <i>49 Lancaster Gate, W.</i>
1883	†CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., <i>East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1885	†CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, <i>Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.</i>
1894	†CHEADLE, FRANK M., <i>The Poplars, Mill Lane, Chadwell Heath, Essex.</i>
1868	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., G.C.V.O., <i>Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.</i>
1894	CHURCH, WALTER, <i>19 Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
1895	†CHURCHILL, COLONEL MACKENZIE, <i>Suffolk House, Cheltenham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1883	CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, <i>Coaxden, Axminster.</i>
1888	CLARK, ALFRED A., <i>Firfield, Weybridge Heath, Surrey; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1872	CLARK, CHARLES, <i>45 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1903	CLARK, CUMBERLAND, <i>29 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.</i>
1897	†CLARK, EDWARD G. U., <i>Ashley Croft, Walton-on-Thames.</i>
1905	CLARK, ERNEST, <i>1 Coleherne Court, S.W.</i>
1900	CLARK, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES R. A., BART., C.B., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Tidmarsh Manor, Pangbourne.</i>
1891	CLARK, JONATHAN, <i>1a Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.</i>
1903	†CLARKE, GENERAL SIR CHARLES MANSFIELD, BART., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., <i>20 Lennox Gardens, S.W.</i>
1890	CLARKE, COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>101 Onslow Square, S.W.</i>
1884	†CLARKE, HENRY, J.P., <i>Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1886	CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., <i>St. Marks, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.</i>
1889	†CLARKE, STRACHAN C., <i>Messrs. J. Morrison &amp; Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>

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1882	†CLARKSON, J. STEWART, <i>c/o Messrs. Finney, Isles &amp; Co., Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1886	†CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., <i>88 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1896	CLEAVER, WILLIAM, <i>Ballard Coombe, Kingston-on-Thames.</i>
1893	CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., <i>14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
1902	CLOUCHER, THOMAS R., " <i>Toronto Globe</i> ," <i>225 Strand, W.C.</i>
1906	†CLUNIES, R. ROSS, <i>Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1896	†COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., <i>M.P., 99 Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
1903	COATES, JOSEPH, <i>79 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1881	COBB, ALFRED B., <i>52 Penn Road Villas, Holloway, N.</i>
1903	COBB, E. POWYS, <i>Nythfa, Brecon.</i>
1895	COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., <i>M.P., Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife, N.B.</i>
1898	COCKBURN, HON. SIR JOHN A., <i>M.D., K.C.M.G., 10 Gatestone Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1905	COGHLAN, TIMOTHY A., <i>I.S.O. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 125 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1901	†COHEN, CHARLES WALEY, <i>11 Hyde Park Terrace, W.</i>
1886	†COHEN, NATHANIEL L., <i>11 Hyde Park Terrace, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.</i>
1891	COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., <i>Aldenham Lodge, Radlett, Herts.</i>
1885	COLES, WILLIAM R. E., <i>1 Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.</i>
1900	COLLARD, JOHN C., <i>16 Grosvenor Street, W.</i>
1888	†COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Stockton Rectory, Rugby.</i>
1902	COLLIER, REV. HENRY N., <i>M.A., The Vicarage, East Finchley, N.</i>
1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, <i>M.R.I.A., F.S.S., 35 Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
1880	COLLYER, WILLIAM R., <i>M.A., I.S.O., Huckford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk.</i>
1882	COLMER, JOSEPH G., <i>C.M.G., 29 Eldon Road, W.</i>
1872	COLOMB, Rt. HON. SIR JOHN C. R., <i>K.C.M.G., Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1894	COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R., <i>25 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1902	COMPTON, GEORGE W., <i>c/o De Beers Consolidated Mines, 15 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
1905	CONNAUGHT, FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, <i>K.G., G.C.M.G. Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.; and Bagshot Park, Surrey.</i>
1889	CONNOR, EDWIN C., <i>Holmhurst, Sherbrook Avenue, Maxwell Park, Glasgow; and Belize Estate and Produce Co., 27 Austin Friars, E.C.</i>
1899	CONYBEARE, REV. WM. JAMES, <i>M.A., Cambridge House, 131 Camberwell Road, S.E.</i>
1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, <i>C.E., 19 Freeland Road, Ealing, W.</i>
1874	†COODE, M. P., <i>c/o Messrs. A. Scott &amp; Co., Rangoon, Burma.</i>
1901	COOKE, SIR CLEMENT KINLOCH, <i>B.A., LL.M., 3 Mount Street, W.</i>
1886	†COOKE, HENRY M., <i>12 Friday Street, E.C.</i>
1903	COOKE-TAYLOR, RICHARD WHATELEY, <i>F.S.S., F.R.Hist.S., Teak House, Branksome Chine, Bournemouth.</i>
1882	COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., <i>20 Hertford Street, Cambridge.</i>
1899	COOPER, RICHARD A., <i>Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.</i>
1884	COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, <i>C.E., 44 Princes Gate, S.W.; and 8 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.</i>

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1891	COOPER, WILLIAM C., <i>Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester.</i>
1895	CORDING, GEORGE, <i>304 Camden Road, N.W.</i>
1887	COTTON, SYDNEY H., <i>1a Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1892	COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., <i>National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1907	COURTIS, EDWARD, <i>Tavy Cleave, Campden Road, South Croydon.</i>
1904	†COUTTS, WILLIAM SCOTT, <i>3 Bricket Road, St. Albans; and 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
1902	COWEY, W. R., <i>44 Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1902	COWIE, ARCHIBALD, <i>Barrs, Cardross, N.B.</i>
1885	COWIE, GEORGE, <i>11 Courtfield Road, S.W.; and 113 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1885	COX, ALFRED W., <i>30 St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
1889	COX, FRANK L., <i>118 Temple Chambers, E.C.</i>
1896	COX, GEORGE CURLING, <i>Burnbrae, College Road, Ripon.</i>
1888	†COXHEAD, COLONEL J. A., <i>R.A., C.B., Rawal Pindi, India.</i>
1887	†CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., <i>Birchgrove, Crosswood, Aberystwyth; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1896	CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G., <i>32 Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1896	CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., <i>Oak Manor, Tonbridge.</i>
1895	CREW, JOSIAH, <i>Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.</i>
1885	CRICHTON, ROBERT, <i>The Mardens, Caterham Valley.</i>
1886	CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, <i>105 Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>
1903	CROOKSHANK, EDGAR M., J.P., <i>Saint Hill, East Grinstead.</i>
1897	CROSS, ANDREW L., <i>19 Murrayfield Avenue, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.</i>
1889	CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., <i>Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.</i>
1890	CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, <i>34 Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1901	CULVER, ROBERT, <i>34 Newark Street, Stepney, E.</i>
1890	CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., <i>37 Craven Hill Gardens, W.</i>
1896	CUNLIFFE, WM. GILL, <i>c/o Natal Bank, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
1906	CUNNINGHAM, ANDREW, <i>15 Bramham Gardens, S.W.</i>
1892	†CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, <i>92 Mount Street, W.</i>
1874	CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G., <i>4 Hyde Park Place, W.</i>
1882	†CURTIS, SPENCER H., <i>24 Longridge Road, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
1906	*CURZON OF KEDLESTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.</i>
1905	CUSTANCE, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD N., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., <i>42 Half Moon Street, W.</i>
1897	czarnikow, CESAR, <i>103 Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
1884	DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.V.O., C.M.G., <i>The Cloisters, Windsor.</i>
1899	D'AMICO, CARMELO D., M.D., M.R.C.S., <i>34 Brunswick Square, W.C.</i>
1894	DANGAR, D. R., <i>Holkham, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.</i>
1880	DANGAR, F. H., <i>Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.</i>
1903	†DANGERFIELD, JAMES.
1883	DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEYT, <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1900	DARBYSHIRE, EDWARD, <i>Stoneleigh, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1887	D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, <i>42 Grosvenor Square, W.; and Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.</i>

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1889	DARLEY, CECIL W., I.S.O., M. Inst. C.E., 9 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1897	DARNLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Cobham Hall, Gravesend.</i>
1902	DAUBNEY, HORACE, <i>Leeuw House, Wilford Lane, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.</i>
1904	DAVIDSON, LEYBOURNE F., <i>York Villa, Cullen, N.B.</i>
1899	†D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, OSMOND E., <i>Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent.</i>
1884	DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 <i>Lowndes Street, S.W. ; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1901	DAVIS, VICE-ADMIRAL E. H. M., C.M.G., <i>Rathedmond, Amherst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea ; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1897	†DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W.</i>
1878	†DAVSON, SIR HENRY K., 20 <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W.</i>
1880	DAVSON, JAMES W., 42 <i>Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1903	DAW, JOHN W., <i>Walreddon Manor, Tavistock, Devon.</i>
1904	†DAWES, HENRY HALFORD, 112 <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1904	DAWES, WILLIAM C., <i>Mount Ephraim, Faversham, Kent.</i>
1882	†DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, F.R.G.S., 4 <i>Park Place, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1883	†DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., 35 <i>Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1906	DAY, VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES V. P., M.A., <i>The Abbey School, Beckenham.</i>
1902	DEANE, HERMANN F. W., M.A., F.S.A., <i>Gower Lodge, Windsor.</i>
1891	†DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 17 <i>Melbury Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 <i>Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.</i>
1880	†DE COLYAR, HENRY A., K.C., 24 <i>Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
1897	DEED, WALTER, C.E., <i>Newquay, Bigbury, Kingsbridge, Devon.</i>
1898	D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., 2 <i>Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1881	DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17 <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1905	DE MATTOS, EDGAR GUY, <i>Swiss Cottage, Daere Park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1904	DE NORDWALL, CHARLES F., 2 <i>Observatory Gardens, W. ; and A. E. G. Electrical Co. of South Africa, 605 Caxton House, S.W.</i>
1885	†DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., <i>Belgrave Mansions, S.W. ; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.</i>
1882	D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., <i>Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.</i>
1890	†DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., <i>Bel Air, Avenue Road, Sevenoaks.</i>
1895	DEVITT, THOMAS LANE, 12 <i>Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.</i>
1879	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.V.O., <i>Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, W.</i>
1902	DEWSBURY, FREDERICK, 36 <i>Newgate Street, E.C.</i>
1896	DICKINSON, JAMES W., <i>Queensland National Bank, 8 Princes Street, E.C.</i>
1883	DICKSON, RAYNES W., 23 <i>Cambridge Road, Hove, Sussex.</i>
1906	DIXON, FRANK H., <i>c/o Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher &amp; Co., 2 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1900	DIETZSCH, FERDINAND, 652 <i>Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.</i>
1903	DILLON, CORMAC CRONLY, 80 <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1889	DOBREE, HARRY HANKEY, 6 <i>Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.</i>
1891	DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, C.M.G. ( <i>Agent-General for Tasmania</i> ), 5 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1902	DOBSON, WILLIAM H., 24 <i>Pleydell Avenue, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1882	DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 <i>Wood Street, E.C.</i>
1894	DOOLETTE, GEORGE P., 9 <i>St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.</i>
1894	DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, 83 <i>St. Mark's Road, W.</i>

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1894	DOUGLAS, JOHN A., <i>Trinity Gask, Auchterarder, N.B.</i>
1905	DOUGLAS, SIR ARTHUR PERCY, BART., <i>6 Glendower Place, S.W.</i>
1901	DOUGLAS, PROFESSOR ROBERT LANGTON, M.A., <i>110 Piccadilly, W.</i>
1897	DOWLING, JOSEPH, <i>Ridgewood House, Uckfield, Sussex.</i>
1889	DRAGE, GEOFFREY, <i>United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1890	DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., <i>Daneshill, Stevenage.</i>
1901	DRYSDALE, GEORGE R., <i>c/o Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1868	†DUCIE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>G.C.V.O., Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.</i>
1894	†DUDLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>G.C.V.O., 7 Carlton Gardens, S.W.</i>
1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, <i>2 Downie Terrace, Crail, Fife, N.B.</i>
1889	DUNCAN, JOHN S., <i>Natal Bank, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
1895	†DUNCAN, ROBERT, M.P., <i>Rodona, Dumbreck, Glasgow, N.B.</i>
1892	DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1903	DUNDAS, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES L., M.A., <i>Charminster Vicarage, Dorchester.</i>
1885	DUNDONALD, LIEUT.-GENERAL THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., C.B., <i>34 Portman Square, W.</i>
1894	†DUNELL, OWEN R., <i>Garboldisham Manor, East Harling, Norfolk; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1885	DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART., <i>Broad Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
1885	†DUNN-YARKER, H. W., <i>12 Eversley Park, Chester.</i>
1878	†DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., C.M.G., <i>10 Connaught Place, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1896	DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, <i>Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and 26 Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1897	†DURLACHER, ALFRED F., <i>Crosby, Waldgrave Park, Twickenham.</i>
1880	†DUTTON, FRANK M., <i>74 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1880	DUTTON, FREDERICK, <i>112 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey.</i>
1887	DYER, CHARLES, <i>31 The Drive, Hove, Sussex.</i>
1887	DYER, FREDERICK, <i>The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and 17 Aldermanbury, E.C.</i>
1890	†DYER, JOSEPH, <i>c/o Messrs. A. H. Wheeler &amp; Co., Temple Chambers, E.C.</i>
1902	DYMOCK, WILLIAM, <i>9 Kensington Court Place, W.</i>
1905	EARNSHAW, HENRY, <i>Tantallon, Park Hill Road, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
1895	EATON, HENRY F., <i>95 Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.</i>
1895	ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., <i>Ashfield, Wigan; Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1889	†ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, <i>18 Park Lane, W.</i>
1894	EDE, N. J., <i>Oakhurst, Netley Abbey, Hants.</i>
1907	EDGAR, EDGAR GALSTAN, <i>4 Kensington Court, W.</i>
1887	†EDWARDES, T. DYER, <i>5 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.; and Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.</i>
1904	EDWARDS, HARRY WOODWARD, <i>Stapleton, Brackley Road, Beckenham.</i>
1890	EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>9 Wilbraham Place, S.W.</i>

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1876	†EDWARDS, S.
1906	EGERTON, PROFESSOR HUGH E., 14 St. Giles', Oxford.
1882	†ELDER, FREDERICK, 21 Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
1882	†ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1906	ELGIN & KINCARDINE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 18 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Broom Hall, Dunfermline, N.B.
1889	ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, Rendham Barnes, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1905	†ELLIOT, MAJOR E. H. M., Wolfelee, Hawick, N.B.
1905	ELLIS, HENRY VAUGHAN, 19 St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset Street, W.
1889	ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, Heyford Hills, Weedon.
1902	ELWELL, WILLIAM R. G., 3 Downside Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1895	EMETT, FREDERICK W., 22 Birch Grove, Ealing Common, W.
1874	ENGLEHART, SIR J. GARDNER D., K.C.B., 28 Curzon Street W.
1886	†ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., Addington Park, East Croydon.
1885	EBBSLOH, E. C., 21 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1904	EVERSON, WALTER H., c/o Puranice Foods, Ltd., 34 Percy Street, W.
1885	EWART, JOHN, Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1896	EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 12 Dean's Yard, West- minster, S.W.
1898	FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW D., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.
1883	FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
1899	FAIRFAX, CHARLES B., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1885	†FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, Macquarie, Tunbridge Wells.
1889	†FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1900	†FARRAE, SIDNEY H., 4 London Wall Buildings, E.C.
1883	FAWNS, REV. J. A., c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.
1895	FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., 4 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
1879	FELL, ARTHUR, M.P., 46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1900	FENTON, REV. HERBERT O., B.A., 96 Newlands Park, Sydenham, S.E.
1893	FERGUSON, A. M., Frogna House, Frogna, Hampstead, N.W.
1891	FERGUSON, JOHN A., Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.
1883	FERGUSSON, COLONEL JOHN A., St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1889	FERNAU, HENRY S., 21 Wool Exchange, E.C.
1899	FESTING, MAJOR ARTHUR H., C.M.G., D.S.O., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
1898	FIFE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.V.O., 15 Portman Square, W.
1906	FINLAY, RT. HON. SIR ROBERT B., K.C., G.C.M.G., 31 Phillimore Gardens, W.
1889	FINLAYSON, DAVID, 48 Redcliffe Square, S.W.
1901	FINLAYSON, JOHN, c/o Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27 Clements Lane, E.C.
1895	†FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1891	FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., 10 Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
1905	FLEGG, JAMES MINTER, Fairview, Stanmore; and 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
1881	FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 9 Sydney Place, Onslow Square, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.

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1883	FLETCHER, HENRY, 14 <i>The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1900	FLINT, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>Rosemount, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead, Surrey; and The Niger Company, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.</i>
1901	FLOWER, ALFRED, 23 <i>Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
1884	FLUX, WILLIAM, <i>Waterton, Cirencester.</i>
1901	FORGAN, THOMAS H., <i>The Ley, Northwich.</i>
1889	FORLONG, CAPTAIN CHARLES A., R.N., <i>Gore Vale, Emsworth, Hants.</i>
1905	FORSHAW, CHARLES F., M.D., F.R.S.L., <i>Baltimore House, Bradford.</i>
1868	FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1898	FOSTER, ARTHUR L., <i>Sandy, Limpsfield, Surrey.</i>
1890	FOWLIE, WILLIAM, 15 <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1904	FOX, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., 19 <i>Kensington Square, W.</i>
1902	FOX, HENRY WILSON, 4 <i>Halkin Street, S.W.</i>
1907	FOXWELL, DOUGLAS L., 28 <i>Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1888	FRANCIS, DANIEL, 139 <i>Gresham House, E.C.</i>
1903	†FRASER, JOHN C., <i>Bracknowe, Dundee; and Messrs. Stephen, Fraser &amp; Air, 65 London Wall, E.C.</i>
1905	FREEMAN, REGINALD F., LYNE, 63 <i>Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
1900	†FREMANTLE, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R., G.C.B., C.M.G., 44 <i>Lower Sloane Street, S.W.</i>
1898	FRERE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HUGH CORRIE, <i>Leighterton Rectory, Wotton-under-Edge, S.O., Glos.</i>
1901	FULLER, SIR THOMAS E., K.C.M.G. ( <i>Agent-General for Cape of Good Hope</i> ), 100 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1883	FULLER, W. W., 24 <i>Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.</i>
1881	FULTON, JOHN, 26 <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1898	GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1885	GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, <i>Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 2 Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
1889	GAMMIDGE, HENRY, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1902	GARDINER, EDWARD B., 4 <sup>th</sup> <i>Bickenhall Mansions, Portman Square, W.</i>
1907	GARDNER, REV. RICHARD TITLEY, M.A., <i>Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.</i>
1879	†GARDNER, STEWART, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1894	GARNETT, WILLIAM J., <i>The Red House, Narborough, Leicester.</i>
1890	GARRISON, W. HERBERT, F.R.G.S., 46 <i>Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.</i>
1891	GATTY, SIR STEPHEN H., 45 <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1891	GEORGE, DAVID, <i>Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1902	GEORGE, MAJOR F. NELSON, <i>Lovell House, Crawley; and Junior Athenaeum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1902	GIBBINGS, MAJOR HENRY CORNWALL C., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1905	†GIBBONS, WILLIAM PIKE, J.P., <i>Ruiton House, Dudley.</i>
1891	GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 <i>Finsbury Square, E.C.</i>
1882	†GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., F.R.S., <i>Chancionbury, Haywards Heath.</i>
1898	GILBERT, ALFRED, <i>Mutual Life Association of Australasia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.</i>

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1899	†GILBERTSON, CHARLES, 16 Gloucester Walk, Kensington, W.
1886	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, <i>c/o Standard Bank of South Africa</i> , 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
1882	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 Queen's Gate, S.W.
1902	GILFILLAN, SAMUEL, 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.
1897	GILLANDERS, JAMES, 41 Tooley Street, S.E.
1903	GILLESPIE, WILLIAM, 23 Crutched Friars, E.C.
1907	GILMOUR, SAMUEL C., 3 Vernon Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.
1903	GINSBERG, ISRAEL, 84 Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
1903	GIRDLESTONE, NELSON, <i>c/o Messrs. H. Chaplin &amp; Co.</i> , 9 Fenchurch St., E.C.
1889	GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., 121 Oakwood Court, W.
1883	GLANFIELD, GEORGE, Hale End, Woodford, Essex.
1902	GLANTAWE, RIGHT HON. LORD, The Grange, Swansea.
1892	GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.
1883	GLENESK, RIGHT HON. LORD, 139, Piccadilly, W.
1902	GOAD, SAMUEL, 35 Vicarage Road, Hastings.
1888	GODBY, MICHAEL J., <i>c/o Union Bank of Australia</i> , 71 Cornhill, E.C.
1888	†GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. ( <i>late of Ceylon</i> ), 79 Cornhill, E.C.
1894	GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., Wootton Bassett S.O., Wilts.
1894	GODSON, EDMUND P., Castlewood, Shooter's Hill, Kent.
1869	GODSON, GEORGE R., Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.
1899	GOLDIE, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE T., K.C.M.G., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
1891	GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, 424 Salisbury House, E.C.
1880	GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN T., J.P., Monks Park, Corsham, Wilts.
1885	GOLDRING, A. R., Transvaal Chamber of Mines, 202 Salisbury House, E.C.
1882	GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., C.B., Yaldham Manor, Wretham, Kent.
1874	GOODLIFFE, JOHN, Essex View, Muswell Hill, N.
1907	GOODMAN, R. GWELO, 3 New Road, Campden Hill, W.
1885	GOODMAN, SIR WILLIAM MEIGH, K.C., Clavadel, Pit Farm Road, Guildford.
1893	GOODSIR, GEORGE, <i>Messrs. W. Weddel &amp; Co.</i> , 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1890	†GORDON, CHARLES G., A.M.Inst.C.E., Church Farm, Antingham, North Walsham.
1885	†GORDON, GEORGE W., The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.
1904	†GORDON, JOHN WILLIAM, 11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1893	†GORDON, JOHN WILTON, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
1892	GOW, WILLIAM, 13 Rood Lane, E.C.
1886	†GOWANS, LOUIS F.
1886	GRAHAM, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.B., St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
1885	†GRANT, CARDROSS, Bruntfield, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.
1884	GRANT, HENRY, Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.
1903	GRANT, WILLIAM TARVER, Blenheim Club, 12 St. James's Square, S.W.
1905	GRAVES, DAVID SYDNEY, Radnor House, Beckenham.
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1891	GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.
1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 Milton Street, E.C.
1898	†GRAY, ROBERT KAYE, M.Inst.C.E., Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.

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1907 GREEN, FREDERICK, 13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 Belgrave Road, S.W.

1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., 322 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.

1902 GREENER, CHARLES E., St. Mary's Square, Birmingham.

1901 GREIG, HENRY R. W., Spynie, Elgin, N.B.

1905 GRENFELL, R. N., 16 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., Dodington Rectory, near Bridgewater, Somerset.

1882 GRETTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE LE M., 49 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

1889 †GREY, H.E. RT. HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., Government House, Ottawa, Canada.

1906 †GREY, GEORGE, Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland.

1897 GRIEVE, NORMAN W., Cozleigh, Groombridge, Sussex.

1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4 Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.

1903 GRIFFITH, W. L., Canada Government Office, 17 Victoria Street, S.W.

1887 †GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, Oldwell, Penylan, Cardiff.

1907 GRIGSON, EDWARD SNAPE, 16 Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.

1885 GRINLINTON, SIR JOHN J., Rose Hill, Middle Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.

1879 GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., Eltham, Kent.

1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., 10 Hyde Park Gardens, W.

1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

1886 †GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.

1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 22 Billiter Street, E.C.

1887 GWTYTHON, J. HOWARD, 13 Lancaster Gate, W.

1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, 6 Porchester Place, Oxford Square, W.

1893 HAINES, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. PAUL, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

1897 HALCROW, JAMES, 18 Coleman Street, E.C.

1899 HALLIDAY, JOHN, 5 Holland Park, W.; and Chicklade House, near Salisbury.

1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.

1905 HAMBLING, WILLIAM G. A., Forest House, Queen's Road, Reading.

1900 HAMILTON, CAPTAIN JAMES DE COURCY, R.N., 82 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

1902 HAMILTON, FREDERICK H., 10 Austin Friars, E.C.

1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES G., c/o Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.

1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.

1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, Notton House, Chippenham.

1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

1905 HANNAN, CHARLES J., F.C.I.S., Swan Brewery, Blackburn.

1905 HANSON, CHARLES A., 39 Hans Mansions, S.W.

1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.

1892 HARE, REGINALD C., Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.

1903 †HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., 7 Lifield Place, Clifton, Bristol.

1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, Harewood House, Leeds.

1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM, Church Hill House, Merstham, Surrey; and Royal Societies Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.

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1900 HARRIS, REV. EDWARD, D.D., *Bullinghope Vicarage, Hereford.*  
 1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 29A *Cornhill, E.C.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Grove Avenue, Yeovil.*  
 1886 †HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., *Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter.*  
 1884 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*  
 1893 HARROWER, G. CARNABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*  
 1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, *Morwenstow, St. Ives, Cornwall.*  
 1881 †HARSANT, SYDNEY B.  
 1896 HART, E. AUBREY, *Spencer House, Adelaide Road, Surbiton.*  
 1901 HARVEY, THOMAS EDWIN, *Kenmore, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.*  
 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1902 HASLAM, LEWIS, M.P., 44 *Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., *Park Lodge, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.*  
 1881 HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*  
 1884 HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Bishopstowe, Babbacombe, Torquay; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1902 HAWKER, REV. BERTRAM R., M.A., 7 *Egerton Terrace, S.W.*  
 1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., P.O. Box 1125, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1900 †HAWTHORN, WALTER, *The Harbour, Rhyl.*  
 1902 †HAY, MAJOR ARTHUR E., *Late R.A., 25 Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1896 †HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, *Robin's Croft, Chilham, Canterbury.*  
 1886 HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., 42 *Lexham Gardens, W.*  
 1899 HAYES-SADLER, COLONEL SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., 73 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 *Pembroke Square, W.; and 3 Coleman Street, E.C.*  
 1890 HAYNES, T. H., 1 *Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock; and Montebello Islands, North-West Australia.*  
 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*  
 1903 HEAD, JAMES, 40 *Loundes Square, S.W.; and Inverailort, Inverness-shire.*  
 1899 HEALEY, GERALD E. CHADWYCK, B.A., 20 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*  
 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., 30 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*  
 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, 2 *Loveday Road, Ealing, W.*  
 1901 HEDGES, GEORGE A. M., 43 *Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.*  
 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *Santa Clara, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent.*  
 1906 HEELES, MATTHEW G., 11 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*  
 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1893 HEINEKEY, ROBERT B., 36 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*  
 1897 †HENDERSON, GEORGE T., 7 *Billiter Square, E.C.*  
 1903 HENDERSON, JAMES A. LEO, Ph.D., F.G.S., 120 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*  
 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., 120 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*  
 1897 †HENNING, RUDOLF H., 2 *Mount Street, W.*  
 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, *Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, E.C.*  
 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*  
 1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., c/o *Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.*

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1883	HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., <i>Westfields, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.</i>
1895	HERVEY, MATTHEW W., M.Inst.C.E., <i>East Bilney Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk.</i>
1895	HERVEY, VALENTINE S., 54 <i>Kensington Court, W.</i>
1884	HESSE, F. E., <i>Eastern Extension, &amp;c., Telegraph Co., Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.</i>
1902	HIDDINGH, P. C. v.D. P., <i>c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1905	HILL, SIR CLEMENT LLOYD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P., 13 <i>Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1880	†HILL, JAMES A., 19 <i>Jones Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	†HILL, SIDNEY, <i>Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.</i>
1906	HILL, THOMAS A., M.A., J.P., <i>Normanton House, Plumtree, Nottingham.</i>
1897	†HILLIER, ALFRED P., B.A., M.D., <i>Markyate Ceil, Dunstable.</i>
1895	†HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., <i>Moorambine, 38 Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.</i>
1897	HILLSON, JOHN C., <i>The Bungalow, Symond's Yat, Ross, Herefordshire.</i>
1886	†HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 <i>Roland Gardens, S.W.</i>
1903	HIME, LIEUT.-COLONEL RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT H., K.C.M.G., 61 <i>Burton Court, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
1889	HIND, T. ALMOND, <i>Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.</i>
1903	HIND-SMITH, WILLIAM, <i>The Chestnuts, 2 Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.</i>
1902	HIND-SMITH, WM. WILSON, F.R.G.S., <i>Tamworth, 196 Kingshall Road, Beckenham.</i>
1904	†HINDLIP, RIGHT HON. LORD, 9 <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W. ; and Hindlip Hall, Worcester.</i>
1883	†HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
1883	HINGLEY, SIR GEORGE B., BART., <i>High Park, Droitwich.</i>
1905	HITCHCOCK, WALTER M., 3 <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1888	HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W. ; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.</i>
1903	HOATHER, CHARLES A., <i>Broomfield House, Kidmore Road, Caversham Heights, Reading.</i>
1906	HOBLYN, CHARLES D., 25 <i>Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
1898	†HODGSON, GERALD TYLSTON, B.A., <i>Blantyre, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.</i>
1879	†HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., <i>Harpenden, Hertfordshire.</i>
1886	HOFFMEISTER, C. R., 64 <i>Queensborough Terrace, W.</i>
1895	HOGAN, JAMES F.
1887	†HOGARTH, FRANCIS, <i>Sackville House, Sevenoaks.</i>
1891	HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 2 <i>Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W. ; and Cheniston, Upper Macedon, Victoria.</i>
1901	HOLLAND, ALFRED R., <i>Leesons, St. Paul's Cray, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
1906	HOLMES, FRANK, <i>c/o Hong Kong &amp; Shanghai Bank, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1880	HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., <i>Falkland House, Linden Road, Bedford.</i>
1906	HOOKE, REV. DANIEL BURFORD, <i>Bonchurch Lodge, Barnet.</i>
1888	HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., <i>Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, EDWARD, <i>Claremont, Nutfield, Surrey.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, JOHN, <i>Little Boundes, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells ; and 79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>

1890	HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, <i>Leconfield, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.; and 9 Fore Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
1907	HOPWOOD, SIR FRANCIS J. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., <i>13 Hornton Street, Kensington, W.</i>
1879	HORA, JAMES, <i>123 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1903	HORDERN, LIEUT. LIONEL H., R.N., <i>Chart Lodge, Weybridge.</i>
1905	HORN, FREDERICK J., <i>Caedsdene, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.</i>
1892	HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, <i>6 St. Helens Place, E.C.</i>
1895	HORN, WM. AUSTIN, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1906	HOULDER, ALFRED H., <i>146 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1906	HOULDER, AUGUSTUS F., <i>146 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1876	†HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., <i>Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.</i>
1886	HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., <i>155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., <i>79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1880	†HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., <i>Whiddon, Newton Abbot.</i>
1884	†HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, <i>St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.</i>
1893	HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., <i>50 Campden Hill Court, Kensington, W.</i>
1902	HUNT, FRANK, <i>Earls Colne, Essex.</i>
1904	HUTCHINSON, H. CHARLES, <i>Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.</i>
1896	HUTTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Field Place, Horsham; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1897	HYAMS, FRANK, <i>128 New Bond Street, W.</i>
1900	IBBS, PERCY MAVON, <i>83 Upper Gloucester Place, N.W.</i>
1889	†IEVERS, GEORGE M., <i>Ballinagarde, Limerick, Ireland.</i>
1902	†IMROTH, GUSTAV, <i>427 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.</i>
1883	†INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., <i>252 St. James's Court, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1881	INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., <i>65 Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., <i>17 Aldermanbury, E.C.</i>
1893	IRWELL, HERMAN, <i>11 Park Square West, Regent's Park, N.W.; and 24 Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1884	ISAACS, JACOB, <i>9A Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1883	JACK, A. HILL, <i>National Insurance Co. of New Zealand, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1886	†JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., <i>42 Campden House Court, W.</i>
1903	JACKSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ANDREW M., <i>Victoria Chambers, Hull.</i>
1889	†JACKSON, SIR THOMAS, BART., <i>Stansted House, Stansted, Essex.</i>
1901	JACOBS, JOHN I., <i>10 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., <i>61 Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
1900	JAMES, R. BOUCHER, <i>Hallsannery, Bideford.</i>
1890	†JAMIESON, WILLIAM, <i>care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	JARVIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. WESTON, C.M.G., M.V.O., <i>66 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>

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1898 JEANS, RICHARD W., *Bank of Australasia*, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.  
 †JEEB, RICHARD, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.  
 1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 26 Austin Friars, E.C.  
 1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 46 Elm Park Road, S.W.  
 1905 JENKINS, HON. JOHN G. (Agent-General for South Australia), 28 Bishops-gate Street, E.C.  
 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 Moorgate Street, E.C.  
 1895 JENNINGS, GILBERT D., 28 Gracechurch Street, E.C.  
 1889 JERNINGHAM, SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., 11a The Albany, Piccadilly, W.; and Longridge Towers, Berwick.  
 1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.  
 1903 JOHNSON, CAPTAIN J. Viner, St. Julians, Milborne Port, Somerset.  
 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WM., A.M. Inst. C.E., Maybank, Staplehurst, Kent.  
 1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., 8 Victoria Street, S.W.  
 1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 1 Snow Hill, E.C.  
 1902 JOHNSTON, GEORGE LAWSON, 29 Portman Square, W.  
 1906 JOHNSTONE, EDWARD, Cambridge House, 131 Camberwell Road, S.E.  
 1893 JONES, SIR ALFRED L., K.C.M.G., Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Colonial House, 20 Water Street, Liverpool.  
 1884 †JONES, HENRY, Bramley Dene, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.  
 1899 JONES, CAPTAIN HENRY M., V.C., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 1892 JONES, J. D.  
 1884 JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, Barton Mere, Bury St. Edmunds.  
 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 1898 JOSHUA, ABRAM, 12 Collingham Gardens, S.W.  
 1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.  
 1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., Hinstock, Farnborough, Hants.  
 1898 †KAUFMAN, CHARLES, 12 Berkeley Street, W.  
 1894 KEARNE, SAMUEL R., Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.  
 1890 KEARTON, GEORGE H., Hurst Dene, Ore, Sussex.  
 1885 KEEF, CHARLES J., 1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.  
 1902 KEEF, RONALD, Woollet Hall, North Cray, Fooths Cray, S.O., Kent.  
 1903 KEHRMANN, L., c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.  
 1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.  
 1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.  
 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, Knockralling, Dalry, Galloway, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.  
 1898 †KENNEDY, PITT, 14 Pembridge Place, W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.  
 1888 KENT, ROBERT J., 24 Portland Place, W.  
 1896 †KENTON, JAMES, Walsham Hall, Bury.  
 1894 KESWICK, JAMES J., Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex.  
 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, M.P., Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.  
 1903 KEY, REV. SIR JOHN K. C., BART., Little Wittenham Rectory, Abingdon.  
 1874 KIMBER, SIR HENRY, BART., M.P., 79 Lombard Street, E.C.

1907	KING, CHARLES, <i>Courtlees, Westhall Road, Upper Warlingham, Surrey; and 20 Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
1905	†KING, HENRY DOUGLAS, <i>52 Queensborough Terrace, W.</i>
1901	†KINGDON, HENRY F., <i>Quethiock, Castle Road, Horsell, Woking.</i>
1886	KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, <i>1 Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1907	Kingston, Clement U., <i>Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1902	KIRKCALDY, NORMAN M., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., <i>54 Elgin Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.</i>
1906	KIRKWOOD, MONTAGUE, <i>Stoner House, Petersfield.</i>
1906	KIRKWOOD, TOWNSEND M., <i>12 Egerton Gardens, S.W.</i>
1898	KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., <i>The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks.</i>
1903	KITCHING, JOHN, <i>Oaklands, Kingston Hill, Surrey; and Branksome Hall, Darlington.</i>
1899	KLEIN, WALTER G., <i>24 Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
1902	KNOWLES, SIR JAMES, K.C.V.O., <i>Queen Anne's Lodge, St. James's Park, S.W.</i>
1902	†KRAUSS, HENRY J., <i>101 Hatton Garden, E.C.</i>
1891	KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., <i>Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.</i>
1891	†LAING, JAMES ROBERT, <i>7 Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
1895	LAMINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>26 Wilton Crescent, S.W.</i>
1876	†LANDALE, WALTER, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1905	LANDAU, MAX, <i>47 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1887	LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RONALD B., K.C.V.O., C.B., <i>Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
1904	LANGMORE, LESLIE G., <i>34 Randolph Gardens, Maida Vale, W.</i>
1881	LANGTON, JAMES, <i>Hillfield, Reigate.</i>
1883	†LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>Lansdowne House, 54 Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.</i>
1876	†LARDNER, W. G., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	LAUGHLAND, JAMES, <i>50 Lime Street, E.C.</i>
1904	LAURIE, WM. FORBES, <i>66 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
1875	LAWRENCE, W. F., <i>27 Eaton Square, S.W.; Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1885	LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, <i>1 Nutley Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1886	†LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, <i>14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
1892	LAWSON, ROBERTSON, <i>34 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1894	LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, <i>Ceylon Association, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1896	LEE, ARTHUR M., <i>Brynbaban, Bala, Wales.</i>
1886	LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, <i>24 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1899	LEECHMAN, CHRISTOPHER A., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1896	LEESON, WILLIAM F., <i>33 and 34 Imperial Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	LE GROS, GERVAISE, <i>Seafield, Jersey.</i>
1892	LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., <i>Messrs. G. Balleine &amp; Co., Jersey.</i>
1889	LEUCHARS, JOHN W., <i>24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
1902	†LEVER, WM. HESKETH, M.P., <i>Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Chester; and 41a Upper Thames Street, E.C.</i>

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1873	LEVY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
1899	LEVY, B. W., <i>Messrs. D. Cohen &amp; Co., 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.</i>
1902	LEWIS, E. J., F.E.S., F.L.S., <i>Stainmore, South Hill, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1885	LEWIS, ISAAC, <i>14 Stratton Street, W.; and Threadneedle House, E.C.</i>
1887	LEWIS, JOSEPH, <i>53 New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1905	LIKELY, HASTINGS, <i>Imperial Mansions, Charing Cross Road, W.C.</i>
1907	LILIENFELD, RICHARD, <i>3 Hyde Park Street, W.</i>
1889	†LINLITHGOW, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.</i>
1884	LITTLE, J. STANLEY, <i>Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.</i>
1886	†LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, <i>8 Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1874	LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., <i>Lovelands, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom.</i>
1892	LIVESEY, SIR GEORGE, <i>Shagbrook, Reigate.</i>
1888	LLEWELYN, SIR ROBERT B., K.C.M.G., <i>Hartley Wintney, Hants.</i>
1900	†LLOYD, ARTHUR, <i>12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1890	LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, <i>40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1899	†LLOYD, FRANK, <i>Coombe House, Croydon; and 4 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1881	LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, <i>2 Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.</i>
1887	†LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, <i>126 Princes Road, Liverpool.</i>
1886	†LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., <i>Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twickenham, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.</i>
1889	LORING, ARTHUR H., <i>18 Nevers Square, S.W.</i>
1886	†LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, <i>Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.</i>
1884	LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, <i>8 Bunkhill Row, E.C.</i>
1899	LOWE, SAMUEL, <i>Meadowbank, Hadley Wood, Middlesex.</i>
1877	LUBBOCK, SIR NEVILLE, K.C.M.G., <i>20 Eastcheap, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
1886	LUMGAIR, GEORGE, <i>Kildare, Hove Park Villas, Hove, Sussex.</i>
1886	LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, <i>United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1879	†LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., <i>2 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1907	LYNCH, CAPTAIN C. W. D., <i>c/o London &amp; Westminster Bank, 1 St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1904	LYNN, HUGH SPENCER, <i>118 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1885	†LYON, GEORGE O., <i>Eton, Berwick, Victoria.</i>
1906	LYTTELTON, THE RIGHT HON. ALFRED, K.C., M.P., <i>16 Great College Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†LYTTELTON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., <i>49 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
1905	MABY, JOSEPH, <i>The Oaklands, White Cross Road, Hereford.</i>
1885	MACALISTER, JAMES, <i>Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1885	†MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., <i>Crossgates, Cheam, Surrey; and Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1901	†MACARTNEY, REV. HUSSEY B., M.A., <i>25A Rua Bom Retiro, San Paulo, Brazil.</i>

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1899 MACCAW, WILLIAM J. M., 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.  
 1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, 2 Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N.  
 1900 †MACDONALD, HECTOR, 481 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, Rosemount, Tain, N.B.  
 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.  
 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., Rowton Hall, Chester.  
 1881 †MACIVER, DAVID, M.P., 16 Brunswick Street, Liverpool.  
 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50 Lime Street, E.C.  
 1893 MACKAY, DONALD, Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.  
 1897 †MACKAY, SIR JAMES L., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.  
 1907 MACKAY, JOHN C., A.M.Inst.C.E., Bitterley, Ludlow.  
 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN.  
 1890 MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., C.B., 23 Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.  
 1899 †MACKINNON, DUNCAN, 16 Hyde Park Square, W.  
 1903 †MACKINNON, JOHN, 8 Hyde Park Gardens, W.; and Balinakill, Clachan, Argyleshire.  
 1902 MACKINTOSH, DUNCAN, 5 Adamson Road, Hampstead, N.W.  
 1896 †MACLEAY, SINCLAIR, Messrs. D. Macneill & Co., Winchester House, E.C.  
 1905 MACMARTIN, J. M., c/o Messrs. Lyall, Anderson & Co., 16 Philpot Lane, E.C.  
 1905 MACMASTER, DONALD (K.C. OF CANADA), 1A Cockspur Street, S.W.  
 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.  
 1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., 35 Lewisham Park, S.E.  
 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, West Bank House, Esher.  
 1869 McARTHUR, ALEXANDER, 79 Holland Park, W.  
 1886 McARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.  
 1883 McARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and 18 & 19 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.  
 1892 †MCCONNELL, ARTHUR J., 8 Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.  
 1893 MCCONNELL, FREDERICK V., 37 Cranley Gardens, S.W.  
 1890 †McCULLOCH, GEORGE, 184 Queen's Gate, S.W.  
 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., 4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.  
 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2 Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.  
 1882 McEACHARN, SIR MALCOLM D., Overstone Park, Northampton; and Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.  
 1882 McEUN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 Pembridge Square, W.  
 1898 MCFARLANE, WILLIAM, Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., 43 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.  
 1899 McGAW, JOHN THOBURN, Broomhall, Warnham, Horsham.  
 1879 McILWRAITH, ANDREW, Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.  
 1884 McINTYRE, J. P., 3 New Basinghall Street, E.C.  
 1905 MCKENZIE, FREDERICK A., 15 Museum Mansion, Great Russell Street, W.C.  
 1905 MCKERROW, WILLIAM, 1 Minster Road, West Hampstead, N.W.; and 72 Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
 1886 MCLEAN, NORMAN, West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.  
 1899 MAGUIRE, THOMAS MILLER, M.A., LL.D., 12 Earl's Court Square, S.W.  
 1895 MALCOMSON, DAVID, care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C.  
 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, 50 Croydon Grove, Croydon.  
 1901 †MANNERS, CHARLES, 237 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.  
 1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, 5 East India Avenue, E.C.

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1886	MARKS, DAVID, <i>c/o National Provincial Bank, 88 Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
1904	MARLBOROUGH, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., <i>38B Curzon Street, W. ; and Blenheim Palace, Woodstock.</i>
1885	MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., <i>Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol.</i>
1881	MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, <i>9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1889	†MARSHALL, HENRY B., <i>3 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
1901	MARSHALL, LEGH R. H., <i>Blackie House, University Hall, Edinburgh.</i>
1882	†MARTIN, FRANCIS, <i>The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.</i>
1889	MARTIN, JAMES, <i>Sunnyside, 58 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W. ; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1884	MATHERS, EDWARD P., <i>6 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. ; and 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1886	†MATHESON, ALEX. PERCIVAL, <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
1901	MATHIESON, JAMES FRANCIS, M.A., <i>13 Langland Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.</i>
1893	MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., <i>15 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1886	MATTHEWS, JAMES, <i>Lemington Hall, Scotswood R.S.O., Northumberland.</i>
1894	MAURICE, JOHN A., <i>Elm Grove, Dawlish.</i>
1894	MEAD, FREDERICK, <i>The Moorings, St. Albans.</i>
1903	†MEDHURST, FRANCIS HASTINGS, <i>13 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1899	†MEESON, EDWARD TUCKER, R.N., <i>2 Marchmont Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.</i>
1899	†MEESON, FREDERICK, <i>2 Marchmont Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.</i>
1878	MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, <i>4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
1886	MELHUISH, WILLIAM, <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1906	MELLISS, JOHN C., M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., <i>Denewood, Hollycroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1906	MERCER, WM. ALEXANDER, <i>85 London Wall, E.C.</i>
1907	MERTON, THOMAS D., <i>32 Parliament Hill, N.W.</i>
1892	MESSER, ALLAN E., <i>14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.</i>
1889	METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1877	†METCALFE, FRANK E., <i>Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.</i>
1904	METCALFE, JOSEPH, <i>c/o Bryant Trading Syndicate, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
1878	MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., J.P., <i>c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1899	†MICHAELIS, MAX, <i>Tandridge Court, Oxted, Surrey.</i>
1905	MICHELL, SIR LEWIS L., <i>Powyslea, Hatfield Road, St. Albans.</i>
1903	MIGNON, CAPTAIN JEPSON G., <i>78 Elsham Road, Addison Road, W.</i>
1889	MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, <i>9 Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
1901	MILLER, EDWARD H., <i>142 Long Acre, W.C.</i>
1903	MILLER, JAMES, <i>The Cottage, Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, Middlesex ; and 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
1901	†MILLIGAN, GEORGE, <i>Messrs. Debenhams, Limited, 18 St. Helen's Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1897	†MILLS, THOMAS, <i>Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.</i>
1895	MILNER, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>47 Duke Street, St James', S.W. ; Brooks's Club, S.W. ; and Sturry Court, Canterbury.</i>
1901	MILNER, THOMAS J., <i>25 Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.</i>

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1898 MINTO, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.,  
*Government House, Calcutta; and Minto House, Hawick, N.B.*

1902 MITCHELL, ERNEST J. D., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., 1F Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, W.

1898 †MITCHELL, JAMES, Lanherne, Shillingford Hill, Wallingford, Berks.

1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, 8 Chiswell Street, E.C.

1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 4 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

1907 MOFFAT, ROBERT UNWIN, C.M.G., M.B., C.M., 146 Harley Street, W.

1885 †MOIR, ROBERT N., 5 Lyncroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

1895 MOLTELNO, PERCY ALLPORT, M.P., 10 Palace Court, Bayswater, W.

1904 MONK-BRETTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.B., 16 Princes Gardens, S.W.; and Conyboro, Lewes.

1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 7 Belsize Avenue, N.W.

1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 14 Westbourne Park Road, W.

1903 MONTGOMERY, RT. REV. BISHOP H. H., D.D., *Society for Propagation of the Gospel*, 19 Delahay Street, S.W.

1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., 6 Onslow Gardens, S.W.

1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

1903 MOORE, MAJOR ARTHUR T., R.E., The Grange, Gillingham, Kent.

1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 1 Lewisham Hill, S.E.

1903 MOORHEAD, EDWARD, P. O. Box 638, Cape Town, Cape Colony.

1898 MOORHEAD, JAMES, F.R.G.S., F.S.A., Royal Societies Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.

1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

1887 MOOR-RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Moore Place, Esher.

1903 MORGAN, BENJAMIN H., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

1891 MORGAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., 14 Grosvenor Place, S.W.

1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 5 St. James's Street, S.W.

1900 MORGAN, PENRY VAUGHAN, 7 Park Lane, W.

1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

1900 MORGAN, ALDERMAN SIR WALTER VAUGHAN, BART., 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.

1903 MORSE, GILBERT, Crown Brewery, Lowestoft.

1897 †MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, 30 St. Mary's, York.

1900 MORRISON, JAMES K., 10 Eton Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

1886 MORRISON, WALTER, Malham Tarn, Settle; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.

1868 MORT, WILLIAM, 1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.

1904 MORTON, RICHARD F., 38 Grange Crescent, Sharow, Sheffield.

1904 MOSELEY, ALFRED, C.M.G., West Lodge, Hadley Wood, Barnet.

1902 MOSENTHAL, GEORGE J. S., 190 Queen's Gate, S.W.

1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 19 Green Street, W.

1896 MOULDSALE, WILLIAM E., 24 Chapel Street, Liverpool.

1906 MUGFORD, CAPTAIN SAMUEL, 42 Cressida Road, Whitehall Park, N.

1903 MUIR, WILLIAM CLARK, Royal Exchange, Glasgow.

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1902	MULLER, ROBERT, 52 New Broad Street, E.C.
1897	MUNN, WINCHESTER, Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.
1902	MURDOCH, JOHN, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1896	MURE, SIR ANDREW, 4 McLaren Road, Newington, Edinburgh.
1899	MURRAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER O. (MASTER OF ELIBANK), M.P., Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire; and Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1885	†MURRAY, CHARLES, Eastcote Place, Pinner, Middlesex.
1904	MURRAY, COLIN A., I.S.O., c/o National Provincial Bank, Folkestone.
1901	MURTON, SIR WALTER, C.B., Saxbys, Chislehurst; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1901	†MUSGRAVE, CAPTAIN HERBERT, R.E., Hurst-on-Clays, East Grinstead.
1875	†NAIRN, JOHN, Napier, New Zealand.
1906	NATHAN, FRANK B., 29 Brudenell Avenue, Leeds.
1889	NATHAN, GEORGE I., c/o Messrs. I. Salaman & Co., 46 Monkwell Street, E.C.
1887	†NATHAN, JOSEPH E., 23 Pembridge Gardens, W.
1885	NATHAN, LOUIS A., Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
1881	NATHAN, N. ALFRED, 28 Finsbury Street, E.C.
1886	†NEAME, ARTHUR, Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.
1894	NEIL, WILLIAM, 35 Walbrook, E.C.
1888	†NEISH, WILLIAM, The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.
1903	NELSON, SEPTIMUS G., Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich Road, S.E.
1881	NELSON, SIR E. MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., 3 Whitehall Court, S.W.
1893	NELSON, HAROLD, 15 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
1904	NESBITT, ROBERT C., 26 Palace Court, W.; and 7 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.
1882	NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1889	NESTLE, WILLIAM D., Winterbourne, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1888	NEUMANN, SIGMUND, 146 Piccadilly, W.
1896	NEVILLE, GEORGE W., 18 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.
1896	†NEWMARCH, JOHN, Chasewood, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
1886	NICHOL, ROBERT, 57 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.
1904	†NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, F.G.S., c/o National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
1891	NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 8 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.
1903	NICHOLLS, HORACE W., 9 Amherst Avenue, Ealing, W.
1896	NICHOLS, ARTHUR, Bank of Egypt, 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.
1889	†NIVISON, ROBERT, 76 Cornhill, E.C.
1878	NORTH, FREDERIC WILLIAM, F.G.S., 142 Portsdown Road, W.
1894	NORTHCLIFFE, Rt. Hon. LORD, 36 Berkeley Square, W.; and Elmwood, St. Peters, Kent.
1891	†NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 6 Hans Crescent, S.W.
1904	OAK, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, M.Inst.C.E., 13 Colville Gardens, Bayswater, W.
1906	O'FARRELL, THOMAS A., J.P., 30 Landowne Road, Dublin.
1897	OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., C.M.G., 3 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1888	OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., 10 Prince of Wales Terrace, W.

1889	ONSLAW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 Richmond Terrace, White-hall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.
1904	OPPENHEIMER, BERNARD, 7G Bickenhall Mansions, W.
1903	ORFORD, CHARLES T., 43 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
1904	OSBORN, EDWARD B., 41 Grove End Road, N.W.
1883	†OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, Harbury Hall, Leamington.
1897	OSTROROG, COUNT STANISLAUS J., F.R.G.S., 5 Netherton Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
1889	OTTERSON, ALFRED S., Durward House, Kensington Court, W.
1872	OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1904	OWEN-JONES, JOHN, Trigfa, Shortmead Street, Biggleswade.
1897	PACE, DAVID S., Marieville, Newton Stewart, N.B.
1902	†PALIOLOGUS, AUGUSTUS L., 47 Beckenham Road, Beckenham.
1897	PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.
1899	†PALMER, THOMAS.
1880	PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.
1889	†PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., Logan, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, N.E.
1879	PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 62 Foyle Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.
1890	†PARKER, SIR GILBERT, M.P., 20 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Homestall, East Grinstead.
1889	†PARKER, HENRY, Vale View Cottage, Tring Hill, Tring.
1893	†PARKIN, GEORGE R., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., 17 Waterlo Place, S.W.
1885	PARKINGTON, SIR J. ROPER, J.P., D.L., 24 Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1902	PARKINSON, THOMAS W., M.D., 77 Sloane Street, S.W.
1897	PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., 1 Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1888	PASTEUR, HENRY, Wynches, Much Hadham, Herts.
1886	†PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 27 Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, W.
1902	PATERSON, JAMES GOWANS, Billiter Buildings, E.C.
1887	†PATTERSON, MYLES, Southover, Tolpuddle, Dorchester; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1898	PAUL, ALEXANDER, 32 Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
1881	†PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 83 Victoria Street, S.W.
1877	PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 Milton Street, Fove Street, E.C.
1885	†PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., Bawtry Hall, Yorks.
1877	†PEARCE, EDWARD, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1896	PEARSON, SIR WEETMAN D., BART., M.P., Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex; and 10 Victoria Street, S.W.
1896	†PEMBERTON, COLONEL ERNEST, R.E., 6B The Albany, Piccadilly, W.
1903	PEEL, THE HON. GEORGE, M.A., 3 Cleveland Square, St. James's, S.W.
1894	PENDER, SIR JOHN DENISON, K.C.M.G., Eastern Telegraph Co., Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.
1907	PENFOLD, HAROLD L., St. John's College, Cambridge; and Bendigo, Victoria.
1886	†PENNEFATHER, F. W., LL.D., Rathsalagh, Colbinstown, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.
1884	PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.

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1899 PERCEVAL, SPENCER A., 16 *Southsea Terrace, Southsea*.  
 1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., 20 *Coppthall Avenue, E.C.*  
 1895 PERKS, ROBERT WM., M.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*  
 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1902 PERRY, ROBINSON G., *Glendyne, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.*  
 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 18 *Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*  
 1872 †PHILIPSON-STOW, SIR FREDERICK S., BART., *Blackdown House, Fernhurst, Sussex; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*  
 1884 †PHILLIPS, LIONEL, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1901 PICKWOAD, ROBERT W., 16 *Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.*  
 1897 PIPER, WILLIAM F., c/o J. A. Smallbones, Esq., 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*  
 1897 PITTS, THOMAS, C.B., *St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.*  
 1888 †PLANT, HON. EDMUND H. T., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*  
 1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., 63 *St. James's Street, S.W.; and East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*  
 1904 PLUMPTRE, JOHN VALLIS NICHOLL, 133 *Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*  
 1905 †POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK, BART., 21 *Hyde Park Place, W.*  
 1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St. James's Street, S.W.*  
 1900 PONTIFEX, ARTHUR R.  
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Salisbury.*  
 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, 37 *Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.*  
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*  
 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., *The Ferns, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., *Woolacombe, Park Hill, Carshalton, Surrey.*  
 1904 PRATT, EDWIN A., *Mount Bank, Farnborough, S.O., Kent.*  
 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79 *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*  
 1901 PRATT, J. JERRAM, JUN., *The Eagles, West Hill, Highgate, N.*  
 1885 PREECE, SIR WM. HENRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon, S.W.*  
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*  
 1898 †PRICE, HENRY J.  
 1906 PRIESTLEY, W. E. BRIGGS, M.P., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; and 65 Vicar Lane, Bradford.*  
 1886 PRILLEVITZ, J. M., *Margaret Lodge, 94 Finchley Road, N.W.*  
 1875 PRINCE, JOHN S., 28 *De Vere Gardens, W.*  
 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GORDON D., R.E., K.C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1882 PROBYN, SIR LESLEY, K.C.V.O., 79 *Onslow Square, S.W.*  
 1899 PROBYN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD, J.P., 55 *Grosvenor Street, W.*  
 1901 PUCKLE, HENRY LEONARD, *North Queensland Insurance Co., Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 1894 PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*  
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 *Bow Churchyard, E.C.*  
 1905 QUILTER, FREDERIC R., 68 *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1899 QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BART., 74 *South Audley Street, W.; and Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge.*

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1884	RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, <i>Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.</i>
1888	RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, <i>70 &amp; 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
1905	RALEIGH, SIR THOMAS, K.C.S.I., <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	RALLI, PANDELI, <i>17 Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
1884	RAMSAY, ROBERT, <i>Howletts, Canterbury.</i>
1872	RAMSDEN, RICHARD, <i>Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Godalming.</i>
1889	†RANDALL, EUGENE T., <i>c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birch Lane, E.C.</i>
1880	†RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., <i>35 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.</i>
1902	RANSOME, BERTRAM C., <i>Shirleigh, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.</i>
1906	RASON HON. CORNTHWAITE H. ( <i>Agent-General for Western Australia</i> ), <i>15 Victoria Street.</i>
1885	†RAW, GEORGE HENRY, <i>96 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1894	RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1905	RAWSON, WM. STEPNEY, M.A., M.I.E.E., <i>23 Fitzroy Square, W.</i>
1892	READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., <i>Mynde Park, Tram Inn, R.S.O., Hereford.</i>
1881	†REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>6 Great Stanhope Street, W.</i>
1894	REEVES, HUGH WM., <i>42 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1896	REEVES, HON. WILLIAM PEMBER ( <i>High Commissioner for New Zealand</i> ), <i>13 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1893	REID, EDWARD V., <i>Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., 94 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1904	REMINGTON, JOHN S., <i>Aynsome, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.</i>
1893	RENNIE, GEORGE B., <i>20 Lowndes Street, S.W.</i>
1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, <i>6 East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1900	†RENTON, J. H., <i>5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.</i>
1902	REYNOLDS-BALL, EUSTACE A., B.A., <i>16 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.</i>
1903	REYNOLDS, EDWARD C., <i>National Bank of South Africa, London Wall Buildings, Circus Place, E.C.</i>
1897	†RICHARDS, GEORGE, <i>3 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.</i>
1900	RICHARDS, ROGER C., <i>2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1898	RICHARDSON, CAPTAIN ERNALD E., J.P., <i>Glanbrydan Park, Carmarthenshire.</i>
1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>Monzie Castle, Crieff, N.B.</i>
1902	RIDDELL, PATRICK, <i>Messrs. F. Bailey &amp; Co., 59 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1895	RIDGEWAY, RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1896	RIPON, JOSEPH, <i>33 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1891	RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, <i>"British Trade Journal," 24 Mark Lane, E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1894	ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A., <i>St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.</i>
1902	ROBERTS, JAMES, <i>Perran House, Perranporth R.S.O., Cornwall.</i>
1895	ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, <i>95 Finchley Road, N.W.</i>
1907	ROBERTSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD, K.C.S.I., <i>Mylor House, Ascot.</i>
1902	ROBERTSON, SIR GEORGE SCOTT, K.C.S.I., M.P., <i>2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; and Bevere Cottage, Claines, Worcester.</i>

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1869	ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., <i>Beverley House, 38 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and Army &amp; Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1903	ROBINSON, FREDERICK A., A.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., <i>54 Old Broad St., E.C.</i>
1906	ROBINSON, SIR J. CLIFTON, J.P., <i>Keith House, Porchester Gate, W.; and 16 Great George Street, S.W.</i>
1894	†ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., <i>Dudley House, Park Lane, W.</i>
1889	†ROBINSON, THOMAS B., <i>Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn &amp; Co., Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.</i>
1878	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., <i>28 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1896	ROBSON, CHARLES R., <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
1905	ROGER, GEORGE, <i>75 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.</i>
1898	ROLLO, THE HON. GILBERT, <i>50 South Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
1885	ROME, ROBERT, <i>2 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1888	†RONALD, BYRON L., <i>14 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.</i>
1875	RONALD, R. B., <i>Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1897	ROOT, JOHN, JUN., <i>Fairlawn, Ewell.</i>
1906	ROPER, EDWARD WM., <i>c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.</i>
1888	ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. OXON., <i>Forde Abbey, Chard.</i>
1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, <i>1 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., M.P., <i>53 Berkeley Square, W.; and Hardwick House, Pangbourne, Reading.</i>
1906	ROSE, THOMAS L. MARWOOD, <i>Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.</i>
1881	†ROSEBERRY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., <i>38 Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1905	ROSS, ARTHUR, <i>St. Clements, Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
1905	ROSS, ARTHUR, JUN., F.I.C., F.C.S., <i>1 Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E.</i>
1905	ROSS, JAMES W. G., <i>143 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1880	ROSS, JOHN, <i>Morven, 6 North Hill, Highgate, N.; and 119 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.</i>
1881	†ROTH, H. LING, <i>Briarfield, Shibden, Halifax.</i>
1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A., <i>Mill Hall, Cuckfield, Sussex.</i>
1894	ROTHWELL, GEORGE, <i>5 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
1906	†ROWE, HENRY VINCENT, <i>14 Sumner Place, Onslow Square, S.W.</i>
1890	ROYDS, EDMUND M., <i>Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1881	†RUDD, CHARLES D., <i>8 Old Jewry, E.C.; and 98 Mount Street, W.</i>
1899	RUDD, FRANK M., <i>New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1883	†RUNCHMAN, M. S., <i>3 Adams Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>Fyning House, Rogate, Petersfield.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, <i>c/o Messrs. Weddel &amp; Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1907	RUSSELL, PATRICK N., <i>c/o Agent-General for Transvaal, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, THOMAS, <i>Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.</i>
1898	RUSSELL, THOMAS J., <i>London &amp; Westminster Bank, 41 Lothbury, E.C.</i>
1891	RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, <i>Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.</i>
1889	RUTHERFORD, H. K., <i>Saloms Court, Banstead, Epsom.</i>
1885	SAALFELD, ALFRED, <i>The Elms, Bickley, Kent.</i>
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, <i>87 Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>

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1902	SAMUEL, SIR EDWARD L., BART., 3 Lancaster Gate, W.
1902	SAMUEL, HENRY, 11 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.
1898	SANDEMAN, ALASTAIR C., 62 Mark Lane, E.C.
1887	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, Ashburton, Richmond Hill, Surrey; and 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.
1873	SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1891	†SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Viewsley, Middlesex.
1899	SAUNDERS, SIR FREDERICK R., K.C.M.G., 47 The Drive, Hove, Sussex; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1898	SAVAGE, PERCY H., Blomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.
1885	SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., Blomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.
1897	SAVILL, WALTER, 9 Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.
1904	SAWTELL, WILLIAM ARTHUR, 39 Deauville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
1883	SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A., C.E., 20 Devonshire Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.
1895	SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., 61 Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E.
1885	†SCARTH, LEVESON E., M.A., 84 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
1900	SCHIFF, ARTHUR, 652 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
1905	SCHELLING, FRANK J., 4 Stratford Place, W.
1896	SCHLICH, WILLIAM, Ph.D., C.I.E., F.R.S., 29 Banbury Road, Oxford.
1897	SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 39 Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.
1885	SCHWARTZE, C. E. R., M.A., 8 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1884	SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, 1 Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1885	SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1886	SCOTT, CHARLES J., Hilgay, Guildford.
1885	SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., Park Road, East Molessey.
1904	SCRIVENER, F. A., Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 18 Birch Lane, E.C.
1893	SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
1906	SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, ROBERT M., B.A., East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate.
1905	†SEDGWICK, ALFRED M., 105 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
1881	SELBY, PRIDEAUX, Koroit, Chepstow Road, Croydon.
1904	SELLAR, GERARD H. CRAIG, 75 Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Littlegreen, Petersfield, Hants.
1891	SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., Cranhurst, Beechwood Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
1887	SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
1871	SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, 156 Sloane Street, S.W.
1898	SETTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY H., R.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1907	SHAND, ALEXANDER ALLAN, 62 Beulah Hill, S.E.
1888	SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 Rood Lane, E.C.
1900	SHELDRICK, JOHN S., 96 Gresham House, E.C.
1898	SHELFORD, FREDERIC, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 35A Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
1885	SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., West View, Caterham, Surrey.

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1874	SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 10 <i>Ladbroke Square, W.</i> ; and <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1887	†SHIRE, ROBERT W., <i>Penrith, 11 Terrapin Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.</i>
1883	SHORT, CHARLES, <i>Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1885	SIDEY, CHARLES, 8 <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, W.</i>
1905	SIDEY, JAMES W., <i>Rotherhurst, Rotherfield, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1883	†SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., 23 <i>Redcliffe Square, S.W.</i>
1887	SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., <i>Lathbury Rectory, Newport Pagnell.</i>
1883	†SIMPSON, MAJOR FRANK, <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1892	†SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, 59 <i>Ruiland Gate, S.W.</i>
1888	†SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), <i>Rock House, South Petherton, Somerset.</i>
1885	SINCLAIR, DAVID, 65 <i>Russell Square, W.C.</i> ; and 19 <i>Silver Street, E.C.</i>
1895	SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, <i>Scotswood, Arkley, High Barnet.</i>
1896	SLADE, GEORGE, 18 <i>Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1887	†SLADE, HENRY G., F.R.G.S., <i>Heytesbury, Wilts.</i>
1894	SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, 1 <i>Delahay Street, S.W.</i>
1899	SLATTER, EDMUND M., <i>Hawkmoor, Bovey Tracey, Devon.</i>
1891	†SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., <i>Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1901	SMART, WILLIAM, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1901	SMITH, ALEXANDER CURRIE, <i>Rokeyb, Surbiton.</i>
1888	SMITH, RT. HON. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., <i>The Garden House, Wheathampstead, St. Albans.</i>
1889	†SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 142 <i>St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.</i>
1900	SMITH, DANIEL WARRES, <i>Birkby House, Bickley, Kent.</i>
1898	SMITH, EDWIN, <i>Coburg Hotel, Carlos Place, W.</i>
1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 <i>Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1895	SMITH, LT.-COLONEL SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G., <i>Holford House, Baldock, Herts.</i>
1880	†SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1905	SMITH, LINDSAY CLIVE.
1896	SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 4 <i>Copthall Avenue, E.C.</i>
1887	SMITH, THOMAS, 35 <i>Northcote Avenue, Ealing, W.</i>
1907	SMITH, THOMAS F., <i>Melford Lodge, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.</i>
1898	SMITH, THE HON. W.M. F. D., M.P., 3 <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
1880	†SMITH, SIR WILLIAM F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., <i>Queen's Acre, Windsor.</i>
1887	SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1893	SMYTH, REV. STEWART, <i>St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.</i>
1901	SNELL, CHARLES R.
1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, <i>Dinder House, Wells, Somerset</i> ; and <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1907	SOLOMON, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Transvaal), 72 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1896	†SONN, GUSTAV, 428 <i>Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.</i>
1874	SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Harestone, Caterham Valley</i> ; and <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	SPANIER, ADOLF, 30 <i>Maresfield Gardens, N.W.</i>
1905	SPARROW, REGINALD G., <i>Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.</i>

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1899	†SPEAK, JOHN, <i>The Grange, Kirton, Boston.</i>
1889	SPENCE, EDWIN J., <i>Totara, 20 Lunham Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1890	SPENCE, COLONEL JOHN, <i>Biddlesden Park, Brackley, Northants.</i>
1905	SPENCE, WILLIAM R., <i>Sunnyside, Hildaville Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.</i>
1902	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, <i>Westonning Manor, Ampthill.</i>
1888	SPICER, SIR ALBERT, BART., M.P., 10 Lancaster Gate, W.; and <i>Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1887	SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 <i>Lowndes Square, S.W.</i>
1883	†SPROSTON, HUGH.
1905	SPROULE, MILTON, <i>Noxon Co. Ltd, 81 Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Hilton, Worcester Road, Malvern Link.</i>
1893	STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham.</i>
1891	STANFORD, EDWARD, 12 <i>Long Acre, W.C.</i>
1895	†STANFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Lynwylg, Lanark Road, Juniper Green, Midlothian, N.B.</i>
1886	†STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., 85 <i>Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
1883	STANMORE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and The Red House, Ascot.</i>
1903	STARK, W. EMERY, F.R.G.S., <i>Rydal Lodge, New Park Road, Clapham Park, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.</i>
1878	STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.</i>
1905	STARKEY, RICHARD WM., <i>Penmaen, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.</i>
1904	STATHAM, WILLIAM, <i>The Redings, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
1900	†STEAD, ALFRED, 4 <i>Chelsea Court, S.W.</i>
1896	STEINTHAL, ANTON E., 7 <i>Harley Street, W.; and c/o Messrs. A. Goetz &amp; Co., 20 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1902	STEPHEN, NOEL CAMPBELL, 61 <i>Stanhope Gardens, S.W.</i>
1902	STEPHEN, THOMAS, 65 <i>London Wall, E.C.</i>
1896	STEVENS, CHARLES W., 16 <i>Great St. Helens, E.C.</i>
1882	STEWART, CHARLES W. A., 2 <i>Marchmont Road, Richmond, Surrey.</i>
1905	STEWART, HAROLD C., <i>Ebor House, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.</i>
1905	STEWART, JOSIAH, 94 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1881	STEWART, ROBERT M., 5 <i>Sandrock Road, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1907	†STEWART, WM. BURTON, 3 <i>Rutland Gate, S.W.</i>
1874	†STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., <i>Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1899	STOKES, ALFRED PARKER, 13 <i>Bruton Street, W.; and 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1877	STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., <i>Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
1901	STONE, HERBERT, F.L.S., <i>Homelea, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.</i>
1893	STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., 30 <i>St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
1900	STOPFORD, JAMES T. A., <i>St. Catherine's End Farm, Ruislip, Uxbridge.</i>
1875	†STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., <i>Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.</i>
1873	†STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1898	STREET, ARTHUR, 8 <i>Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
1880	†STREET, EDMUND, <i>Brightstone, Newport, Isle of Wight.</i>

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1900	STRONGE, W. CECIL, 34 Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone.
1888	†STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., Spitchwick Manor, Ashburton, Devon.
1884	STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 1 Broad Street Place, E.C.
1895	†STUART, COLONEL J. A. M., C.B., C.M.G., Dalvenie, Banchory, N.B.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1896	STURT, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES S., Muddiford House, Barnstaple.
1904	SUETER, COMMANDER MURRAY F., R.N., 31 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.
1904	SUTHERLAND, DAVID A., F.I.C., F.C.S., 13 Victoria Street, S.W.
1891	SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.
1902	SUTTON, ERNEST P. FOQUET, Holme Park, Sonning, Reading.
1891	SUTTON, LEONARD, Hillside, Reading.
1896	SUTTON, M. H. FOQUET, Broad Oak, Reading.
1896	SUTTON, MARTIN J., Holme Park, Sonning, Reading.
1883	SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
1889	†SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., Glencoe, 64 Elmbourne Road, Tooting Common, S.W.
1897	†SYKES, ROBERT D., The Gables, Kenilworth Road, Leamington Spa.
1902	SYTNER, ALBERT H., Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
1885	†TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 49 Warwick Square, S.W.
1883	TANGYE, GEORGE, Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1902	TARTÉ, ERNEST E. F., The Hythe, Staines.
1888	†TAYLOR, JAMES B., Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke.
1885	TAYLOR, J. V. ELLIOTT, 14 King William Street, W.C.
1905	TAYLOR, ROBERT H., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., 230 Lewisham High Road, St. John's, S.E.
1881	†TAYLOR, THEODORE C., M.P., Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.
1881	†TAYLOR, W. P. c/o Messrs. Ansell, Mankiewicz and Tallerman, Warrford Court, E.C.
1893	TEGETMEIER, CHARLES G., 2 Sussex Gardens, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.
1905	†TENNYSON, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., Aldworth, Haslemere; and Farringford, Freshwater.
1901	TENNYSON-COLE, PHILIP, 6 Addison Studios, Blythe Road, W.
1896	TERRY, JOHN H., Elmcoate, Barnet.
1896	†TEW, HERBERT S.
1903	THOMAS, D. C. J., Arlington, Bassett, Southampton.
1898	THOMAS, REV. E. J. MOLLARD, The Manse, Brixham, Devon.
1881	THOMAS, JOHN COLLETT, Trewince, Portscatho, Cornwall.
1902	THOMAS, KEITH J., 86 Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.
1904	THOMAS, VIVIAN, 86 Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.
1892	*THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, K.C.B., I.S.O., LL.D., British Museum, W.C.
1890	†THOMPSON, SYDNEY, Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.
1889	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, Bartholomew House, E.C.
1897	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, Burgie House, Forres, N.B.
1906	†THORNHILL, THOMAS B. CLARKE-, 3 Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Rushton Hall, Kettering.

1886	THORNE, SIR WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony; and Messrs. Stuttaford &amp; Co., 11 New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.</i>
1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., <i>10 Anglesea Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1907	TICKLE, ARTHUR H., <i>11 Mount Street, W.</i>
1903	TILLOTSON, JOHN LEVER, <i>Heathfield, Bebington, Cheshire.</i>
1897	TIMSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL SAMUEL ROWLAND, V.D., F.R.G.S., <i>c/o Messrs. W. Cooper &amp; Nephews, Berkhamsted.</i>
1883	†TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, <i>Cliffden, Teignmouth.</i>
1892	TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., <i>27 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 11 Maiden Lane, E.C.</i>
1902	TOLEMAN, R. J., <i>1 Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, W.; and 22 Walbrook, E.C.</i>
1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., <i>60 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1900	TOTTENHAM, HENRY LOFTUS, <i>1 The Boltons, S.W.</i>
1905	†TOUCHE, GEORGE A., <i>26 Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
1884	†TOWN, HENRY, <i>1031 Robson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.</i>
1897	TOWNEND, THOMAS S., <i>c/o "Argus" Office, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1892	TOWNSEND, CHARLES, J.P., <i>St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.</i>
1887	TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G. ( <i>Agent-General for Queensland</i> ), <i>1 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1884	†TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, <i>Tortington, Arundel.</i>
1888	TREACHER, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.M.G., <i>Lawday Place, Farnham, Surrey.</i>
1902	TRIGG, HENRY STIRLING.
1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., <i>87a Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1903	TROUR, JAMES, <i>53 Abingdon Court, Kensington, W.</i>
1905	TUCKER, FREDERICK N., <i>Northwood, Camberley.</i>
1903	TUKE, JAMES, <i>British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
1899	TURNER, FREDERICK WM., <i>The Grange, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.; and 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	TURNER, GORDON, <i>Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1883	TURNER, HON. JOHN H. ( <i>Agent-General for British Columbia</i> ), <i>818 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1905	TURNER, ROBERT J., J.P., <i>16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1896	TUSTIN, J. E., A4 <i>The Albany, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1886	TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>31 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1898	TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, <i>16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
1904	†USHER, SIR ROBERT, BART., <i>37 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.</i>
1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, <i>86 High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1888	VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Dunmore, St. Catherine's Road, Southbourne, Christchurch, Hants.</i>
1888	VEITCH, JAMES A., <i>Hambleton House, Selby.</i>
1902	VERDON, ARTHUR, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>12a Evelyn Mansions, S.W.</i>
1895	VERNON, HON. FORBES G., <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
1907	VERNEY, FREDERICK WM., M.P., <i>12 Connaught Place, W.</i>
1884	†VINCENT, SIR C. E. HOWARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., <i>1 Grosvenor Square, W.</i>

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1894	VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., 3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Esher Place, Surrey.
1901	VINCENT, WILLIAM, Kimberley Waterworks Company, 20 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
1907	VOGEL, JULIUS L. F., Hillersdon, East Molesley, Surrey.
1880	VOSS, HERMANN, Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1886	VOSS, HOUTON H., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1884	WADDINGTON, JOHN, Ely Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.
1897	WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH, 17 Portelet Road, Old Swan, Liverpool.
1887	WAGHORN, JAMES,
1894	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., Marlborough House, S.W.
1897	WALKER, EDMUND, 8 Langland Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
1875	WALKER, SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., 52 Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
1897	†WALKER, FRANK, 36 Basinghall Street, E.C.
1895	†WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBACH, M.P., 95 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.
1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.
1906	WALKER, SIR JAMES LEWIS, C.I.E., 7 Grosvenor Street, W.
1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
1903	WALLACE, GEORGE W., Commercial Bank of Australia, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
1900	WALLACE, PROFESSOR ROBERT, F.L.S., F.R.S.E., The University, Edinburgh.
1889	WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, The Laurels, Linkfield Lane, Redhill.
1882	WALLIS, H. BOYD, Graylands, near Horsham.
1891	WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., M.A., Broadford, Chobham, Woking.
1901	WALTON, JOSEPH, M.P., Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.
1896	WARBURTON, SAMUEL, Trenton, 4 Harrington Villas, Preston Park, Brighton.
1905	WARDEN-STEVENS, FREDERIC J., A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E., 34 Victoria Street, S.W.
1905	WARE, FABIAN, 64 Victoria Street, S.W.
1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., Uva Lodge, 49 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.
1900	WASON, JOHN CATHCART, M.P., 6 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 49 Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
1895	WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 1 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1894	WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.
1896	†WATSON, COLONEL SIR CHARLES M., R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., 16 Wilton Crescent, S.W.
1901	WATSON, JOHN A. S., Ellangowan, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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1900	WATT, ERNEST A. S., B.A., 16 <i>Bolton Gardens, S.W.</i>
1891	WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., <i>Messrs. Cooper Bros. &amp; Co.</i> , 14 <i>George Street, Mansion House, E.C.</i>
1906	WEBB, C. AUGUSTUS, <i>New England Co.</i> , 1 <i>Hatton Garden, E.C.</i> ; <i>Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.</i> ; and 40 <i>Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.</i>
1880	WEBB, HENRY B., <i>Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.</i>
1892	WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1893	†WELSTEAD, LEONARD, <i>Oakhurst, Caterham, Surrey.</i>
1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 <i>St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
1892	WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., <i>Saccombe Rectory, Ware.</i>
1878	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1897	†WESTRAY, JAMES B., 138 <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S.,
1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19 <i>Beaufort Gardens, S.W.</i>
1888	WHEELER, ARTHUR H., <i>Glenside, Haywards Heath.</i>
1902	WHITE, MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT, 16 <i>Stratton Street, W.</i>
1885	†WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., <i>The Huon, Branksome Hill Road, Bournemouth.</i>
1897	WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, 11 <i>King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1891	†WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, <i>Dewhurst Lodge, Wadhurst, Sussex.</i>
1882	WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 <i>Milk Street Buildings, E.C.</i>
1902	†WHYTOCK, WILLIAM, <i>Messrs. Fawlie &amp; Boden</i> , 15 <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1893	WICKHAM, REGINALD W., <i>Ebley Court, Stroud, Glos.</i>
1896	†WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 <i>Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.</i> ; and 21 <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1889	WILKINSON, RICHARD G., <i>Bank of Adelaide</i> , 11 <i>Leadenhall Street E.C.</i>
1896	WILLATS, HENRY R., <i>Spa Hotel, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1883	WILCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Redthorn, Rodway Road, Roehampton, S.W.</i>
1907	WILLIAMS, ARTHUR E., C.E., 74 <i>Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W.</i>
1895	WILLIAMS, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CONDÉ (of Mauritius), 4 <i>Park Crescent, Worthing.</i>
1884	WILLIAMS, SIR HARTLEY, 93 <i>Cadogan Gardens, S.W.</i>
1895	WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT, M.P., 36 <i>Chester Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Bridehead, Dorchester.</i>
1889	†WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 27 <i>Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1905	WILLIAMSON, JOHN BRUCE, 64 <i>Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1887	†WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., <i>Rothesay House, Richmond, Surrey.</i>
1903	WILLIS, ARTHUR C., <i>Union Bank of Australia</i> , 71 <i>Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1886	WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., 23 <i>Savile Row, W.</i> ; and 2 <i>King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1905	WILLSON, BECKLES, 60 <i>Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.</i> ; and <i>Royal Societies Club</i> , 63 <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1891	WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., <i>The Vicarage, Portsea, Portsmouth.</i>
1886	WILSON, COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., <i>Messina, Tiverton.</i>
1899	†WILSON, D. LANDALE, 59 <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1901	WILSON, JAMES H. CHARNOCK, <i>King's Leigh, Wembley, N.W.</i>

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1886	†WILSON, JOHN, 86 <i>Westmoreland Road, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1906	WILSON, MAURICE F., M.I.N.S.T.C.E., 11 <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1881	†WINCHILSEA, Rt. HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Harlech, Merioneth.</i>
1902	WING, WILLIAM, <i>King's Chambers, Angel Street, Sheffield.</i>
1900	WINGFIELD, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., <i>Mulbarton Hall, Norwich.</i>
1902	†WINGFIELD, MAURICE E., 91 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1868	†WOLFF, RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 28 <i>Cadogan Place, S.W. ; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1891	WOOD, ALFRED, <i>The Tyrol, 120 Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1894	WOOD, GEORGE, <i>The Oaks, Cambridge Road, Teddington.</i>
1901	WOOD, JAMES SCOTT, <i>Battledown, 2 Mount Park Crescent, Ealing, W. ; and Messrs. M. B. Foster &amp; Sons, Ltd., 242 Marylebone Road, N.W.</i>
1899	†WOOD, PETER F., <i>Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.</i>
1906	WOOD, T. ALEXANDER, <i>Penshurst, Prince of Wales's Road, Carshalton, Surrey.</i>
1900	WOOD, THOMAS, <i>Cornwallis House, Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings.</i>
1894	WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 <i>Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W. ; United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1890	WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 <i>Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1896	WOODGATE-JONES, W., M.A., <i>Hill Side, White Hill, Bletchingley, Surrey.</i>
1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 18 <i>Lancaster Gate Terrace, W.</i>
1884	†WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., <i>Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1890	†WOOLLAN, FRANK M., <i>Ulundi, 11 Langland Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.</i>
1897	WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., <i>Ridge, near Capel, Surrey.</i>
1903	†WREN, CHARLES H., 54 <i>Onslow Gardens, Highgate, N.</i>
1903	WRIGHT, ARTHUR G., c/o <i>Messrs. J. Buttery &amp; Co., 7 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1897	WRIGHT, LEE, B.A., 25 <i>Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.</i>
1896	WYNDHAM, RT. HON. GEORGE, M.P., 35 <i>Park Lane, W.</i>
1897	†WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., 43 <i>Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1892	YERBURGH, ROBERT A., 25 <i>Kensington Gore, S.W.</i>
1869	†YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 205 <i>Coleherne Court, S.W.</i>
1899	YOUNG, GERALD B., <i>Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co., 22 Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1897	YOUNG, JASPER, 74 <i>Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1888	YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 <i>Gloucester Street, S.W.</i>
1890	YUILLE, ANDREW B., <i>Bellevue, Bridge of Allan, N.B.</i>

## NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election	
1889	ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.
1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
1895	†ABREY, HENRY, Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.
1901	ABBIT, W., B.A., The College, Maritzburg, Natal.
1905	ABRAHAM, EDWARD A. V., America Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1906	ABRAHAM, LIONEL A., Palmerston North, New Zealand.
1906	ABRAMS, ARTHUR B., Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1883	†ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1899	ACHESON-GRAY, ARTHUR, Waiwiri, Ashhurst, Wellington, New Zealand.
1891	†ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, 145 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1906	ACTON-ADAMS, HERBERT, Tepapa, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1897	ACUTT, COTTON, Connington, Mooi River, Natal.
1905	ACUTT, COURTNEY, P.O. Box 1342, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1904	†ACUTT, ERNEST LESLIE, C.M.G., Acutt's Arcade, Durban, Natal.
1893	ACUTT, LEONARD, Aberfoyle, Tongaat, Natal.
1901	ADAMS, ARTHUR R., Goodwood, Penang, Straits Settlements.
1901	ADAMS, EDWARD C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.
1894	ADAMS, PERCY, Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.
1906	†ADIS, N. N., 16 Collyer Quay, Singapore.
1896	†ADLAM, JOSEPH C., P. O. Box 2998, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1897	†ADLER, HENRY, P. O. Box 1059, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1893	AGAR, WALTER J., Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.
1895	†AGBEBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1897	†AINSWORTH, H. S., Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.
1903	AITCHISON, PETER LUGTON
1888	ALBRECHT, HENRY B., Brynbella, Willow Grange Station, Natal.
1897	ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
1902	ALDOUS, REV. PERCIVAL M., M.A., Pietersburg, Transvaal.
1896	†ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., P. O. Box 76, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1902	ALEXANDER, J. M., c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.
1902	ALEXANDER, CAPTAIN SCOTT, New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1881	ALISON, JAMES, Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1897	†ALLAN, SIR HUGH MONTAGU, C.V.O., Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.
1901	†ALLARD, J. H., Tanjong Matim, Perak, Federated Malay States.
1905	†ALLARDYCE, KENNETH JAMES, Native Department, Suva, Fiji.
1901	ALLARDYCE, H.E. W. L., C.M.G., Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands (Corresponding Secretary).
1883	†ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary)
1882	ALLEN, THAINE, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1904	ALLIN, CEPHAS D., Enterprise, Ontario, Canada; and Palo Alto, San Francisco, U.S.A.

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1905 ALLISON, THACKERAY J., 241 West Street, Maritzburg, Natal.  
 1880 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp*, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.  
 1900 ALLT, ALLEN B., *Customs Dept.*, Georgetown, British Guiana.  
 1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, C.M.G.  
 1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle*, 504 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1904 ALTMAN, GRANVILLE J., *North Borneo Trading Co.*, Sandakan, British North Borneo.  
 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank*, Cape Town, Cape Colony.  
 1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGRESS, J.P., *Department of Lands and Mines*, Georgetown, British Guiana.  
 1907 ANDERSON, CHARLES A. M., P.O. Box 14, Mombasa, British East Africa.  
 1902 ANDERSON, DANIEL ELIE, M.D., 121 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.  
 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, 223 Commissioner Street, Montreal, Canada.  
 1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE C., *c/o Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank*, Hong Kong.  
 1906 †ANDERSON, GILBERT, *Christchurch Meat Co.*, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
 1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.  
 1904 ANDERSON, JAMES, M.L.A., P.O. Box 9, Vryheid, Natal.  
 1881 †ANDERSON, REV. JAMES F., B.A., B.Sc., B.D., *St. John's, Port Louis*, Mauritius.  
 1904 ANDERSON, H.E. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Government House*, Singapore.  
 1904 ANDERSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co.*, Singapore.  
 1901 ANDERSON, MURDOCH, *National Bank*, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.  
 1902 †ANDERSON, THOMAS J., M.L.A., *Cape Town*, Cape Colony.  
 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, M.L.A., Kimberley, Cape Colony.  
 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *c/o Union Castle S.S. Co.*, Cape Town, Cape Colony.  
 1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs*, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.  
 1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club*, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, 32 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., Beaufort Street, Perth, Western Australia.  
 1902 ANSON, EDWARD R., *Stipendiary Magistrate*, Georgetown, British Guiana.  
 1902 ANSON, HON. FRANK C. M., *Treasurer*, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.  
 1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *1st Magistrate*, Singapore.  
 1896 ARCHER, HON. F. BISSET, *Treasurer*, Bathurst, Gambia (Corresponding Secretary).  
 1904 ARCHER, LEONARD A., *Sekondi*, Gold Coast Colony.  
 1902 ARCHER, WILLIAM H. D., *Brickendon*, Longford, Tasmania.  
 1900 †ARCHIBALD, R. BRUCE, J.P., Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.  
 1899 ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM, Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.  
 1900 ARDERNE, HENRY MATHEW, P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.  
 1900 ARDERNE, HENRY RALPH, P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.  
 1901 ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D., *Resident Justice*, Inagua, Bahamas.  
 1901 ARMSTRONG, W. HARVEY, J.P., *Warrigal Club*, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., 261 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.  
 1889 †ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., M.L.A., *Inanda*, Victoria County, Natal.  
 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, 472 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., 472 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1899 ARNOTT, G. W. CAMPBELL, 114 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.

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1896	ARTHUR, ALEXANDER C., <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1905	ARTHUR, JOHN, <i>Messrs. Brabant &amp; Co., Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1877	ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, <i>South Sea Islands.</i>
1896	ASHE, EVELYN O., M.D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	ASPINALL, HERBERT H., <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1902	ASPINALL, WALTER F., <i>Coleman House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 445 St. George's Terrace, <i>Perth Western Australia.</i>
1896	ASTROP, JOHN H., P.O. Box 430, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Grahams-town, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	†ATHERTON, THOMAS W. T., <i>Ashanti Consols, Ltd., Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	†ATKINSON, A. R., 14 Brundon Street, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1887	ATKINSON, HON. J. MITFORD, M.E.C., M.B., <i>Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.</i>
1889	†ATKINSON, R. HOPE (J.P. of N. S. Wales), 332 South Fourth Avenue, <i>Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.A.</i>
1901	ATLEE, PERCY STEPHENSON, c/o <i>Ivory Coast Goldfields, Limited, Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast.</i>
1902	†ATTRIDGE, HENRY, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	ATTWELL, CHARLES G., <i>Portswood, Green Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	†AURET, JOHN GEORGE, <i>Advocate, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	AUSTIN, EDWARD N. L., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	AUSTIN, HENRY BOASE, J.P., <i>St. Andrew's Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1896	AWDRY, JAMES A., P.O. Box 6451, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	BABBS, ARTHUR T., <i>Rhodes Building, St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	BADOCK, PERCY T., 10 Timber Street, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1883	BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., <i>Resident Magistrate, Woodstock, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†BAGOT, GEORGE, <i>Rugby, St. Thomas, Barbados.</i>
1891	†BAGOT, JOHN, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1889	†BAILEY, ABE, M.L.A., P.O. Box 50, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	†BAILEY, AMOS, M.L.A., <i>Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	BAILEY, EDWARD T., M.Inst.M.E., c/o <i>Borneo Co., Singapore.</i>
1904	BAILEY, HENRY E., W.A.F.F., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1901	BAILEY, WILLIAM J. GEORGE, <i>Bromassie Gold Mines, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1904	†BAILLIE, F. W., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
1887	†BAIRD, A. REID, <i>Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, <i>Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1900	BAKER, ALFRED, <i>Messrs. Mansfield &amp; Co., Singapore.</i>
1905	BAKER, ALFRED JOHN, <i>Government Primary School, Greystown, Natal.</i>
1898	†BAKER, WILLIAM G., <i>Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	BAKEWELL, JOHN W., <i>Korrala, Mount Lofty, Crafers, South Australia.</i>

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1900	BAKEWELL, LEONARD W., <i>Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1903	BALE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., <i>115 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	†BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Windella, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	BALFOUR, JOHN FORDYCE, <i>c/o Messrs. Guthrie &amp; Co., Singapore.</i>
1903	BALL, THOMAS A., <i>Lahat Dato, British North Borneo.</i>
1905	†BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., <i>P. O. Box 2536, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, C.M.G., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	†BALME, ARTHUR.
1893	BAM, CAPTAIN SIR PIETER C. VAN B., M.L.A., <i>City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	BANDARANAIKE, MAHA MUDALIYAR SIR SOLOMON DIAS, C.M.G., <i>Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.</i>
1906	BANGLEY, LEONARD, <i>Assistant Resident Magistrate, Bethal, Transvaal.</i>
1887	BANKART, FREDERICK J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	†BANKIER, FRANK M., <i>Laverton P.O., Western Australia.</i>
1904	†BANNISTER, CHARLES R., <i>c/o Natal Bank, P.O. Box 1134, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1901	†BARBER, GEORGE H., <i>c/o R. J. Endean, Esq., Claude's Bungalow, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1891	BARBER, HILTON, J.P., <i>Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	BARBER, WALTER M., <i>92 Langley Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1903	BARBOUR-JAMES, JOHN A., <i>Postmaster, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1892	BARFF, H. E., <i>Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
1904	BARKER, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Orari, South Canterbury, New Zealand; and Christchurch Club.</i>
1903	BARKER, GEORGE L., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1899	BARKER, HENRY E., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	†BARKLIE, T. W. S., <i>Inspector of Villages Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1905	BARNES, ALFRED H., <i>Town Hall, Muizenberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.M.G., C.E., <i>Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1890	†BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
1883	†BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
1900	BARNETT, FREDERICK J., <i>British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Western Pacific.</i>
1904	BARNETT, LOUIS E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Stafford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1905	BARNS, E. W., M.A., <i>The College, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1898	BARRAUT, EDWARD H., <i>District Officer, Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1891	†BARRATT, CHARLES HUGH, <i>P.O. Box 335, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, <i>Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., <i>Birksgate, Glen Osmond, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1895	†BARRY, ARTHUR J., <i>Pretoria Club, Transvaal.</i>
1902	BARTHORP, JOHN GRANVILLE, <i>Silverhope, Rangitikei, New Zealand.</i>

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1901	BARTON, F. C. M., <i>Audit Dept., Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1892	BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†BATEMAN, PERCY H., <i>1/2 Union Buildings, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1902	BATEMAN, WALTER SLADE, <i>Prisons Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1896	BATES, G. DUDLEY, <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1895	BATTY, JAMES A., <i>P.O. Box 208, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1906	†BAUGHAN, FRANCIS WM., <i>Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie &amp; Co., Zanzibar.</i>
1904	BAY, AARON, <i>P. O. Box 5513, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	BAYLY, CECIL, <i>c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Karnak, via Kharga Junction, Upper Egypt.</i>
1887	BAYLEY, COLONEL ARDEN L., <i>West India Regiment, Jamaica.</i>
1905	BAXENDALE, WALTER, <i>P.O. Box 169, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1885	†BAYNES, HON. JOSEPH, C.M.G., M.L.C., J.P., <i>239 Chapel Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1893	BAYNES, WILLIAM, <i>Settle, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1906	BEALE, OCTAVIUS C., <i>474 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1898	†BEALEY, RICHARD NOWELL, <i>Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1891	BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., <i>Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, <i>Port Antonio, Jamaica.</i>
1893	BEAUFORT, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., <i>Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.</i>
1901	BEAUMONT, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, <i>6 Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1889	†BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, <i>Sunny Side, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1886	†BECKETT, THOMAS WM., <i>Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1904	BEDDOES, ALFRED B., <i>c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1889	†BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1906	BEESTON, PHILIP E., <i>Chartered Bank of India, Tientsin, China.</i>
1905	BEETHAM, HUGH H., <i>Brancepeth, Masterton, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1898	†BEIT, WILLIAM, <i>Ascot, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1905	BELCHER, ERNEST A., B.A., <i>High School, Durban, Natal.</i>
1897	BELL, ALEXANDER, <i>Makino, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1893	BELL, ANTHONY, <i>Montreux Club, Montreux, Switzerland.</i>
1903	BELL, HON. ARCHIBALD G., M.C.P., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Colonial Civil Engineer, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1896	BELL, FRED, <i>P.O. Box 112, Durban, Natal.</i>
1896	BELL, F. H. DILLON, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1905	BELL, GEORGE P. CECIL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1902	BELL, H. HESKETH, C M.G., <i>H.M. Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1902	†BELL, JAMES EVELYN, <i>406 California Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.</i>
1886	BELL, LT.-COL. JOHN W., C.M.G., <i>Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1889	BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1895	†BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, <i>P.O. Box 4284, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>

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1905	BELLAMY, CHARLES VINCENT, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Lagos, Southern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1893	BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1901	BENINGFIELD, LT.-COL. R. W., 20 St. Andrew's Street, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1904	BENNETT, ARTHUR L., <i>Sycamore Lodge, Digby, Nova Scotia.</i>
1905	BENNETT, CHARLES E., <i>Taquah and Abosso Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1888	†BENNETT, CHRIS., <i>Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.</i>
1885	BENNETT, COURtenay WALTER, C.I.E., <i>H.B.M. Consulate-General, New York, U.S.A.</i>
1903	BENNETT, RICHARD C., <i>P.O. Box 967, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	BENNETT, THOMAS, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Kilham House, Muizenberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	BENNETT, THOMAS RANDLE, <i>Magistrate, Umgeni Division, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1905	BENNETT, WM. ERNEST, <i>Roseires, Sudan.</i>
1897	BENNETT, HON. WILLIAM HART, <i>Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1905	BENNETTS, HAROLD G., M.B., C.M., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1907	†BENNIE, ALEXANDER B., M.A., M.B., B.S., <i>c/o Bank of Victoria, Fitzroy Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	†BENNIE, ANDREW, <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	BENTLEY, EDMUND T., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
1992	BEOR, WILLIAM MICHAEL, <i>Harrismith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1901	BERKELEY, HENRY S., <i>Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1903	BERKELEY, HUMPHRY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1900	BERNING, FREDERICK S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kokstad, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	BERNSTEIN, LEON J., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1900	†BERRINGTON, EVELYN D., <i>Ayrshire Gold Mine, Lomagunda, Rhodesia.</i>
1903	BERT, ALBERT J., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	BERTRAM, HON. MR. JUSTICE ANTON, <i>Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1901	†BERTRAM, CHARLES FULLER, <i>Galteemore Farm, Pokwani Station, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., <i>High Constantia, Wynberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	BEST, SENATOR HON. ROBERT W., 352 Collins Street, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1901	BESWICK, J. H., <i>New Kleinfontein Co., Benoni, Transvaal.</i>
1887	†BETHUNE, GEORGE M., <i>Enmore, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1888	†BETTELHEIM, HENRI, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1891	†BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, <i>Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.</i>
1906	BEVAN JAMES F., <i>Colonial Treasury, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1907	BEVES, GORDON, <i>P.O. Box 4806, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	BEYERS, F. W., M.L.A., <i>P. O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	BIANCARDI, LIEUT.-COLONEL N. GRECH, C.V.O., A.D.C., <i>The Palace, Malta.</i>
1884	†BICKFORD, WILLIAM, 44 Currie Street, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1901	BIDDLES, FRANK, <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1881	†BIDEN, A G., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†BIDEN, WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., <i>Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1907	BIGGAR, WM. HODGINS, K.C., 726 Pine Avenue, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1900	BIGGE, PHILIP MATTHEW, <i>Mount Brisbane, Esk, Queensland.</i>
1900	BINNIE, THOMAS I., C.E., <i>Zomba, British Central Africa.</i>

Year of  
Election.

1877 BIRCH, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1906 BIRCH, GEORGE E., *c/o The Governor's Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1883 BIRCH, HON. JAMES KORTRIGHT, *Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.*

1893 BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*

1873 BIRCH, WILLIAM JOHN, *Thoresby, Marton, New Zealand.*

1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1906 BIRTWISTLE, CHARLES A., *Commercial Intelligence Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1906 BISHOP, HON. ROBERT K., *M.L.C., St. John's, Newfoundland.*

1891 BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*

1900 BLACK, JOHN H., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1898 †BLACK, STEWART G., *Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria.*

1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., *Messrs. W. Anderson & Co., Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1889 †BLAINE, HERBERT F., K.C., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1899 BLAIR, DYSON, *Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Suva, Fiji.*

1888 †BLAKE, SIR HENRY A., G.C.M.G.

1903 †BLAKELEY, R. H., *P.O. Box 102, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 BLAND, HON. R. N., *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*

1902 BLANE, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *P.O. Box 2863, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 BLELOCH, ROBERT, *P.O. Box 5754, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1897 BLELOCH, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 5754, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 BLENKIRON, JAMES E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*

1903 BLICK, GRAHAM T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Broome, Western Australia.*

1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS.

1905 BOAG, GEORGE L., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1906 BOBY, HUGH WOODS, *Que-que, Rhodesia.*

1903 BODLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1890 †BODY, REV. Professor C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*

1890 †BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1892 BOIS, SIR STANLEY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1905 BOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 133, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1906 BOLT, WILLIAM JAMES, *High Street, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1906 BOLTON, SIDNEY A., *P.O. Box 512, Durban, Natal.*

1898 BOLTON, FRED W., *Farleigh Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*

1901 BOLUS, GILHAM, 42 St. George's Street, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1906 BOLUS, PERCY R., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Fox Bay, Falkland Islands.*

1906 BONHAM-SMITH, ROBERT, *Government Railway, Ebute Metta, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1896 †BONAR, THOMSON, M.D., *114 Via de Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*

1906 BONELL, THOMAS H. M., B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1902 BONNER, GEORGE, *San Carlos, Falkland Islands.*

Year of  
Electon.

1898	BONYTHON, HON. SIR J. LANGDON, <i>King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1904	BOODSON, HYMAN, <i>P.O. Box 3004, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1891	BOOKER, J. DAWSON, <i>c/o National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1901	BOOTH, CHARLES SPENCER, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1900	BOOTH, FERDINAND ROBERT, <i>P.O. Box 1037, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	BOOTH, KARL E. O., <i>P.O. Box 1037, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†BOOTH, HON. ROBERT M., M.L.C., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Naduruloulov, Reua, Fiji.</i>
1902	†BORGHESI, EDWARD C., <i>Taquah &amp; Abosso G. M. Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	†BORTON, JOHN, <i>Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1896	†BOSS, AARON A., <i>P.O. Box 562, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	BOTHA, HERCULES P., <i>Wolvefontein, Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.</i>
1889	BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., <i>P.O. Box 679, Peterboro', Ontario, Canada.</i>
1905	BOTTOMS, GEORGE, <i>Taquah and Abosso Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	BOURDILLON, EDMUND.
1900	BOURHILL, HENRY, <i>c/o J. Sinclair, Esq., 283 Pine Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1892	†BOURKE, EDMUND F., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1892	†BOURNE, E. F. B., <i>Norfolk Island, via Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1903	BOURNE, CAPTAIN HENRY R. M., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1906	BOUTELL, FRANCIS H. CHEVALLIER, <i>564 Avenida Moyo, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1887	†BOVELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1907	BOWDEN, CYRIL, <i>Casa Leone, Strada Collegio, Sliema, Malta.</i>
1904	BOWDEN, WM. DAVIS, M.A., <i>Assistant District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.</i>
1882	†BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., <i>Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1904	†BOWEN, EDWARD, <i>The Towers, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1886	†BOWEN, WILLIAM, <i>5 Rainsford Street, St. Kilda, Victoria.</i>
1905	†BOWER, DAVID J., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	†BOWKER, F. G. HINDE, <i>British American Corporation, Vancouver, British Columbia.</i>
1904	BOWLES, LIONEL O., C.E., F.R.G.S.
1907	BOWRING, CHARLES CALVERT, <i>The Treasury, Mombasa, British East Africa.</i>
1900	†BOWYER-BOWER, T., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1906	BOYCE, AUSTIN A. RODNEY, <i>Survey Department, Khartum, Sudan.</i>
1893	BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., <i>Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1889	BOYLE, H.E. SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1881	†BOYLE, MOSES, <i>Monrovia, Liberia.</i>
1901	†BRACKEN, T. W., <i>Government Railways, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1879	BRADFIELD, HON. JOHN L., <i>The Grotto, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	BRADFORD, W. K., <i>Divisional Council Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1904	BRADLEY, GODFREY T., M.I.Mech.E., <i>c/o Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>

1901	BRADSHAW, HERBERT E., <i>c/o Messrs Lynch Bros, Ahwaz, Persia.</i>
1900	BRAHAM, I. F., <i>The Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.</i>
1898	BRAIN, HERBERT S., <i>Customs Dept., Larnaca, Cyprus.</i>
1893	BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Irrigation Dept., Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1900	BRAITHWAITE, NATHANIEL, <i>Punta Gorda, Toledo, British Honduras.</i>
1886	BRANDAY, J. W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1902	BRATT, JAMES H. DAVSON, <i>Local Auditor, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1884	†BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., <i>Mon Repos, British Guiana.</i>
1901	†BRAY, EDWARD L., <i>Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1903	BRAY, REGINALD N., <i>Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1903	BRIGHT, HAROLD P., <i>Messrs. Allen, Wack &amp; Co., P.O. Box 2, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.</i>
1890	†BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, <i>P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†BRITTON, THOMAS J., <i>P.O. Box 494, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	BROAD, ARTHUR J., <i>Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1903	BROAD, CHARLES, J.P., <i>P.O. Box 3525, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	BROAD, WALLACE, B.A., F.G.S., <i>c/o Shanghai Club, Shanghai, China.</i>
1905	BROADBENT, WALTER G., <i>74 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1899	BROADRICK, E. G., <i>Police Magistrate, Singapore.</i>
1904	BROCKMAN, EDWARD L., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1888	BRODRICK, ALAN, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1887	BRODRICK, ALBERT, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1896	BRODRICK, HAROLD, <i>P.O. Box 3060, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	BRODRICK, LANCELOT, <i>Messrs. Pavey &amp; Co., Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1899	BROOKMAN, BENJAMIN, JR., <i>Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1906	BROOKS, EDWARD, M.B., C.M., <i>Queen Street, Cambridge, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	BROOKS, GEORGE L., <i>Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1889	BROOKS, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Henley Villa, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1907	BROOKS, W. ALVIN, <i>Nigeria Bitumen Corporation, Epe, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	BROOKS, WILLIAM, <i>17 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1901	BROOME, HENRY ARTHUR, <i>Sociedad Esplotadora de Tierra del Fuego, Ultima Esperanza, Punta Arenas, Chile.</i>
1901	BROTHERS, C. J., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	†BROTHERS, C. M., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	BROUN, ALFRED FORBES, <i>Forests Department, Khartum, Sudan.</i>
1901	BROWN, CAPTAIN ANDREW F., <i>P.O. Box 23, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	BROWN, DAVID A. MURRAY, <i>Sungei Nebong, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1903	BROWN, EDGAR J., M.B., B.S., <i>Ormonde College, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	BROWN, EDMUND A. B., <i>Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.</i>
1896	BROWN, JAMES J., <i>1 South View Villas, Havre des Pas, Jersey.</i>
1903	BROWN, JAMES E. MYLES, M.B., Ch.B., <i>District Surgeon, Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1884	BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, J.P., <i>406 West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1888	BROWN, JOHN E., <i>Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	BROWN, J. ELLIS, <i>P.O. Box 39, Durban, Natal.</i>
1893	BROWN, J. H., M.H.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>

Year of  
Election.

1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*  
 1900 †BROWN, SIR JOHN MCLEAVY, C.M.G., *Seoul, Corea.*  
 1904 †BROWN, LAWRENCE C., *Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*  
 1894 †BROWN, LESLIE E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*  
 1889 BROWN, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE RICHARD MYLES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*  
 1906 BROWN, THOMAS D. C., *P.O. Box 967, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1902 BROWN, PROFESSOR W. JETHRO, LL.D., *The University, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1902 BROWN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H., *Rock Life Assurance Co., Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1902 BROWN, WILLIAM J., *Government Railway Construction, Bo, Sierra Leone.*  
 1892 BROWN, HON. WILLIAM VILLIERS, M.L.C., *Townsville, Queensland.*  
 1895 †BROWNE, EVERARD, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria.*  
 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, C.M.G., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*  
 1902 BROWNE, NICHOLAS E., J.P., *Wilberforce Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*  
 1895 †BROWNE, SYLVESTER, *Minembah, Whittingham, New South Wales.*  
 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*  
 1897 BROWNELL, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*  
 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE.  
 1890 †BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, 20 Bridge Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1900 BRUCE, ROBERT HUNTER, *Amoy, China.*  
 1904 BRUCE, WILLIAM J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1886 †BRUNNER, HON. ERNEST AUGUST, M.L.A., J.P., *Eshowe, Natal.*  
 1895 BRUNTON, MAJOR JOHN SPENCER, J.P., *Winslow, Darling Point, Sydney New South Wales.*  
 1896 BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1893 †BRYANT, ALFRED T., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*  
 1897 †BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *Mount Magnet, via Geraldton, Western Australia.*  
 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. SIR E. JOHN, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1899 BUCKLAND, JOHN MORTIMER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1899 BUCKLAND, COMMANDER VIRGOE, R.N.R., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1897 BUCKLE, ATHANASIUS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*  
 1897 BUCKLEY, G. A. MCLEAN, *Lagmhor, Ashburton, New Zealand.*  
 1905 BULAU, LOUIS, *Beauchamp Estate, Mauritius.*  
 1901 BULL, CHARLES, 30 Wickstead Street, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*  
 1897 †BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1881 \*BULT, C. MANGIN, *Cornwall, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1902 BULTEAUX-CARR, LOUYS A., *Bel Air, Bois de la Pomponette, Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, France.*  
 1901 BURBANK, JOHN E., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*  
 1903 BURCHELL, HERBERT C., *Sydney, Nova Scotia.*  
 1899 BURDON, MAJOR J. ALDER, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Resident, Sokoto Province, Northern Nigeria.*  
 1906 †BURDWAN, THE MAHARAJA DHIRAJ OF, *The Palace, Burdwan, Bengal, India.*

Year of  
Election.

1888	BURGESS, HON. W. H., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1905	BURNHAM, MATHER H., <i>c/o American Banking Co., Guadalejara, Jalisco, Mexico (via Douglas, Arizona).</i>
1905	†BURNS, COLONEL JAMES, <i>Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1903	BURRELL, PERCY, <i>Feilding, New Zealand.</i>
1903	BURROWS, DONALD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1894	BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad</i>
1903	†BURT, ANDREW, M.Inst.M.E., M.A.I.M.E., <i>P.O. Box 208, Shanghai, China.</i>
1882	BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, K.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1903	BURTON, ALFRED R. E., <i>P.O. Box 6431, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	BUSHY, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Cassilis, New South Wales.</i>
1893	BUSH, ROBERT E., <i>Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.</i>
1903	BUSK, CHARLES W., <i>Nelson, British Columbia.</i>
1901	†BUSS, REV. ARTHUR C., M.A., <i>Germiston, Transvaal.</i>
1889	BUSSEY, FRANK H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	BUTLER, FRANCIS A., J.P., <i>Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1886	BUTLER, HENRY, 248 <i>Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1903	BUTLER-WRIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1888	BUFT, J. M., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1887	EUTT, JOHN H., <i>c/o Langlaagte Estate Gold Mining Co., P.O. Box 98, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	BUTTERWORTH, FRANK NESTLE, C.E., <i>c/o Post Office, Labuan.</i>
1882	†BUTTON, FREDERICK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1898	BUTTON, HEDLEY L. W., <i>Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1902	BYRDE, F. T., <i>c/o The Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.</i>
1893	†CACCIA, ANTHONY M., M.V.O., <i>Hoshangabad, Central Provinces, India.</i>
1892	†CAIN, WILLIAM, <i>South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1878	†CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., <i>De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	CALDECOTT, HARRY S., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1907	CALDECOTT, W.M. A., B.A., F.C.S., <i>Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, P.O. Box 67, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1899	CALDER, CHARLES W., <i>Messrs. Couche, Calder &amp; Co., Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1905	CALDER, WILLIAM, <i>Baku, Russia.</i>
1884	CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, <i>Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1883	CALICOTT, JOHN HOPE, I.S.O.
1903	CALVERLEY, MAJOR E. LEVESON, <i>Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1904	CAMERON, DONALD C., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1904	†CAMERON, DUNCAN, J.P., <i>Springfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.</i>
1906	CAMERON, JOHN G., <i>San Carlos, Falkland Islands.</i>
1900	CAMERON, WILLIAM M., <i>Advocate, P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1874	CAMPBELL, A. H., 17 <i>Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1899	CAMPBELL, HON. ARCHIBALD M., M.L.C., <i>Loudoun, Berea, Durban, Natal.</i>
1906	CAMPBELL, HON. COLIN H., K.C., <i>Inveraray, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>

Year of Election.	
1902	CAMPBELL, DAVID WM., <i>Messrs. Elder, Dempster &amp; Co., Montreal, Canada.</i>
1890	CAMPBELL, JAMES P., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1900	CAMPBELL, JOHN, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., <i>Bandau Estate, Kudat, British North Borneo.</i>
1906	CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN JOHN CATHEY, <i>Chief of Police, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1896	†CAMPBELL, HON. MARSHALL, M.L.C., <i>Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.</i>
1906	CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, <i>Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1893	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, <i>Garvanza, California, U.S.A.</i>
1900	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, HARRY F., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	CANNING, ARTHUR R., <i>c/o Tasmanian Consols, Mathinna, Tasmania.</i>
1886	CAPE, ALFRED J., <i>Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	CARDEN, JOHN CECIL, <i>Messrs Blaine &amp; Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	CARGILL, FEATHERSTON, M.B., C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Kano, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1895	CARGILL, H. E., <i>Villa Pescatore, Frascati, Rome.</i>
1889	†CARGILL, HENRY S., <i>Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.</i>
1889	†CARGILL, WALTER, <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1898	CARMODY, P., F.I.C., F.C.S., <i>Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1906	CARPENTER, JOHN A., <i>c/o Messrs. Burns, Philp &amp; Co., Samarai, Papua, via Australia.</i>
1897	CARR, SIR WM. ST. JOHN, <i>P.O. Box 130, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†CARRUTHERS, DAVID, <i>East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., <i>471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1886	CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., <i>General Post Office, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1878	CARTER, H.E. SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Barbados.</i>
1905	CARTWRIGHT, JOHN D., M.L.A., <i>Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	†CARUANA-GATTO, CONTINO A., B.A., LL.D., <i>Assistant Crown Advoca'e, 59 Strada Levante, Valletta, Malta.</i>
1903	CASELBERG, ALFRED, <i>Pahiatuā, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1878	†CASEY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., K.C., <i>Ibrickane, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Vic'oria.</i>
1901	CASHEL, CAPTAIN ROWAN, <i>Gwelo, Rhodesia.</i>
1902	CASKIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Harrismith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1895	†CASTALDI, EVARISTO, <i>171 Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.</i>
1886	CATOR, GEORGE C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	CATTO, JOHN.
1906	CAULFIELD, WILLIAM F., <i>P.O. Box 608, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†CENTENO, LEON, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1906	CECIL, LT.-COLONEL LORD EDWARD H., D.S.O., <i>Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt.</i>
1887	CHARBAUD, JOHN A., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†CHADWICK, ROBERT, <i>Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

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1893	*CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, 44 <i>Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.</i>
1892	CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, <i>Labasa, Fiji.</i>
1902	CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, JUN., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Amabele-Butterworth Railway, Komgha, Eastern Province, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	†CHAMBERS, ARTHUR F., <i>British Consulate-General, San Francisco, U.S.A.</i>
1907	†CHAMBERS, BERNARD, <i>Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1886	CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
1907	†CHAMBERS, T. MASON, <i>Tauroa, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†CHAMBERLAYNE, MAJOR TANKERVILLE J., <i>Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1902	CHAMPION, CHARLES W.M., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1899	†CHAPLIN, THOMAS W., <i>P.O. Box 53, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., <i>39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	CHAPMAN, H. B. H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.</i>
1907	CHASE, RICHARD W., <i>Llanillo, Walgett, New South Wales.</i>
1888	CHATER, HON. SIR C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1889	†CHAYTOR, JOHN C., <i>Spring Creek, Marlborough, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†CHEERSMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1904	CHEKE, GEORGE O. M.
1907	CHESTERTON, FREDERICK, <i>Que-que, Rhodesia.</i>
1896	CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†CHEWINGS, CHARLES, Ph.D., F.G.S., 85 <i>Edward Street, Norwood, South Australia.</i>
1874	†CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.
1893	CHISHOLM, JAMES, <i>Crossfield, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1887	CHISHOLM, JAMES H., <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	CHOMLEY, CHARLES H., <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	CHRISP, CAPTAIN THOMAS, <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1896	CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, <i>Flamagusta, Cyprus.</i>
1884	†CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1888	CHRISTISON, ROBERT, <i>Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.</i>
1905	†CHRISTLIEB, ANDREW C., <i>c/o Messrs. F. &amp; A. Swanzy, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1905	CHRYSSTAL, JAMES H., <i>Dropmore, Seymour, Victoria.</i>
1889	†CHURCHILL, FRANK F., M.L.A., <i>Wildcroft, Ennersdale, Natal.</i>
1901	†CHURCHILL, FRASER E., <i>Brymedura, Manildra, New South Wales.</i>
1884	CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, C.M.G., <i>Dominica, West Indies.</i>
1906	CHUTE, MERVYN L., A.M.I.Mech.E., <i>Railway Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1906	CLARK, ARCHIBALD McCOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†CLARK, CHARLES CRABB, 424 <i>Point Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1902	†CLARK, DOUGLAS, <i>Senekal, Orange River Colony.</i>
1902	CLARK, FRANCIS W., M.D., <i>Medical Officer of Health, Hong Kong.</i>
1889	†CLARK, GOWAN C. S., C.M.G., <i>Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	CLARK, JAMES A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1895	CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, K.C., M.A., LL.B., 16 <i>King Street West, Toronto, Canada.</i>

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1902	CLARK, ROBERT DOUGLAS, M.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1882	†CLARK, MAJOR WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1900	†CLARKE, A. RUTTER, <i>Universal Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	†CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldbilo', Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1887	CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDING, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1899	CLAUSON, MAJOR HON. JOHN E., R.E., C.M.G., <i>Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1895	CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1888	†CLEVELAND, FRANK, <i>Balingup, Western Australia.</i>
1900	†CLEVELAND, ROBERT A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>District Medical Officer, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1882	CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, B.A.R., <i>Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1896	CLIFFORD, HON. HUGH, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1907	CLUBBE, CHARLES P. B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>195 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1898	†CLUCAS, EVAN C., J.P., <i>Kia Ora, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1903	†COATES, ARTHUR R., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1905	COCHRANE, FRANK S., <i>Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1889	COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., <i>Peddie, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., <i>Cape Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua (via New Orleans).</i>
1880	CODD, JOHN A., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1894	CODRINGTON, ROBERT, <i>Administrator, Kalomo, North-Western Rhodesia.</i>
1906	†COGHLAN, H. LAKE, 5 Raffles Place, <i>Singapore.</i>
1902	COGILL, WILLIAM H., <i>African Banking Corporation, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1897	COHEN, ABNER, J.P., <i>Krugersdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1895	COHEN, H. HIRSCHEL, c/o P.O., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1888	†COHEN, NAPH. H., P.O. Box 1892, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	COHEN, NEVILLE D., <i>care of Messrs. D. Cohen &amp; Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.</i>
1902	COKER, WILLIAM Z., <i>Kumasi House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1897	†COLE, NICHOLAS, <i>West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria.</i>
1894	COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, 24 Soldier Street, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1892	†COLEMAN, JAMES H., <i>Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1907	COLENBRANDER, BENJAMIN, J.P., <i>Nkandhla, Zululand, Natal.</i>
1905	COLES, REV. CHARLES E., Ph.D., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	COLLET, HON. WILFRED, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1907	COLLETT, JOHN WALLACE, M.D., L.R.C.P.&S., <i>Government Medical Officer, Forcados, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1905	COLLETT, VIVIAN, <i>The Treasury, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1905	COLLIER, F. J., P.O. Box 734, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1898	†COLLIER, HERBERT, <i>Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1892	†COLLIER, JENKIN, <i>Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.</i>
1906	COLLINS, EDWARD WILLIAM, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	COLLINS, ERNEST E., <i>Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1906	COLLINS, GEORGE CHURTON, <i>Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.</i>

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1902	†COLLINS, HARRY, <i>Club Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1900	COLLINS, HENRY M., <i>Reuter's Telegram Co., Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1907	COLLINS, HENRY RAMSAY, J.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., "Mercury Office," <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1902	COLLINS, JAMES A., <i>Registrar of the High Court, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1905	COLLINS, CAPTAIN ROBERT MUIRHEAD, R.N., C.M.G., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria.</i>
1903	COLLYNS, ARTHUR SHUCHBURGH, <i>Nelson Club, Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
1903	COLQUHOUN, DANIEL, M.D., <i>44 High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1884	†COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A.
1876	COMISSIONG, HON. W. S., K.C., M.E.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1903	CONDER, HAROLD, <i>Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	CONIGRAVE, B. FAIRFAX, <i>5 Ingle Chambers, Hay St., Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1898	†CONLAY, WM. LANCE, <i>Kuala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.</i>
1898	CONWAY, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Glenorchy, Cheltenham, near Feilding, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†COOCH BEHAR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF, G.C.I.E., C.B., <i>Cooch Behar, India.</i>
1906	COOK, ALFRED LESLIE, <i>P.O. Telegraphs, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1891	COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., <i>Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	COOK, FREDERICK J., <i>Waterworks Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	COOKE, JOHN, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1889	COOLEY, WILLIAM, <i>Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.</i>
1895	†COOPE, CAPTAIN J. C. JESSER, <i>Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	COOPER, ARNOLD W., J.P., F.R.M.S., <i>Richmond, Natal.</i>
1890	COOPER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR POPE A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1904	†COOPER, RICHARD HENRY, <i>Hilton Road, Natal.</i>
1905	COOPER, REV. CANON WM. HENRY, <i>Temora, New South Wales.</i>
1900	COPLAND-CRAWFORD, W. E. B., <i>Divisional Commissioner, Asaba, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1900	COPLAND, CHARLES A., <i>Director of Public Works, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1902	COPLEY, WM. DAWN, <i>P.O. Box 260, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1905	CORBALLY, LOUIS, <i>37 Nind Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	†CORBET, EVERARD P., <i>Dargle Road, Natal.</i>
1901	CORDEROY, JOHN W., <i>P.O. Box 22, Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	†CORDNER, E. J. K.
1889	†CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E.
1882	CORK, HIS HONOUR PHILIP C., C.M.G., <i>Government House, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1892	CORNER, CHARLES, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Resident Engineer, Rhodesian Railways, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1906	CORNISH, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES E., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	†CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., <i>Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	†CORPE, JAMES R., <i>Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>

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1902	†CORT, JAMES E., <i>Axim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1901	CORYNDON, R. T., <i>Resident Commissioner, M'babane, Swaziland, South Africa.</i>
1905	COTTON, ALFRED J., <i>Hidden Vale, Grandchester, Queensland.</i>
1902	COTTON, E. P., <i>Director of Surveys, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1902	COTTON, JOHN W., <i>Hornsby, New South Wales.</i>
1886	COTTRELL, HENRY E. P.
1906	COTTRILL, GILBERT ST. JOHN, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	COUBROUGH, A. ADAIR, M.L.C., <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
1895	†COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., <i>c/o Queensland National Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	†COUSIN, ROBERT, <i>Prestea Block A. Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1903	COUSSEY, CHARLES L. R. P., <i>c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1903	COWEN, CHARLES, SENIOR, <i>P.O. Box 614, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	COWERN, WILLIAM, <i>Hawera, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†COWIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	†COWLEY, W. H., <i>care of General Post Office, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1902	COWLIN, HERBERT A., <i>Messrs. J. Holt &amp; Co., Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1902	COWPER, SYDNEY, C.M.G., <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	COX, HON. CHARLES T., C.M.G., <i>Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1901	†COX, GEORGE LIONEL, <i>Ouvah Kellie, Lindula, Ceylon.</i>
1902	COX, SENATOR HON. GEORGE A., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1897	COX, SIR LIONEL.
1902	COX, SYDENHAM E. S., <i>P.O. Box 3669, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	COX, WILLIAM E.
1887	†CRAFTON, RALPH C., <i>Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1906	CRAIG, E. H. CUNNINGHAM, B.A., F.G.S.
1906	CRAIG, ROBERT WM., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	†CRAIGEN, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1897	CRAMER, HERMANN J., <i>Punta Gorda, British Honduras.</i>
1890	CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F.
1901	†CRART, WM. SAMUEL, <i>244 Commercial Road, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1875	CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., <i>Stock Exchange, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1907	CRAWFORD, ROBERT, <i>259 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1906	†CREASY, HAROLD T., <i>Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1906	CREELMAN, ADAM R., K.C., <i>85 Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1884	†CREEWELL, JACOB, <i>P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	CRESWELL, ALFRED T., <i>G.P.O. Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	†CREWE, COL. HON. CHARLES P., C.B., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	CROFTS, CHARLES J., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Point, Natal.</i>
1896	†CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., <i>Klipriversoog, Transvaal.</i>
1896	CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1903	CROMPTON, ROBERT, <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1898	CROSBY, CAPTAIN ARTHUR J., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	†CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>

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1891	†CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., <i>The Residency, Stanger, Natal.</i>
1898	†CROSSE, THOMAS, <i>Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1899	CROSTHWAITE, PONSONBY M., C.E., <i>Cyprus.</i>
1886	CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, <i>Bucksteep, Goombungee, Queensland.</i>
1901	CUBITT, MAJOR THOMAS A., R.A., D.S.O., <i>Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1887	CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Audit'r, St George's, Grenada.</i>
1901	CULLEN, COMMANDER PERCY, C.M.G., R.N.R.
1905	†CULLINAN, THOMAS M., M.L.A., <i>Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†CULMER, HON. JAMES WILLIAM, M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1899	CULPEPER, SAMUEL A. H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1903	CUMBERLAND, F. BARLOW, <i>Dunain, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1895	CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A., <i>Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1902	CUNDILL, THOMAS J., <i>31 Searle Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, <i>Lanyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.</i>
1906	CUNNINGHAM, J. R. BALFOUR, <i>P.O. Box 4636, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	†CURRIE, OSWALD J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., <i>24 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1903	†CURRIE, RICHARD, <i>P.O. Box 614, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†CURRIE, WALTER, <i>P.O. Box 220, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	CURRY, ROBERT H., M.H.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1903	CUTHBERT, HON. SYDNEY, M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1905	DAIN, C. K., <i>Assistant Treasurer, Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1902	DAINTON, ARTHUR E., <i>Public Works Department, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1906	DAKINS, EDWARD HAMILTON, <i>Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1904	DALGETY, DAVID, <i>P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	†DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	DALTON, E. H. GORING.
1884	DANGAR, ALBERT A., <i>Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1898	†DANIELS, CHARLES W., M.R., M.R.C.S.E.
1900	DARBY, WALTER G., <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1895	†DARBYSHIRE, BENJAMIN H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1903	DARLING, JOHN, M.P., <i>64 Kent Terrace, Norwood, Adelaide, S. Australia.</i>
1902	†DARLOT, LEONARD H., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1901	DARRAGH, REV. JOHN T., B.D., <i>St. Mary's, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	DAVENPORT, HOWARD, <i>Executor, Trustee, and Agency Co., 23 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1902	DAVENPORT, JAMES E., <i>P.O. Box 155, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1895	DAVERIN, JOHN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	DAVEY, ARNOLD E., <i>Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1887	†DAVEY, THOMAS J., <i>17 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1906	DAVEY, TOM H., <i>Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1902	DAVIDSON, A. A., <i>Axim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	†DAVIDSON, H.E. W. E., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Mahé, Seychelles (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1881	DAVIDSON, W. M. ( <i>late Surveyor-General</i> ), <i>Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1898	DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>

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1899	DAVIES, CLEMENT, P.O. Box 155, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1901	DAVIES, FRANK A. O., Barrister at-Law, St. George's Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1904	DAVIES, HENRY.
1889	DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G., M.H.A., Hobart, Tasmania.
1899	†DAVIES, LEAMA ROBERT, Karridale, Western Australia.
1897	DAVIES, PHILIP V., Karridale, Western Australia.
1886	†DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., 436 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.
1886	†DAVIES, MAURICE C., J.P. Karridale, Western Australia.
1897	†DAVIES, WALTER KARRI, P.O. Box 2040, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1906	DAVIES, WILLIAM H., College House, Colombo, Ceylon.
1904	DAVIS, CHARLES, P.O. Box 160, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
1873	†DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, C.M.G., M.E.C., Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1875	†DAVIS, P., "Natal Witness" Office, Maritzburg, Natal.
1907	DAVIS, MOSS, Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.
1902	DAVIS, STEUART SPENCER, The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1907	DAVY, JOSEPH BURTT, F.I.S., F.R.G.S., Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 434, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1905	DAWE, JOHN GROSVENOR, Tanosu, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.
1889	DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Gawler, South Australia.
1906	DAWES, WILLIAM J., P.O. Box 301, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
1897	DAWSON, A. W., c/o James Dawson, Esq., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
1893	†DAWSON, W. H., c/o P.O. Rangoon, Burma.
1904	†DAY, GEORGE BERT, Resident Engineer's Office, Government Railways, Famagusta, Cyprus.
1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.
1902	DEALE, ARTHUR, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
1907	DEAN, WM. MARKHAM, Port Stephen, Falkland Islands.
1905	DEANS, JOHN, Riccarton, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1899	DEASE, PATRICK PAGET, C.E., Les Sapins, Dinan, France.
1907	DE BEER, ROBIN B.
1905	†DE POISSIÈRE, RAOUL F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Government Medical Officer, Suva, Fiji.
1897	DE HAMEL, MAJOR H. BARRY, Police Department, Kinta, Perak, Federated Malay States.
1904	DE KOK, KAREL B., P.O. Box 24, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1882	DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
1897	†DE LAUTOUR, BRIGADE-SURGEON LT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.
1903	DE LISSA, OSBORNE L.
1892	DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., Kingston, Jamaica.
1878	DE LA MOTHE, E. A., J.P., Cardrona House, St. Andrews, Grenada.
1895	DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., Kingston, Jamaica.
1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.
1904	DENNELL, R. E., Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.
1889	†DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1906	DENNY, GEORGE A., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1906	DENNY, HARRY S., P.O. Box 4181, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

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1905	DENT, R. COURT, J.P., <i>Messrs. Dreyfus &amp; Co., Ltd., East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	DENTON, H.E. SIR GEORGE C., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1906	†DENTON, HENRY, <i>P.O. Box 36, Standerton, Transvaal.</i>
1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., <i>Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	DE PASS, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	DERRY, B. GRAHAM, <i>P.O. Box 6, Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1907	DERRY, FRANCIS H., <i>Nelly Mine, Insiza, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	DESCROIZILLES, FRÉDÉRIC V., <i>Assistant Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1907	DE SILVA, WM. HENRY, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Victoria Eye Infirmary, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1899	†DE SOUZA, A. J., <i>P.O. Box 98, Shanghai, China.</i>
1897	DE SOYSA, MUDALIYAR J. W. CHARLES, M.A., J.P., <i>Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK,
1905	DE VILLIERS, JACOBUS P., <i>P.O. Box 24, Louer Paarl, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	†DE WAAL, DAVID C., <i>P.O. Box 97, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	DE WITT, ANTHONY M., <i>Whitehall Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	DE WOLF, HON. JAMES A., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Surgcon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1887	DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., <i>District Judge, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1892	†DIBBS, THOMAS A., <i>Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1897	DICEY, EDWARD C., <i>P.O. Box 103, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1896	DICKINSON, FRANCIS M., <i>Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1903	DICKSON, ALEXANDER, <i>P.O. Box 738, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, <i>Fort William, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1889	†DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, <i>Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1898	DIESPECKER, CAPTAIN RUDOLPH, <i>P.O. Box 5967, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1893	DIETRICH, H., J.P., <i>P.O. Box 12, Zeerust, Transvaal.</i>
1895	DIGBY-JONES, C. K., <i>c/o Jumbo G. M. Co., P.O. Box 94, Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1906	DIGNAN, PATRICK L., <i>Kiwi, Mountain Road, Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1894	DIXON, GEORGE G., C.E., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1900	DIXON, JAMES DICKSON, J.P., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1899	DIXON, ARCHIBALD, <i>Willumbong, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	†DIXON, ROBERT CRAIG, <i>45 Park Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	DIXON, T. STORIE, M.B.C.M., <i>151 Macquarie St., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	DOBIE, EDWARD D., <i>Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1889	DOBSON, SENATOR HON. HENRY, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1907	DOCKER, HIS HONOUR ERNEST B., <i>Eltham, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	DOCKER, THOMAS L., <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	DOCKER, WILFRID L., <i>Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	DOLLAR, EDWARD, <i>P.O. Box 5200, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	DOLLEY, HON. JOHN F., <i>Blenheim House, Uitenhage, Cape Colony.</i>

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1906 DOLLING, CALEDON J. R., *Fraser's Buildings, Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1896 DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COL. SENATOR HON. JAMES, *Rothesay, New Brunswick.*

1906 DONALDSON, JOHN S., *P.O. Box 1075, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1904 DONNELLY, GEORGE P., *Crissoge, Ngatarawa, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*

1897 DONOVAN, FERGUS, *P.O. Box 4, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., K.C., M.A., LL.D., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1906 DORNING, EDWARD S., *Dodowah, Gold Coast Colony.*

1902 DOUGLAS, JAMES, *Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1905 DOUGLAS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, M.A., *Director of Education, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1904 DOUGLAS, ROBERT, "Star" Office, *P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1907 DOUGLASS, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *68 Gordon Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1906 DOUGLASS, JAMES H., *Albany Club, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1896 DOVE, FREDERICK W., *39 East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1903 DOWNER, ALFRED WM., *Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1898 DOWNER, VEN. ARCHDEACON GEORGE W., *The Rectory, Kingston, Jamaica.*

1897 DOWNES, S. TROUPER, *Durban Club, Natal.*

1904 DOWSE, THOMAS A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Fernleigh, Levuka, Fiji.*

1903 †DOWSETT, CHARLES, *c/o Messrs. Attwell & Co., St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1902 †DOYLE, CAPTAIN J. J., s.s. "Lagoon," *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1905 †DOYLE, JAMES HENRY, *Invermein, Scone, New South Wales.*

1902 †DRADER, FRANK, *Fpe, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1900 †DRADER, H. F., *Ploesti, Roumania.*

1903 DRIVER, THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

1901 DROUGHT, F. A., *380 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada.*

1903 DROUGHT, JAMES J., F.C.S., A.I.M.M., *Molo Station, viâ Mombasa, British East Africa.*

1904 DRUMMOND, GEORGE E., *421 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.*

1903 †DRUMMOND, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES H., V.D., *Jamaica.*

1905 DUDGEON, SIR CHARLES JOHN, *Shanghai.*

1880 DUDLEY, CECIL.

1906 DUFF, JAMES ERSKINE, *12 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1889 DUFF, HON. ROBERT, *Immigration Agent-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1902 DUFFILL, JOHN HENRY, C.E., *Town Hall, Durban, Natal.*

1905 DUFFIN, BRUCE WM., *Legislative Council Office, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1904 DUFFUS, W., *Guardian Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1902 †DUGMORE, GEORGE EGERTON, M.L.A., *Indwe, Cape Colony.*

1896 DUIRS, DAVID P., M.D., *P.O. Box 610, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1900 DUKA, CAPTAIN A. T., D.S.O., M.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Lismore, New South Wales.*

1889 †DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 370, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 DUNCAN, ALEXANDER M. T., J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*

1899 DUNCAN, ALISTER, *Imperial Maritime Customs, Hankow, China.*

1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1905	†DUNCAN, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Labasa, Macnata, Fiji.</i>
1904	DUNCAN, JAMES ALEXR., <i>Molteno, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	†DUNCAN, JOHN, <i>Messrs. Levin &amp; Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1890	†DUNCAN, HON. JOHN J., M.L.C., <i>Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.</i>
1901	†DUNCAN, JOHN, <i>The Grove, Picton, New Zealand.</i>
1907	†DUNCAN, PATRICK, C.M.G., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1902	DUNCAN, THOMAS M., <i>Messrs. J. C. Juta &amp; Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	†DUNCOMBE, H. F., <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	DUNCOMBE, WALTER KELSALL, <i>Customs Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1895	DUNLOP, ALEXANDER R., <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1901	DUNLOP, J. M. M., LL.D., <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1904	DUNLOP, JOHN SYM, <i>Ashenhurst, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1900	DUNSTER, T. CHARLES W., <i>West Australian Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1903	DUPIGNY, E. G. MORSON, <i>Resident, Yola, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1889	DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1905	DURING, ABRAHAM A., <i>Paarl, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	DUTTON, HENRY, <i>Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.</i>
1906	Dwyer, FREDERICK L., B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	DYETT, HON. WM. C. L., M.L.C., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1903	DYKE, JAMES E., <i>73 Homewood Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1907	DYKES, ARTHUR J., <i>Railway Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1900	DYKES, F.J. B., <i>Warden of Mines, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.</i>
1903	DYKES, JAMES, <i>Hoetjes Bay, Saldanka Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	EAGLESOME, JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Public Works Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1894	EAKIN, J. W., M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, 12 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1884	†EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, <i>Hyde Park, Madras, India.</i>
1899	EARDLEY-WILMOT, S., <i>Launceston, Tasmania.</i>
1905	EARLE, PERCY M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1897	EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1903	EARP, HON. GEORGE F., M.L.C., <i>Newcastle, New South Wales.</i>
1901	EASTERBROOK, ARTHUR D., <i>Karonga, Lake Nyasa, British Central Africa.</i>
1895	EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†EBERT, ERNEST, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†EDGSON, ARTHUR B., <i>care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	†EDINGTON, THOMAS D., <i>Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1900	EDMONDSON, CRESSY S., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., <i>care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	EDWARDS, FREDERIC G. H., M.D., <i>Florida Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1897	EDWARDS, G. BAKER, <i>Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1876	†EDWARDS, HERBERT, <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1905	EDWARDS, JOHN TENISON, <i>Padang Tjermin, Bindjei, Deli, Sumatra.</i>

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1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*  
 1904 †EDWARDS, W. MOORCROFT, *P.O. Box 37, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*  
 1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., C.M.G., M.D., *Chamby Villa, Curepipe Road, Mauritius.*  
 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 EGERTON, H.E. SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1897 EHRHARDT, HON. ALBERT F., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*  
 1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1907 ELGAR, CHARLES, *Featherston, New Zealand.*  
 1902 ELGIE, S. KELSEY, M.P.S., *47 Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*  
 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*  
 1899 ELLIOT, LESLIE.  
 1905 †ELLIS, HENRY REGINALD, M.P., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1907 ELLISON, CHARLES, *Dunblane, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*  
 1894 ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *39 Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1902 ELWIN, RT. REV. EDMUND H., M.A., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.*  
 1903 EMBLING, JAMES, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*  
 1897 †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 ESCOTT, H.E. SIR E. BICKHAM SWEET, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1902 ESPEUT, CLAUDE V., *Public Works Department, Mombasa, British East Africa.*  
 1902 ESPEUT, REGINALD WM., C.E., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*  
 1897 †ESSIEN, ALBERT DUKE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1895 †ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, via Durban, Natal.*  
 1897 ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1902 ETLINGER, THOMAS E., C.E., *Mutual Buildings, Durban, Natal.*  
 1894 †ETTLING, CAPTAIN GUSTAV A., *81 Old Main Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1901 EVANS, FRANKLYN S., *Gadzema, Rhodesia.*  
 1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.V.O., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*  
 1889 EVANS, J. EMRY, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1902 †EVANS, MAURICE S., C.M.G., M.L.A., J.P., *Hill Crest, Berea Ridge, Durban, Natal.*  
 1897 EVANS, SAMUEL, *15 Saratoga Avenue, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1906 EVANS, WALTER BOWEN, *Daylesford, Victoria.*  
 1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Protector of Chinese, Singapore.*  
 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM Gwynne, P.O. Box 558, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1902 †EVERSFIELD, CAPTAIN GEORGE A., *c/o Post Office, Calgary, N.W.T., Canada.*  
 1903 †EVES, CAPTAIN HUBERT E., J.P., *Arntully, Cedar Valley P.O., Jamaica.*  
 1903 †EWENS, CREASY, *36 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.*  
 1906 EWING, WM. LECKIE, *Rupurara, Inyanga, Rhodesia.*

1900	FADELLE, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1887	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, M.P., <i>care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1907	FAIRBAIRN, JAMES, <i>P.O. Box 3182, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1907	FAIRBRIDGE, WILLIAM E., <i>Argus Printing and Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1891	FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Elaine, New South Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1898	†FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, <i>Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., <i>5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1906	FALCK, ANOSI, <i>Postmaster-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1889	†FARQUHARSON, AERTHUR W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1896	†FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., <i>Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.</i>
1904	FARRAR, NICHOLAS, <i>Postmaster-General, Zomba, British Central Africa.</i>
1886	†FAULKNER, ENOCH, <i>District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.</i>
1892	†FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., <i>The High School, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1890	FAWCETT, JAMES HART, <i>c/o Messrs. Bewick, Moreing &amp; Co., Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1890	†FAWCETT, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., B.Sc., F.L.S., <i>Director, Public Gardens, Hope Gardens, Jamaica.</i>
1902	FAWNS, SYDNEY, <i>Launceston, Tasmania.</i>
1888	FELL, HENRY, <i>Cleveland House, Alexandra Road, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1906	†FELL, W. SCOTT, <i>Kilcreggan, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1896	FELTON, HON. J. J., M.E.C., <i>Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1907	FELTON, WM. BERTLES, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1902	FENTON, ERNEST G., F.R.C.S.I.
1889	†FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., <i>Belfield Lodge, East Coast, Demerara, British Guiana.</i>
1897	FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, <i>Kenilworth, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1890	†FERGUSON, JAMES, <i>P.O. Box 98, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1879	†FERGUSON, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1907	FERNANDO, H. MARCUS, M.D., B.Sc., <i>General Civil Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1892	†FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.
1907	FETHERSTONHAUGH, CUTHBERT, <i>Summerland, Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.</i>
1901	FETTES, ALEXANDER, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†FIELD, A. PERCY, <i>P.O. Box 154, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1895	†FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1873	FIFE, GEORGE R., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1881	†FINAUGHTY, H. J.
1901	FINCH, BARNARD, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1905	FINCH, GEORGE G., <i>P.O. Box 233, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1895	FINLAYSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT A., C.M.G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

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1897	†FINNIE, J. P., <i>P.O. Box 46, Gwelo, Rhodesia.</i>
1903	FIRMIN, CECIL H., <i>Government Railway, Bo, Sierra Leone.</i>
1896	†FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., B.D., M.A., <i>care of Messrs. Grindlay &amp; Co, Calcutta.</i>
1901	†FISHER, HERBERT S.
1906	FISHER, HUBERT C., <i>P.O. Box 665, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1907	FISHER, JAMES B., <i>197 Gloucester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Fullarton, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1893	FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, <i>39 Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	FISHER, NORMAN R., B.Sc., M.E., <i>St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, <i>Corraborate, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1901	FITZGERALD, GEORGE L., C.E., <i>The Foliage, San Fernando, Trinidad.</i>
1902	FITZGERALD, O'CONNELL, <i>Crane House, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1900	†FITZPATRICK, SIR J. PERCY, M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1887	†FLACK, JOSEPH H., <i>9 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1900	†FLEGELTAUB, WALTER, <i>Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1892	†FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., <i>P.O. Box 64, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.</i>
1897	FLEMING, CHARLES D., J.P., <i>Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.</i>
1880	FLEMING, JOHN, <i>Charlotte Town, Grenada.</i>
1900	FLEMING, JOHN M., <i>Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.</i>
1896	†FLEMING, RICHARD, <i>P.O. Box 393, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).</i>
1903	FLEMING, THOMAS, <i>Good Hope, Boston, Natal.</i>
1900	FLETCHER, FRANKLYN H.
1888	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 670, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	†FLETCHER, WM. HORTON, <i>c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	†FLINT, CAPTAIN WM. RAFFLES, <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
1905	FORAN, W. ROBERT DE B., <i>Police Force, Mombasa, British East Africa.</i>
1904	†FORBES, CAPT. DAVID, <i>D.S.O., Swazi Coal Mines, Athole, Swaziland, South Africa.</i>
1885	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	†FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†FORD, JAMES P.,
1889	FORD, JOSEPH C., <i>117 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1896	†FORDE, ROBERT M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., <i>Principal Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>215 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1906	FORIN, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. A., <i>Nelson, British Columbia.</i>
1881	†FORREST, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1891	FORSTER, JULIUS J.,
1906	FORSYTH, WILLIAM T., <i>P.O. Box 1724, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	FORUNO, JOSEPH, <i>New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	FOSTER, EDGAR W., <i>Oloke Meji, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1888	FOWLER, HON. GEORGE M., C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Comptroller of Revenue, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1889	†FOWLER, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>

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1903	FOX, GEORGE, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Gordon Street, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1902	FOX, GEORGE EDWARD, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	FOX, JOHN, <i>G.P.O., Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1904	†FOX-DECENT, THOMAS, <i>714 Langside Street, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1898	†FOXON, FRANK E., <i>Resident Magistrate, Ixopo Division, Natal.</i>
1893	FRAMES, PERCIVAL ROSS, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	FRANCIS, PERCY J., <i>Union-Castle S.S. Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., <i>New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.</i>
1895	FRANKS, GODFREY F., M.A., <i>Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1903	†FRASER, SIR JOHN GEORGE, <i>P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1896	FRASER, JAMES L., <i>P. O. Box 429, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	†FRASER, JOSEPH, <i>Pitakande Estate, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
1895	FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., <i>Registrar-General, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1893	FRASER, WILLIAM PERCY, <i>P.O. Box 26, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1900	FREDEERICKS, J. HAROLD, <i>West African Contract and Supply Company, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1907	FREETHILL, LT.-COLONEL FRANCIS B., M.A., <i>Citizens' Chambers, Moore Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	FREEMAN, T. KYFFIN, F.G.S., F.S.S., <i>St. Johns, Newfoundland.</i>
1906	†FREMANTLE, JOHN MORTON, <i>Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1902	FRERE, ALLAN GRAY, <i>86th Carnatic Infantry, Ootacamund, Madras, India.</i>
1900	FRERE, HAROLD ARTHUR, <i>Superintendent of Prisons, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1894	FRICKER, WILLIAM C., <i>care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	FRIEDLANDER, CHARLES, <i>Victoria Chambers, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	†FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., <i>P.O. Box 1032, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	FROST, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	†FRY, HAROLD A., <i>P.O. Box 46, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	FULFORD, HARRY E., C.M.G., H.B.M. <i>Consul-General, Mukden, China.</i>
1889	†FULLER, ALFRED W., <i>Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	FULTON, HERBERT VALPY, <i>Outram, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1906	FURLEY, JOHN TALFOURD, <i>District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1901	FYNN, CHARLES GAWLER, <i>Native Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.</i>
1878	†FYSH, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1902	GABBETT, GERALD F. A., <i>Marine Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1892	†GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., <i>c/o Shri Sayagi Library, Baroda, India.</i>
1884	GAISFORD, HENRY, <i>Orangi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1899	GALLETTLY, ARCHIBALD J.C., <i>Bank of Montreal, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1900	†GALLEWSKI, MAURICE, <i>Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	†GALPIN, GEORGE LUCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Cradock Place, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>

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1899	GANADO, ROBERT F., LL.D., 27 <i>Strada Zaccaria, Valletta, Malta.</i>
1905	GARDINER, GEORGE, <i>Government Storekeeper, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1902	GARDNER, ASTON W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Tapah, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1905	†GARLICK, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	GARNETT, GEORGE R., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1887	GARNETT, HARRY, <i>Guanica Centrale, Ponce, Porto Rico.</i>
1906	GARRAWAY, DAVID G., I.S.O., <i>Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1902	GASELEE, GENERAL SIR ALFRED, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., <i>Eastern Command, c/o Railway Mail Service, India.</i>
1888	GASKIN, HON. C. P., M.C.P., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1903	†GASSON, GEORGE H., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	GATLAND, GEORGE J., P.O. Box 278, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1897	GAU, JULIUS, P.O. Box 209, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1906	GAULT, ALEXANDER, <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1895	†GAY, ARNOLD E., <i>The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.</i>
1902	†GAY, GEORGE SINCLAIR, <i>Coronado, San Diego County, California, U.S.A.</i>
1893	GEARY, ALFRED, <i>Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1897	GEE, GEORGE F., <i>care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1903	GEMMELL, HUGH B., <i>Government Railways, P.O. Box 176, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1902	GEORGE, EDWARD C. S., C.I.E., G.P.O., <i>Rangoon, Burma.</i>
1903	GEORGE, WILLIAM RUFUS, 318 <i>George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1894	GIBBON, CHARLES, <i>Goonambil, Wattegama, Ceylon.</i>
1885	GIBBON, W. D., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
1897	GIBBONS, MAJOR ALFRED ST. HILL, <i>Pemba, North-Western Rhodesia.</i>
1904	GIBBS, CLEMENT M., <i>c/o Messrs. H. Bevorn &amp; Co., 31 Long Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	GIBBS, ISAAC, <i>New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1897	†GIBBS, JOHN, P.O. Box 1079, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1907	GIBLIN, ALFRED, <i>Te Aute, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1904	GIBLIN, JOHN SCRUBY, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1905	GIBSON, HON. FREDERICK A., I.S.O., M.C.G., <i>Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1889	GIBSON, HARRY, J.P., P.O. Box 1643, and 92 <i>Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1896	GIDEON, D. S., J.P., <i>Port Antonio, Jamaica.</i>
1905	†GILCHRIST, THOMAS B., M.D., P.O. Box 161, <i>Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	GILES, EUSTACE, 397 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1907	GILES, MORTIMER, <i>Registrar-General of Deeds, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1898	GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., 23 <i>Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1905	GILES, WM. ANSTEY, M.B.C.M., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1903	GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER, B.Sc., <i>Stock Exchange Buildings, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	†GILFILLAN, DOUGLAS F., P.O. Box 1397, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>

1903	GILFILLAN, EDWARD T., <i>Conway P.O., Middelburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, <i>Montalto, Grace Park, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1891	†GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., <i>J.P., Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria.</i>
1902	GILLOTT, ARTHUR G. M., <i>Casilla 385, San José, Costa Rica.</i>
1892	GILLOTT, HON. SIR SAMUEL, <i>9 Brunswick St., Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1900	GILMOUR, DAVID W., <i>Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1889	†GIRDLESTONE, MAJOR NELSON S., <i>c/o Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	GIROUARD, H.E. LT.-COLONEL SIR PERCY, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Government House, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1895	GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., <i>P.O. Box 13, Pietersburg, Transvaal.</i>
1906	GLADWYN, WILLIAM T., <i>Liberator Mine, St. Helens, Tasmania.</i>
1877	†GLANVILLE, THOMAS, <i>Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
1901	GLASIER, F. BEDFORD, <i>Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1906	GLEDDEN, ROBERT, <i>Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.</i>
1905	†GLENNY, THOMAS A., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	GLOAG, ANDREW, J.P. <i>Clontarf Villa, Park Drive, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	†GLOAG, DURANT, <i>Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.</i>
1897	†GLUYAS, CHARLES, <i>Jubilee Mine, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	GLYNN, HENRY THOMAS, <i>Huntingdon Hall, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	GODDARD, FREDERICK D., <i>Queen's Building, Praya, Hong Kong.</i>
1907	GODDEN, H. DANVERS, D.D.S., <i>The Albany, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1900	GODFREY, GEORGE, <i>Strathmore, Fitzroy St., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1895	†GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	GODSALL, ROBERT S., M.B., C.M., <i>Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1906	GOODWIN, EDWIN H., <i>Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1903	GOLDIE, AMYAS LEIGH, <i>Victor, Wonder, Nevada, U.S.A.</i>
1895	GOLDIE, A. R., <i>c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	GOLDMANN, RICHARD, M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 485, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	GOLDREICH, SAMUEL, <i>P.O. Box 933, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	GOLDSMITH, HENRY E., F.R.M.S., <i>Royal Engineers' Office, Hong Kong.</i>
1902	†GOLDSMITH, THOMAS, <i>Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.</i>
1906	GOLLEDGE, GEORGE H., <i>Gikiyankanda, Neboda, Ceylon.</i>
1901	GOMES, HARRIS LLOYD, <i>Government Railways, Tingulab, British North Borneo.</i>
1907	GOMM, HARRY H., <i>H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Curityba, Brazil.</i>
1878	GOODE, CHARLES H., <i>48 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1893	†GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, <i>P.O. Box 176, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	GOODFELLOW, ADAM A. G., <i>London and River Plate Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1899	GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F., <i>St. Johns, Newfoundland.</i>
1888	GOOLD-ADAMS, H.E. MAJOR SIR HAMILTON J., G.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1891	†GORDON, JOHN, <i>Messrs. D. &amp; W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	†GORDON, W. GORDON, <i>Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.</i>
1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.</i>
1895	GORE, LT.-COLONEL HON. J. C., <i>Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1903	GORDON-HALL, WILLIAM H., M.B., <i>Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.</i>

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1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington New Zealand.*

1900 GOSLING, J. T., *Postmaster-General, Mombasa, British East Africa.*

1893 GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1900 GOULTER, HERBERT H., *Barrister-at-Law, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*

1898 GOURIAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dock Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1907 GRAAFF, HON. JACOBUS A. C., M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1902 GRADWELL, WILLIAM B., J.P., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*

1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., *P.O. Box 1155, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1899 †GRAIN, ERNEST A., *P.O. Manly, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1904 GRANT, DONALD A., *c/o Messrs. Wilkinson & Lavender, 12 Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1897 †GRANT, DUNCAN, *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1879 †GRANT, E. H.

1889 GRANT, HON. HENRY E. W., *Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*

1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., *150 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*

1904 GRANT, P. H. A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*

1877 GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *c/o William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*

1905 †GRANT, W.M. LAWSON, M.A., *Toronto, Canada.*

1890 GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1906 GRASSICK, PETER A., *Calle Bartolome Mitre 475, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

1897 GRAVES, SOMERSET H., *179 Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1884 GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1906 GRAY, MELVILLE, *Timaru, New Zealand.*

1907 †GRAY, ROBERT, *Ellerslie, Gourton P.O., Natal.*

1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1907 GRAY, ST. GEORGE, B.A., M.B., *Senior Medical Officer, Southern Nigeria.*

1892 GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1887 †GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B. C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

1902 GREAVES, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. B., *Newbold, Clarence River, New South Wales.*

1897 GRECH, SALVATORE, M.D., *31 Strada Mezzodi, Valletta, Malta.*

1904 GREEN, ALFRED E., *P.O. Box 340, Durban, Natal.*

1888 †GREEN, DAVID, *Ferndale Villa, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*

1896 GREEN, FRANK J.

1905 †GREEN, FRANK J. H., *P.O. Box 106, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 GREEN, HELPERIUS R., *Messrs. E. K. Green & Co., Somerset Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1906 GREEN, HENRY, *Mason's Avenue, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*

1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1905 GREEN, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box 1770, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1880 †GREENACRE, SIR BENJAMIN W., *Durban, Natal.*

1896 GREENACRE, WALTER, *413 West Street, Durban, Natal.*

Year of  
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1889	GREENE, COLONEL EDWARD M., K.C., M.L.A., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1899	GREENE, GEORGE, <i>P.O. Box 406, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1893	†GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, <i>Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1894	†GREENLEES, T. DUNCAN, M.D., <i>The Asylum, Fort England, Grahame-town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	†GREENSHIELDS, GEORGE, <i>Douglas Station, Falkland Islands.</i>
1906	GREENSLADE, FREDERICK W.M., <i>c/o African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1895	GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, J.P., <i>Teviotdale, Amberley, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1896	GREG, GEORGE, <i>Laxapana, Maskelyā, Ceylon.</i>
1903	GRELL, CHARLES H., <i>Clapham House, Dominica, West Indies.</i>
1903	GRENFELL, ARTHUR PASCOE, <i>Agricultural Dept., P.O. Box 434, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1895	GREY, MAJOR RALEIGH, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1881	†GREY-WILSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1879	†GRICE, JOHN, <i>Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1885	GRiffin, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., <i>Assistant Principal Medical Officer, Torrington Place, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1882	†GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1881	GRIFFITH, THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., <i>Chief Justice, Federal High Court, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1901	†GRIFFITHS, HARRY D., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.E., &c., <i>P.O. Box 2146, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1900	GRIFFITHS, CAPTAIN J. NORTON, J.P., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., <i>Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.</i>
1889	†GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, <i>Tamsui, Formosa, China.</i>
1904	GRIMLEY, ALFRED G.
1896	GRIMMER, WM. P., <i>P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	GRIMSHAW, HERBERT C. W., B.A., <i>Assistant District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1884	†GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	GRIMWADE, MAJOR HAROLD W., A.F.A., <i>Waveney, Hampden Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	GRINTER, REV. CANON JOHN, <i>The Rectory, San José, Costa Rica.</i>
1905	GROOM, THOMAS F., <i>Moreton Bay Oyster Co., Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1897	†GROVE, DANIEL, <i>Bank Chambers, Vryheid, Natal.</i>
1905	GROVES, THOMAS, A.M.I.Mech.E., <i>Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.</i>
1906	GROWDER, JOHN, <i>Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1884	GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, K.C., <i>Alexandra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1902	GUBBAY, R. A., <i>3 Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong.</i>
1884	GUERITZ, H.E. E. P., <i>Government House, Sandakan, British North Borneo (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

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1904	GULLY, HUGH, Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.
1903	GUPPY, ROBERT, Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1889	†GUTHRIE, ADAM W., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1905	GUTHRIE, JAMES, P.O. Box 581, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1907	†GUTHRIE SMITH, H., Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
1903	GUTTMANN, JOSEPH T., P.O. Box 942, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1890	†HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1895	†HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., Maritzburg, Natal.
1907	HACKETT, HON. JOHN W., M.L.C., LL.D., Perth, Western Australia.
1895	HADDON-SMITH, HON. G. B., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1902	HADDON-SMITH, HENRY B., Govt. Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1902	HAES, ARTHUR, P.O. Box 198, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
1894	HAGGART, E. A. H., Kingston, Jamaica.
1881	HAGUE, GEORGE, Rotherwood, 107 Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada.
1896	HAINES, CHARLES H., M.A., M.D., Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.
1905	HAINES, ROBERT T., 102 Peel Street, Windsor, Melbourne, Victoria.
1893	†HAINS, HENRY, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1897	HALL, REV. ALFRED, City Baptist Church, Durban, Natal.
1897	HALL, GODFREY, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1887	HALL, WALTER R., Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.
1902	HALLAM, HARRY, Slavery Department, Kordofan, Sudan.
1901	†HALLIFAX, JAMES W., George Town, Penang, Straits Settlements.
1885	HAMILTON, HON. C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., M.E.C., Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).
1894	HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY.
1897	HAMILTON, H. W. B., Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.
1889	HAMILTON, JOHN T., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Yokohama, Japan.
1905	HAMILTON, ROBERT W. GRIEVE, R.D.S.
1883	HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.
1888	†HAMPSON, B., 33 Mutual Buildings, Smith Street, Durban, Natal.
1888	†HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, Hampson's Buildings, South St., Durban, Natal.
1897	HANBURY-WILLIAMS, COLONEL JOHN, C.V.O., C.M.G., Government House Ottawa, Canada.
1889	†HANCOCK, EDWARD, P.O. Box 156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1895	HANCOCK, H. R., Nalyappa, Moonta, South Australia.
1897	†HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, Jumpers Deep, Limited, Cleveland, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1899	†HANCOCK, SYDNEY, 10 Queen's Gardens, Hong Kong.
1904	HAND, CECIL, c/o Messrs. Rolfe, Crang & Co., 40 Strand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1885	†HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).
1897	†HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L.
1900	HANNA, JAMES C., Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.
1885	†HANNAM, CHARLES, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.

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1906	HANNON, P. J., <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†HANSEN, VIGGO J.
1888	†HARDIE, WILLIAM, <i>Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.</i>
1907	†HARDING, J. WALDRON, <i>Mount Vernon, Waipukurau, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†HARDS, HARRY H., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., L.R.C.P., J.P., <i>Havermere, Howick Falls, Natal.</i>
1898	HARDY, JOHN, <i>Printing Office Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1905	HARE, FRANCIS W. E., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	HAREL, PHILLIBERT C., <i>Land of Plenty House, Essequebo, British Guiana.</i>
1893	HARFORD, FREDERICK, <i>St. Andrew's, Grenada.</i>
1902	HARMSWORTH, CAPTAIN ALFRED C., <i>Riversmead, Norvals Pont, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	HARNEY, HON. EDWARD A. ST. AUBYN, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1882	†HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>
1903	HARPER, CHARLES H., B.A., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1904	HARPER, J. PEASCOD, F.R.G.S., <i>Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1906	†HARPER, KENNETH J., <i>Matale, Ceylon.</i>
1884	HARPER, HON. ROBERT, M.P., <i>Myoora, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1881	†HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	HARRIS, EDWARD, <i>Pleasant Valley, Geraldine, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	HARRIS, SAUL, <i>P.O. Box 1473, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	†HARRIS, WM. DUCKETT, <i>Harris Dale, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†HARRISON, FRANK, <i>Nictaux Falls, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.</i>
1905	HARRISON, GEORGE A., <i>Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.</i>
1892	HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1889	†HARRISON, J. SPRANGER.
1906	HARRISS, RICHARD H., <i>P.O. Box 6398, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	HARRISON, SYDNEY T., <i>Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1902	HART, PETER FRANCIS, <i>Kelton, Arthur Street, Surrey Hills, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1902	HARTLAND, JOSEPH B., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1905	HARTLEY, CLEMENT PERCY, <i>P.O. Box 70, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1902	HARTLEY, JAMES H., <i>Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	HARVEY, HENRY FREDERICK, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., <i>St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., <i>14 National Mutual Buildings, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1898	HARVEY, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1882	†HARVEY, THOMAS L., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1904	HARVEY, WILLIAM S., <i>113 Calle Victoria, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1901	HARWIN, JOHN, <i>Sans Souci, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1903	HARWOOD, HON. THOMAS C., M.L.C., <i>Geelong, Victoria.</i>
1902	†HASSALL, RAYMOND L., <i>9 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1906	HASTINGS, CAPTAIN WILFRID C. N., D.S.O., <i>Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1906	HATCH, JOHN LENNARD, <i>Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 434, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1898	†HATHORN, FERGUS A., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1887	HATHORN, KENNETH H., K.C., M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>

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1900	†HATHORN, K. HOWARD, B.A., P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.
1904	HAWES, CECIL E., <i>Legislative Council Office, Pretoria, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary.)</i>
1889	†HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1897	HAWKER, MICHAEL S., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1897	HAWKER, RICHARD M., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 Childers Street, <i>North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1898	HAWKINS, ISAAC T., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1894	HAWTYNE, MAJOR T. M. ( <i>N. Staff. Regt.</i> ), <i>Moolton, India.</i>
1900	†HAY, HARRY ALGERNON, <i>Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.</i>
1880	†HAY, HENRY, <i>Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.</i>
1895	HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, <i>Cue, Western Australia.</i>
1897	HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, P.O. Box 48, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1891	†HAY, JOHN, LL.D., <i>Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1878	†HAY, WILLIAM, <i>Wyuna, Black Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1905	†HAYDON, LEONARD G., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., <i>Port Health Office, Point, Durban, Natal.</i>
1901	HAYES-SADLER, H.E. LIEUT. COL. JAMES, C.B., <i>Government House, Mombasa, British East Africa.</i>
1899	HAYFORD, REV. MARK C., D.D., F.R.G.S., <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1905	HAYLES, HARRY S. H., <i>Taquah &amp; Abosso G. M. Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1897	HAYNE, CHARLES, <i>City Mansion Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	HAYTER, A. C., <i>Transcontinental Telegraph Co., Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.</i>
1899	†HAYWARD, FRANK E., <i>Messrs. J. Martin &amp; Co., Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	†HAZELL, CHARLES S., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	†HEAD, WM. BEACHY, P. O. Box 1146, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	†HEATIJE, ARTHUR, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	HEBDEN, GEORGE H., <i>Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.</i>
1886	†HEBROM, HON. A. S., M.L.C., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1891	HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., <i>Villa Nelson, Valescure, St. Raphael, France.</i>
1876	*HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1903	HEDLEY, T. LIETCH, <i>Cape Forage Co., Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	HEDSTROM, JOHN MAYNARD, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
1889	HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†HEMERY, PERCY, <i>Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1881	HEMMING, JOHN, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	HEMMENS, CAPTAIN R. A., <i>Commissioner's Office, P.O. Box 4, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	HENDERSON, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.</i>
1906	†HENDERSON, THOMAS R., <i>City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	†HENDERSON, THOMSON, <i>National Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1896	HENDRIKS, A. J., <i>Black River, Jamaica.</i>
1906	†HENNAH, HENRY H., <i>Port Stephen, Falkland Islands.</i>

1891	†HENNESSY, DAVID V., M.L.A., J.P., <i>Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	HENRY, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Devonport West, Tasmania.</i>
1902	HENSHALL, THOMAS, <i>Postmaster, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	†HERBERT, REGINALD F. DE COURCY, J.P., <i>Plantation Springlands, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1905	HERON, REGINALD, M., <i>Assistant District Commissioner, Asaba, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1904	HERRICK, E. J., <i>Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1904	HERRICK, F. D., <i>Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1903	HERSHENSOHN, ALLAN C., <i>P.O. Box 2540, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	HERTSLET, PERCY, I.S.O., J.P., <i>Collector of Customs, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	HEUSSLER, CHRISTIAN A.
1904	†HEWAT, JOHN, M.B., M.L.A., <i>Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	HEWICK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1902	HEYDEMAN, HARRY, A.M.I. Mech.E.
1906	HEYS, FREDERICK T., <i>P.O. Box 167, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1900	HICKMAN, W. ALBERT, B.Sc., <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
1898	HICKS, HERBERT G.
1888	†HIDDINGH, J. M. F.
1886	†HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., <i>Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	HIGGINSON, R. C., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1883	†HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE.
1903	HILDRETH, HAROLD C., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., <i>Madras.</i>
1892	HILL, CHARLES WM., <i>Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1887	HILL, HON. EDWARD C. H., <i>Auditor-General, Singapore.</i>
1902	HILL, J. WOODWARD, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Caixa 20, Manaos, Amazonas, Brazil.</i>
1901	HILL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1887	HILL, LUKE M., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1888	†HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, <i>Sungei Ujong, Federated Malay States.</i>
1891	HILL, WARDROP M., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1900	†HILLIARD, CHARLES H., <i>Resident Magistrate, Hanover, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	HILLMAN, SELIG, <i>P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	HILLMAN, WOLF, <i>P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	HILLS, T. AGG, <i>31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1898	†HILTON, THOMAS J., <i>York Island, Sherbro, Sierra Leone.</i>
1903	HIRSCH, AUGUST, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	†HIRSCHHORN, FRIEDRICH, <i>10 Christian Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	HIRTZEL, CLEMENT, <i>Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1888	†HITCHINS, CHARLES, M.L.A., <i>African Boating Co., Point, Durban, Natal.</i>
1897	HITCHINS, JOHN F., <i>Penlee, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1904	HIXSON, EDWARD M., C.E.
1906	HOBBS, MAJOR JOSEPH J. TALBOT, <i>Cottesloe, Western Australia.</i>
1902	HOCHSCHILD, SIGMUND, <i>P.O. Box 25, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	HOCKEN, THOMAS M., M.R.C.S.E., F.L.S., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†HOCKLY, DANIEL EDWARD, <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	HODDER, SAMUEL, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>

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1884	HODGSON, H. E. SIR FREDERIC M., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1894	†HOEY, UNG BOK.
1897	†HOFMEYR, HENRY J., B.A., <i>P.O. Box 3357, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	HOFMEYR, HON. J. H., <i>Avond Rush, Stephan Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, <i>Swarthmoor, Havelock North, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1894	HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, <i>Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1889	HOLLAND, CUYLER A., <i>care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1901	HOLLAND, CHARLES THEODORE, J.P., <i>c/o Charterland Goldfields, Limited, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1903	HOLLANDER, FELIX CHARLES, <i>P.O. Box 228, Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	†HOLLINS, RICHARD R., <i>P.O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.</i>
1896	†HOLLIS, A. CLAUD, <i>Secretary to Administration, Mombasa, East Africa.</i>
1904	HOLMES, CHARLES WILLIAM, <i>202 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1904	HOLMES, FRANCIS A., M.R.C.S.E., M.H.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1907	HOLMES, HARRY G., <i>Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1889	HOLMES, JOHN R., <i>District Judge, Limassol, Cyprus.</i>
1902	HOLMES, WM. J., <i>Upington, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	HOLROYD, HON. JUSTICE SIR EDWARD D., <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1887	†HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1907	HOLWAY, THOMAS B., <i>1753 Calle Charcas, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1889	†HOMAN, LEONARD E. B., <i>P.O. Box 178, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	HOOD, A. JARVIE, M.B., C.M., <i>127 Macquarie St., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1898	HOOD, WM. ACLAND, <i>c/o Bank of British North America, Vancouver, British Columbia.</i>
1904	†HOOKE, AUGUSTUS, JR., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1902	HOOPER, RAYMOND E., <i>364 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	†HOPE, C. H. S.
1884	†HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1888	HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	†HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, <i>211 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1897	†HORDERN, SAMUEL, <i>Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1901	†HORNBY, WILLIAM F., <i>Chellow Dean, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1898	HORNBY-PORTER, CHARLES, <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1890	†HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., <i>Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1905	HORTON, ROBERT C., "N. Z. Herald," <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1896	HOSKEN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 667, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†HOSMER, LT.-COLONEL EDWARD A. C., <i>Virden, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1900	HOUGH, T. F., <i>8 Des Vœux Rd. Central, Hong Kong.</i>
1894	HOWARD, JOHN WM., <i>c/o "Natal Mercury," Durban, Natal.</i>
1899	HOWELL, HENRY SPENCER, <i>Stonyhurst, Galt, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1907	HOWSE, MAJOR NEVILLE R. V.C., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Orange, New South Wales.</i>
1904	HOY, G. FREDERICK, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	†HOYLE, JAMES JOHNSON, <i>P.O. Box 744, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	†HUBBORD, ARTHUR G., <i>Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1906	HUDDART, LINDOW H. L., M.A. (Cantab.), A.R.S.M., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.Inst.M.M.
1898	HUDSON, HIS HONOUR ARTHUR, <i>Circuit Judge, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>

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1894	†HUDSON, WALTER E., P.O. Box 189, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1906	HUFFAM, SYDNEY, Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1903	HUGHES, FRANK G., Town Hall, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
1901	HUGHES, LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERIC G., D.A.A.G., 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
1901	†HUGHES, HUGH STANLEY, c/o Imperial Bank of Canada, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1887	†HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W.
1894	HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, Advocate of the Supreme Court, Verulam, Natal.
1884	HULETT, HON. SIR JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.
1902	†HULETT, HORACE B., Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.
1887	HULL, GEORGE H., The Lodge, Belgravia, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1901	†HULL, HON. HENRY C., M.L.A., The Treasury, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1903	HULSTON, JOHN, P.O. Box 92, Durban, Natal.
1901	HUMBY, ALBERT J., M.Inst.C.E., Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.
1904	HUMBY, CHARLES C., Claremont, Western Australia.
1901	HUMPHREYS, GEORGE, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1889	HUNT, HON. WALTER R., Receiver-General, Nassau, Bahamas.
1889	HUNTER, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., Durban, Natal.
1884	HUNTER, HAMILTON, C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul, Tonga, Friendly Islands.
1898	†HUNTER, JAMES M., Durban, Natal.
1896	†HUNTER, THOMAS A., 27 Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1903	HUNTER, WILLIAM M., 161 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
1897	HURRELL, WILLIAM, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
1906	HUSSEY-WALSH, MAJOR WILLIAM.
1903	HUTCHINGS, C., Vita Rewa, Fiji.
1897	HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., Colombo, Ceylon.
1906	HUTCHINSON, WALTER C., The Treasury, St. Vincent, West Indies.
1901	HUTSON, HON. EYRE, Colonial Secretary, Hamilton, Bermuda.
1904	HUTT, EDWARD, J.P., Maitland, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1906	HUTTON, ANDRIES S., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1893	HUTTON, EDWARD M., M.A., Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.
1887	†HUTTON, J. MOUNT, Johannesburg Club, P.O. Box 3720, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1892	HUTTON, WILLIAM, Resident J.P., Komati Poort, Transvaal.
1885	†HYAM, ABRAHAM, P.O. Box 234, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1897	IEVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, Mount Ievers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Victoria.
1904	†ILLIUS, DONALD W., El Cedro Mine, Apartado 25, Guanajuato, Mexico.
1898	IMPEY, SAMUEL P., M.D., C.M., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1880	IM THURN, H.E. SIR EVERARD F., K.C.M.G., C.B., Government House, Suva, Fiji.
1894	†INGLIS, JAMES, 60 York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1896	INGLIS, WM. WOOD, P.O. Box 2056, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1901	INKSETTER, WM. ELLSWORTH, M.D., Alajuela, Costa Rica.
1905	INNES, SIDNEY NORTH, Cresswell Downs, Northern Territory, South Australia.
1895	INNISS, THOMAS WALROND, Britannia Estate, Mauritius.
1891	I'ONS, FREDERICK F., Witwatersrand G.M. Co., P.O. Knights, via Johannesburg, Transvaal.

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1901	IRELAND, PROFESSOR ALLEYNE, <i>St. Botolph Club, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.</i>
1892	IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B., <i>(Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).</i>
1891	IRVINE, HANS W. H., M.P., <i>Great Western Vineyard, Victoria.</i>
1904	†IRVINE, HON. WM. HILL, K.C., M.P., <i>462 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1907	IRVING, GEORGE CLERK, <i>Department of Telegraphs, Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1897	ISAAC, GEORGE MICHAEL, <i>P.O. Box 3110, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	†ISAACS, DAVID, <i>P.O. Box 490, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	ISEMONGER, FRANCIS M., <i>Government Secretariat, Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1902	JACK, WM. LANGLANDS, <i>60 Market Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1899	†JACKSON, CECIL GOWER, J.P., <i>Magistrate, Weenen, Natal.</i>
1881	JACKSON, H.E. SIR HENRY M., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1890	JACKSON, ROBERT E., K.C., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1902	†JACKSON, THOMAS A., <i>Native High Court, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1897	†JACOB, WILLIAM F., <i>Feilding, New Zealand.</i>
1901	JACOBS, DAVID M., <i>P.O. Box 230, Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1883	†JACOBS, ISAAC, <i>Lyndhurst, Queen's Road, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	JACOBS, SIMEON, <i>P.O. Box 167, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.</i>
1897	JAGGER, JOHN WM., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	JAMES, EDMUND M., <i>141 Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>Tanasi, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	JAMES, SIR WALTER H., K.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1907	JAMES, W. HERBERT, <i>Erudina, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1900	JAMESON, CHARLES S., <i>354 West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1905	JAMESON, CLARENCE, <i>Digby, Nova Scotia.</i>
1895	JAMESON, GEORGE, <i>Ellerton, St. Albans, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1904	JAMESON, HENRY B. L., <i>Customs Dept., Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1899	JAMESON, HENRY LISTER, B.A., Ph.D., <i>University College, P.O. Box 1176, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1881	†JAMESON, RT. HON. L.-S., C.B., M.L.A., M.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	JAMIESON, EDMUND C., <i>P.O. Box 357, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G.
1897	JAMIESON, JOHN H., <i>P.O. Box 2576, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	†JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., <i>39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1903	JANION, E. M., <i>Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1907	JANSEN, FRANCOIS J., C.C. & R.M., <i>Murraysburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	JAYewardene, DON ADRIAN ST.V., <i>Jayewardene Wallauwa, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1904	JEFFARES, JOHN L. S., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Komgha, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	JELLINE, EDWIN G., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1893	JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, <i>West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1900	JENKINS, GEORGE H. V., <i>Herbert Park, Armidale, New South Wales.</i>
1872	†JENKINS, H. L., <i>Indian Civil Service.</i>
1904	†JENKINS, PHILIP L., <i>Library Buildings, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1889	†JEPPE, CARL, <i>Barrister-at-Law, City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†JEPPE, JULIUS, <i>Danish Consul, 32 Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	†JEPPE, JULIUS, JUN., <i>P.O. Box 60, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>

1904 †JEROME, CHARLES, *Hazeldene, Park Town, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1905 JERVOISE, G. P. V., *Hoima, Unyoro, Uganda.*  
 1895 †JOEL, LOUIS, *P.O. Box 232, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1904 †JOFFE, MAX F., *P.O. Box 326, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1906 JOHNSON, CAPTAIN ARTHUR E., D.S.O., *Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*  
 1904 JOHNSON, EDWARD ANGAS, M.D., M.R.C.S., *56 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1905 JOHNSON, E. A. PASHA, *Gezireh, Cairo, Egypt.*  
 1897 JOHNSON, HON. EDWARD O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*  
 1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*  
 1904 JOHNSON, PERCY Viner, *Assistant Resident Magistrate, Ladybrand, Orange River Colony.*  
 1904 JOHNSON, PHILIP H., *South African Road Transport Co., P.O. Box 45, Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.*  
 1904 †JOHNSON, W. C. B., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*  
 1907 JOHNSON, WILSON, *P.O. Box 3022, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1906 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Public Works Department, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*  
 1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1896 JOHNSTON, D. HOPE, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, c/o Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*  
 1904 JOHNSTON, JAMES LYON, *African Banking Corporation, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, *Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Gresham House, Singapore.*  
 1901 JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, *Hatherley, Homebush Road, Strathfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1898 JONES, JAMES, *5 Commercial Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1891 †JONES, JOHN R., *P.O. Box 966, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*  
 1884 JONES, SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., *16 College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1902 JONES, RODERICK, *Reuter's Telegram Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET.  
 1906 JONES, STANLEY R., A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., *Inspector of Mines, Gopeng, Perak, Federated Malay States.*  
 1873 JONES, HON. SYDNEY TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1882 JONES, HIS HONOUR SIR WM. H. HYNDMAN, *Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, Singapore.*  
 1897 †JONES, HIS GRACE WILLIAM WEST, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop's Court, Claremont, Cape Colony.*  
 1907 JONKLAAS, RICHARD W., *Malabar Street, Kandy, Ceylon.*  
 1906 JORDAN, FREDERICK H., *790 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*  
 1903 JOSEPH, SELIM B., *P.O. Box 723, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1905 JOSKE, ADOLPH B., *Suva, Fiji.*

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1906	JOWITT, THOMAS, C.E., <i>Government Railway Construction, Ibadan, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1899	JUDSON, MAJOR DANIEL, J.P., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1886	JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., K.C., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	†KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	KAUFMAN, ISAAC, P.O. Box 4291, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	†KAYSER, CHARLES F., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	KEEGAN, LAURENCE E., B.A., M.D., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1894	†KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	KEEP, ERNEST E., <i>Witch Wood, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.</i>
1905	KEESING, ERNEST A., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1904	KELLY, BENJAMIN S., 182 <i>Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1900	†KELLY, GEORGE C., <i>Mont Alto, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	KELLY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY G., <i>Forcados, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1884	†KELLY, JAMES JOHN.
1889	†KELTY, WILLIAM, <i>Department of Public Works, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, <i>Master of the High Court, Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	KENNELLY, DAVID J., K.C., <i>Louisburg, Nova Scotia.</i>
1884	KENNY, W., M.D. ( <i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service.</i> )
1898	KENWAY, PHILIP T., <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
1900	KERR, DAVID, <i>Abergeldie Estate, Watawala, Ceylon.</i>
1903	KERR, JOHN WISHART, M.B., <i>Government Medical Officer, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1888	†KERRY, T. C., <i>Sutton Lodge, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†KESSLER, CAPTAIN ROBERT C., F.R.G.S., <i>c/o Messrs. King &amp; Sons, Castle Buildings, Durban, Natal.</i>
1903	KETTLEWELL, JOHN W., 273 <i>George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†KEYNES, RICHARD R., <i>Keyneton, South Australia.</i>
1906	KEYZER, SIEGFRIED S., <i>Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	KHAN, PESTONJEE D., <i>Messrs. Framjee, Bhikajee &amp; Co., Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1907	KIDDLE, J. BEACHAM, <i>Moultrassie, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1892	†KIDDLE, WILLIAM, <i>Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.</i>
1886	KILBY, HENRY G., <i>Bentham, Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	KILPIN, ERNEST FULLER, C.M.G., <i>Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	†KING, ARTHUR S., <i>Nelson, Cairns, Queensland.</i>
1901	KING, HARVEY, <i>Florida, Linea à Limon, Costa Rica.</i>
1907	KING, JOSEPH A., <i>Crown Solicitor, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1898	†KING, KELSO, 120 Pitt St., <i>Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.</i>
1905	KINGSLEY, GEORGE E., <i>Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1901	†KIRKCALDY, WM. MELVILLE, F.S.S., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1897	†KIRKER, JAMES, <i>South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1897	KIRTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, <i>Feilding, New Zealand.</i>

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1894	KITCHEN, JOHN H., <i>c/o The Sydney Soap and Candle Co., Ltd.</i> , 337 Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1878	KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, <i>2 Rue de Loxum, Brussels.</i>
1903	KNIPE, CAPTAIN RODERICK E., <i>Naval and Military Club, 178 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore.</i>
1902	†KNIGHTS, RICHARD, <i>A.M.Inst.C.E., c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd., Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt.</i>
1902	†KNOBEL, JOHAN B., <i>M.B., L.R.C.S., P.O. Box 179, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1887	KNOX, HON. WILLIAM, <i>M.P., 74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1893	†KÖENIG, PAUL, <i>Beau Bassin, Mauritius.</i>
1890	†KÖHLER, HON. CHARLES W. H., <i>M.L.C., Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	KOLL, OTTO H., <i>Grand Hotel, Utrecht, Natal.</i>
1905	KOSZELSKI, SIGISMUND A., <i>c/o Eastern Telegraph Co.</i>
1890	†KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., <i>Karachi, India.</i>
1902	KREGOR, C. H., <i>P.O. Box 267, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., <i>Worcester, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†KUHR, HENRY R., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	LABORDE, ARTHUR L. C., <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1883	†LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, <i>K.C.M.G.</i>
1904	LAMB, HENRY J., <i>P.O. Box 1244, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	LAMB, TOMPSON, <i>Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1905	LAMBERT, J. A. PEYTON, <i>Assistant Treasurer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1880	LAMPREY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., <i>R.A.M.C., F.R.G.S.</i>
1902	LANCE, CHARLES C., <i>113 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1898	†LANCE, WILLIAM F., <i>M.L.A., P.O. Box 744, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1880	LANDALE, ALEXANDER, <i>Aroona, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1885	LANDALE, R. HUNTER, <i>Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i>
1901	LANDAU, MORRIS M., <i>P.O. Box 347, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1900	LANE, HON. ZEBINA, <i>M.L.C., Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	†LANG, WILLIAM A., <i>Carlaminda, Cooma, New South Wales.</i>
1894	LANGDALE, HON. FREDERICK LENOX, <i>M.L.C., F.R.G.S., Wakaya, Fiji.</i>
1897	LANGDON, CHARLES P., <i>122 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1902	†LANGDON, WILLIAM CHURCHWARD, <i>J.P., Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
1882	LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†LANGERMAN, J. W. S., <i>M.L.A., P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1899	LANGERMAN, JAMES, <i>Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	LANGLEY, W. H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, 59 Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1905	LANNING, ROBERT, <i>J.P., Native Commissioner, Inyati, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1900	LARKINS, REV. FREDERICK, <i>c/o Messrs. Ewington &amp; Baker, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1905	LARYMORE, MAJOR HENRY D., <i>R.A., C.M.G., Borgu, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1897	LASSETTER, COLONEL H. B., <i>C.B., Redleaf, New South Head Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1905	LAUGHLIN, MAJOR CHARLES E. H., <i>Entebbe, Uganda.</i>

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1900	LAUGHTON, JOHN M., <i>Town Engineer, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1897	LAURIER, Rt. Hon. Sir WILFRID, G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1906	LAVERTINE, A. G., <i>P.O. Box 679, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	LAW, CHARLES F., <i>P.O. Box 116, Vancouver, British Columbia.</i>
1889	†LAWLEY, ALFRED L., <i>P.O. Box 227, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	LAWLEY, H.E. THE HON. SIR ARTHUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Madras.</i>
1907	LAWRENCE, BROWN, <i>Barrack Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	†LAWRENCE, JOHN P., <i>Villa Valetta, Collonge, Territet, Suisse.</i>
1899	LAWRENCE, LAURIE P., <i>Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1905	LAWSON, PERCY B., <i>Superintendent of Telegraphs, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	LAWTON, ALFRED B., <i>P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	LAYTON, BENDYSHE, <i>Messrs. Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co., Hong Kong.</i>
1901	LAZARUS, SIMEON L., M.I.C., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1892	†LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., <i>The Pines, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1902	LEACH, JOHN B., <i>Poplar Grove, Whittlesea, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	LEACOCK, PROFESSOR STEPHEN B., Ph.D., <i>McGill University, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1900	LEE, D. O. E., <i>Audit Department, Panama Railroad Co., Colon.</i>
1889	†LEEECH, H. W. CHAMBRE, LL.D., <i>Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1883	†LEEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSY, <i>Kinta, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1900	LEECHMAN, GEORGE BARCLAY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1904	LEFEVRE, WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 5772, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	LEFROY, HON. HENRY BRUCE, C.M.G., <i>Walebing, Western Australia.</i>
1902	LEGGATT, H. B., <i>Casilla 85, Lima, Peru.</i>
1904	LEGGE, CHARLES ARTHUR L., <i>Inspector of Police, St. Georges, Grenada, West Indies.</i>
1905	†LEGGETT, MAJOR E. H. M., D.S.O., <i>c/o B.E.A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa.</i>
1894	LE HUNTE, H.E. SIR GEORGE RUTHVEN, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1905	LEIBBRANDT, CHRISTOFFEL, <i>Highfield House, The Gardens, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1877	LEMBERG, PHILIP ( <i>Consul for Portugal</i> ), <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Moir's Chambers, Perth Western Australia.</i>
1880	LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., <i>Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1896	†LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	†LENZ, OTTO, <i>P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	LEONARD, CHARLES, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	†LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., K.C., <i>The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	LEOPOLD, LEWIS J., <i>Educational Institute, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1899	LESLIE, ALEX. STEWART, <i>The Treasury, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1889	†LESLIE, J. H., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	†LE SUEUR, GORDON, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	LE SUEUR, SYBRANDT, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

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1903	LETT, ROBERT E., <i>Police Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1898	†LEUCHARS, COLONEL GEORGE, C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Beacken, Greytown, Natal.</i>
1891	†LEVEY, JAMES A., <i>Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	LEVI, HON. NATHANIEL, J.P., <i>Liverpool, Princes Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1882	LEVY, HON. ARTHUR, M.L.C., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
1901	LEVY, BARNETT, P.O. Box 240, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1899	LEVY, GEORGE, P.O. Box 240, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1906	LEVY, JESSE HENRY, P.O. Box 240, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1906	LEWIN, PERCY EVANS, <i>Public Library, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	LEWIS, ALFRED, <i>New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, K.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1904	LEWIS, E. H., <i>Audit Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1903	LEWIS, HENRY M., <i>Transport Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1906	LEWIS, IVOR, <i>Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1880	†LEWIS, HON. SIR NEIL ELLIOTT, K.C.M.G., M.A., B.C.L., <i>Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1891	LEWIS, ROBERT E., 414 Little Collins Street, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1884	†LEWIS, THOMAS, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1902	LEWIS, WILLIAM MILLER, 171 Hereford Street, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1903	LEYSON, WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	†LEZARD, HERBERT L., P.O. Box 2756, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†LICHTHEIM, JACOB, P.O. Box 1618, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	LIDDARD, MONTAGUE L., <i>Assistant Resident, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1889	†LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	†LIDDLE, HORACE S., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1898	†LIDDLE, JOSEPH, <i>Norwich Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	LILLY, FLEET-SURGEON FREDERICK J., R.N., <i>H.M.S. "King Edward VII," Channel Fleet.</i>
1894	LINCOLN, GABRIEL, <i>Colonial Secretariat, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1895	†LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, M.L.A., P.O. Box 1612, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†LINDUP, WALTER, <i>Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1903	LINE, LEONARD, 196 Loop Street, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1906	†LINES, THOMAS W., <i>Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1899	†LINSCOTT, REV. T. S., <i>Brantford, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1897	LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., <i>African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	LISTER, HERBERT, <i>Pemba, Zanzibar.</i>
1897	LITHMAN, KARL, P.O. Box 640, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	LITTLE, ARCHIBALD J., <i>Chungking Trading Co., Ichang, China.</i>
1899	LITTLE, CHARLES WM., <i>Scottish Australian Investment Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	LITTLE, JAMES B., <i>Wanderer Gold Mines, Selukwe, Rhodesia.</i>
1879	†LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1902	LLOYD, CHARLES, <i>Lowther Hotel, Durban, Natal.</i>
1892	LLOYD, CHARLES W., <i>Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	LLOYD, ERNEST A., <i>National Bank of South Africa, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.</i>

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1899	†LLOYD, JOHN T.,
1894	LLOYD, LANCELOT T., 127 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1896	†LOCKWARD, HENRY, Hamilton, Bermuda.
1888	LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., Villa Paradis, Vevey, Switzerland.
1904	LOGAN, EWEN R., M.A., Town Magistrate, Nairobi, British East Africa.
1886	LOGAN, HON. JAMES D., M.L.C., Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.
1903	LONG, ARTHUR TILNEY, H.B.M. Collector of Customs, P.O. Box 7, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.
1906	LONGDEN, GEORGE GERARD, Nairobi, British East Africa.
1897	LONGDEN, HERBERT T., Gwelo, Rhodesia.
1895	LONGLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. WILBERFORCE, Halifax, Nova Scotia, (Corresponding Secretary).
1883	LOOS, HON. F. C., M.L.C., Roseneath, Darley Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
1898	LORAM, ALBERT E., 21 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
1905	LORANS, HON. HENRI, M.C.G., M.B., C.M., Medical Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.
1903	LORENA, A. CHARLES, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., Government Medical Officer, c/o P.M.O., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1889	†LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1901	LOUGHNAN, I. HAMILTON, Tukihiki, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
1888	LOVE, JAMES R., 99 Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1884	LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, M.L.A., F.R.G.S., Pretoria, Transvaal.
1906	LOVEGROVE, LEONARD, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1878	LOVELL, SIR FRANCIS H., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.E.
1883	†LOVELY, COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.
1896	†LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.
1898	LOWRY, MAJOR HENRY WARD, I.S.C., Mandalay, Burma.
1895	†LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., Florida, Transvaal.
1899	LUCAS, FREDERICK G. C., Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.
1895	†LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., Florida, Transvaal.
1903	LUDLOW, HARRY A., Government Railway, Ibadan, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1902	LUDLOW, LIONEL, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
1895	*LUGARD, H.E. BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK D., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Government House, Hong Kong.
1888	LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., Kingston, Jamaica.
1889	†LUMSDEN, DAVID, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1903	†LUNNON, FREDERIC J., M.A., L.L.M., P.O. Box 400, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1901	†LYLE, ALEXANDER, 246 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
1905	LWIN, MAUNG TUN, K.S.M., Eastern Magistrate, Rangoon, Burma.
1886	†LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.
1898	†LYNCH, GEORGE WM. A., M.B., Suva, Fiji.
1905	LYNE, HENRY A., Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.
1906	LYNE, ROBERT NUNEZ, F.L.S., F.R.G.S, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.
1901	LYNN, WILLIAM J.
1886	MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1904	MACALISTER, G. IAN, Rideau Club, Ottawa, Canada.

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1891	MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, <i>Reaburn, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1893	MACARTHY, THOS. G., <i>Phoenix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1896	MACASKIE, JOHN C., <i>District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.</i>
1897	MACAULAY, JOHN MAY, <i>P.O. Box 967, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	MACDERMOT, RODERICK, <i>Gilbert Islands Protectorate.</i>
1905	MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, <i>F.R.G.S., Cairns, Queensland.</i>
1906	MACDONALD, ARCHIBALD C., <i>Director of Agriculture, Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1885	MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., <i>Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.</i>
1894	MACDONALD, H.E. COLONEL RT. HON. SIR CLAUDE M., <i>G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. Tokio, Japan.</i>
1891	†MACDONALD, DUNCAN, <i>P.O. Box 82, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	MACDONALD, EBENEZER, <i>c/o Perpetual Trustee Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1896	MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON, M.A. ( <i>Senior Chaplain, Government of India</i> ), <i>The Parsonage, Howrah, India.</i>
1904	MACDONALD, RANALD, <i>Government Offices, Chiromo, British Central Africa.</i>
1904	†MACDONALD, RONALD M., <i>Messrs. Gould, Beaumont &amp; Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1885	MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
1882	MACDOUGALL, JAMES, <i>365 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1891	†MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, <i>Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.</i>
1889	MACEWEN, ALEXANDER F., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1884	†MACFARLANE, SENATOR HON. JAMES, <i>Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1890	MACFEE, K. N., <i>45 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1889	MACFIE, MATTHEW, <i>Tyalla, Elm Grove, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	†MACFIE, ROBERT A., <i>Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies.</i>
1903	MACGARVEY, JAMES, <i>Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.</i>
1899	†MACGREGOR, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1885	MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., <i>Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1891	MACINTOSH, JAMES, <i>c/o Messrs. Dalgety &amp; Co., 6 Custom House Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1903	MACINTOSH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 20, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	MACIVER, FERGUS, <i>Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1895	†MACKAY, CAPTAIN A. W., J.P., <i>c/o W. Walker, Esq., 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	†MACKAY, GEORGE, <i>Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MACKAY, JAMES, <i>Central Club, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1890	†MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, <i>Dungog, New South Wales.</i>
1905	MACKAY, THOMAS JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., <i>131 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1902	MACKENZIE, FRANCIS WALLACE, M.B., C.M., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	†MACKENZIE, MURDO S., <i>Coolgardie, Western Australia.</i>
1897	MACKENZIE, THOMAS, M.H.R., <i>Allan Grange, Kaikorai, New Zealand.</i>
1904	MACKERSEY, CHARLES L., <i>Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1882	MACKIE, DAVID, <i>Beach-Clarridge Corporation, Niantic, Conn., U.S.A.</i>
1891	†MACKINNON, W. K., <i>Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria.</i>

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1901	MACKINTOSH, DONALD, <i>Maison Delaplace, Menton, France.</i>
1895	†MACLAREN, DAVID, <i>62 Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1902	MACKAREN, JAMES MALCOLM, D.Sc., F.G.S., <i>Geological Survey, Calcutta.</i>
1905	†MACLEAN, KAID SIR HARRY, K.C.M.G., <i>The Court, Morocco.</i>
1906	MACPHAIL, ROBERT S., C.E., <i>Irrigation Department, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1882	MACPHERSON, JOHN, <i>Corner of Twenty-Seventh and J. Streets, San Diego, California, U.S.A.</i>
1903	†MACPHERSON, WILLIAM MOLSON, <i>73 Ste. Ursule Street, Quebec, Canada.</i>
1902	†MACSHERRY, RT. REV. BISHOP HUGH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	MCAUSLIN, JAMES, <i>180 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1900	†MCBRYDE, HON. D. E., M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1902	McCALLUM, CLIFFORD K., <i>P.O. Box 4806 and 17 Prudent Buildings, Fox Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1883	McCALLUM, H.E. COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. <i>Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1897	McCALLUM, WILLIAM, <i>Oceana Consolidated Co., P.O. Box 1542, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	†MCARTHY, JOHN J., <i>P. O. Box 34, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1896	MCARTHY, HON. ROBERT H., C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1886	†MCCHAUGHEY, HON. SIR SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
1895	†MCCONNELL, JAMES, <i>Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.</i>
1897	†MCOWAT, ROBERT L., F.R.I.B.A., <i>P.O. Box 318, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	McCOWEN, JOHN R., I.S.O., J.P., <i>Inspector-General of Constabulary, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1882	McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., <i>Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1896	McCULLOUGH, WILLIAM, <i>High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1906	McDONALD, CHARLES, <i>P.O. Box 391, St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
1893	McDONALD, DARENT H.
1896	McDONALD, ERNEST E., <i>Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1906	McDOUGALL, FREDERICK A., <i>Benin City, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1906	†McDOUGALL, JOHN A., <i>Messrs. McDougall &amp; Secord, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1902	†MC EWAN, WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 380, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	†MC GOUN, ARCHIBALD, JUN., <i>181 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1883	McGRATH, HON. GEORGE, <i>Charlemont, Jamaica.</i>
1895	McGREGOR, FELIX, <i>Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†MC ILWRAITH, JOHN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	MCINTYRE, ROBERT A., <i>P.O. Box 76, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	MC IRVINE, CHARLES G., <i>Bank of Mauritius, Beau Bassin, Mauritius.</i>
1894	MC IVOR, JAMES BALFOUR, <i>De Aar, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	MC KENZIE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1883	†MC KINNON, NEIL R., K.C., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1895	MC LAREN, J. GORDON, <i>Dawson, Y.T., Canada.</i>
1901	MC LAUGHLIN, JAMES, <i>11 St. James Buildings, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1902	MC LAURIN, J. D., <i>237 West 107th Street, New York, U.S.A.</i>
1883	†MC LEAN, GEORGE, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>

1878 †MCLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand* (*Corresponding Secretary*).

1884 †MCLEOD, EDWIN, *P.O. Box 36, Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia*.

1905 McMILLAN, DUNCAN, C.E., *Derby House, Rosemead Place, Colombo, Ceylon*.

1894 †McMILLAN, MAJOR F. DOUGLAS, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.

1902 McMILLAN, ROBERT, "Stock and Station Journal" Office, *Sydney, New South Wales*.

1899 McMILLAN, HON. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Allison Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales*.

1892 MCNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Concordia, Knysna, Cape Colony*.

1906 McNELLAN, J. E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.

1900 McPHILLIPS, ALBERT E., K.C., *Victoria, British Columbia*.

1906 MCRAE, WILLIAM, *Bank of New South Wales, Suva, Fiji*.

1898 McTURK, MICHAEL, C.M.G., *Kalacoon, Essequebo, British Guiana*.

1907 MADDRELL, ROBERT J. C., *Bedervale, Braidwood, New South Wales*.

1896 MAGAREY, WILLIAM J., *Unity Chambers, Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia*.

1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony*.

1899 MAGUIRE, CHARLES E., M.D., *Nukualofa, Tonga, Friendly Islands*.

1906 MAGUIRE, CAPTAIN ROSS R., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony*.

1906 MAIDMAN, N. DUNCAN, *c/o The Niger Co., Ltd., Gana Gana, River Niger, Southern Nigeria*.

1904 MAIN, FREDERICK G., *Transport Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony*.

1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales*.

1895 †MALCOLM, GEORGE W., A.M.I.Mech.E., *Forges et Fonderies de Maurice, Port Louis, Mauritius*.

1902 †MALCOLM, HARCOURT G., M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas*.

1880 MALCOLM HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ORMOND D., *Nassau, Bahamas*.

1898 MALLESON, PERCY RODBARD, *The Willows, Hex River, Cape Colony*.

1896 MALLETT, PERCY WM., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony*.

1906 MANARA, VICTOR M., *Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda*.

1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales*.

1882 †MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purumbete, Camperdown, Victoria*.

1904 MANNHEIM, ERNEST A., A.M.I.M.M., M.A.I.M.E.

1904 †MANSEL, ROBERT S. ADRIAN, *State Bank, Nobles Co., Minn., U.S.A.*

1903 MANSSELL, WM. V., *The Coaling Co., Freetown, Sierra Leone*.

1902 MARAIS, CHARLES, *Land Surveyor, 2 Wale Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony*.

1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony*.

1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., M.L.A., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony*.

1893 MARAIS, P. HARMSEN, *Highbury, Wynberg, Cape Colony*.

1905 MARE, E. J. EARDLEY, *Native Commissioner, Hartley, Rhodesia*.

1904 †MARKLEW, E. C., *Frenchay, Diep River, near Cape Town, Cape Colony*.

1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, 98a Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria*.

1902 †MARKS, ELLIA, *Messrs. Lewis & Marks, P.O. Box 379, Pretoria, Transvaal*.

1902 MARKS, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji*.

1894 †MARKS, HERBERT T.

1906 MARKS, OLIVER, *Government Hill, Singapore*.

1894 MARKS, PERCY J., B.A., *117 Victoria Street North, Sydney, New South Wales*.

1901 †MARRIOTT, WALTER J., *P.O. Box 207, Durban, Natal*.

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1904	MARSH, H. VERNON, 183 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
1885	†MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.
1896	MARSHALL, ARTHUR H., 2 Victoria Buildings, Colombo, Ceylon.
1902	MARSHALL, FRANCIS M., c/o Capato & Co., Suakin, Sudan.
1900	MARSHALL, JAMES C., Dunedin Club, Fernhill, New Zealand.
1896	†MARSHALL, MAJOR ROBERT S., Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1884	MARSHMAN, JOHN, 8 Holly Road, St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1904	MARTEN, R. HUMPHREY, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 12 North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.
1902	†MARTIN, GEORGE F., J.P., Wagadra, Nadi, Fiji; and Fiji Club, Suva, Fiji.
1899	MARTIN, JOHN, Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.
1897	MARTIN, JOHN STUART, Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.
1902	MARTIN, HON. WM. A., M.L.C., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1907	MARTIN, S. F. BRERETON, M.A., LL.B., Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.
1896	†MARZETTI, C. J., M.R.A.S., Kandahar Estate, Balangoda, Ceylon.
1879	MASON, E. G. L., Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.
1899	MASON, J. HERBERT, Permanent Loan and Savings Bank, Toronto, Canada.
1900	†MASON, RICHARD LYTE, Messrs. Mason & Whitelaw, P.O. Box 677, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1905	MASSIAH, C. A., Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1902	MATHEWS, ABRAHAM E., Anglo-Transvaal Development Co., P.O. Box 845, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1906	MATTEI, CHARLES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Government Medical Officer of Health, Malta.
1890	MATTERSON, CHARLES H., P.O. Box 4612, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1903	MATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR W., Rosedale, Mountain Eise, Maritzburg, Natal.
1906	MATTHEW, ALFRED C., Alliawattie, Moulragalla, Ceylon.
1898	†MATTHEWS, FLETCHER, Colenbrander's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
1906	MATTHEWS, HON. JOHN BROMHEAD, Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.
1881	†MATTHEWS, JOSIAH W., M.D., Greytown, Natal.
1906	MAUGHAN, THOMAS, Chamber of Mines, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.
1892	†MAUND, EDWARD A.
1894	MAURICE, RICHARD THELWALL, Adelaide Club, South Australia.
1889	†MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., J.P., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1899	MAW, HENRY S., L.S.A., Tumberumba, New South Wales.
1891	†MAXWELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE FREDERIC M., Belize, British Honduras.
1904	MAXWELL, J. CRAWFORD, M.A., M.D., District Commissioner, Bandajuma, Sierra Leone.
1905	MAXWELL, JOHN, Travelling Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1881	MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., Resident Magistrate, New Hanover, Natal.
1905	MAXWELL, THOMAS D., Commissioner of Lands, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1904	MAY, AYLMER WM., M.D., Livingstone, North-West Rhodesia.
1891	†MAY, CORNELIUS, 1 Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1903	MAY, GEORGE C., Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.

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1902 MAY, HON. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.*  
 1904 MAYALL, ROBERT PERCIVAL W., B.A., *Government School, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1894 †MAYDON, HON. JOHN G., M.L.A., *Durban Club, Natal.*  
 1899 MAYER, HENRY M. STEWART, *Selukwe, Rhodesia.*  
 1889 †MAYNARD, MAJOR J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1907 MEDHURST, FREDERICK W., *Ethel Mount, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.*  
 1894 †MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, *Portswood Estate, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*  
 1906 MEGSON, HARRY BEAUFORT, *Sapele, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1903 MEIKLE, HUGH.  
 1902 †MEIKLE, THOMAS, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1901 MEILANDT, H. S., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*  
 1894 †MELVILLE, E. H. V., A.M.Inst. C.E., *Land Surveyor, P.O. Box 719, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 †MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*  
 1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*  
 1896 MENENDEZ, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MANUEL R., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., *Standard Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Singapore.*  
 1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, *Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.*  
 1883 MEREWETHEE, HON. SIR EDWARD MARSH, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Valletta, Malta (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1903 MERRICK, WILLIAM, *200 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1904 MERRILL, ALFRED PERKINS, D.D.S., *52 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1905 †MERRIN, CHARLES E., *P.O. Box 242, Durban, Natal.*  
 1889 MEUDELL, WILLIAM, *Ferryden, Princes Avenue, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1892 †MICHAU, J. J., M.L.A., J.P., *P.O. Box 194, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1891 MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*  
 1893 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand*  
 1906 †MICHIE, DAVID KINLOCH, *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1892 †MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., *c/o Messrs. Bond, Finney & Co., Nelson, New Zealand.*

1891 MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., *8 Rue des Capucines, Paris.*  
 1882 MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1902 †MIDDLETON, RICHARD W., L.S.A., *Somkele, Zululand, Natal.*  
 1891 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1883 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban Club, Natal.*  
 1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1895 MILES, HON. E. D., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*  
 1891 MILEY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).

1904 †MILLAE, HARRY, *Ede'weiss, Durban, Natal.*

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1905 MILLAR, WALTER, *Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1907 MILLAR, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 354, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1896 MILLER, ALLISTER M., *Swaziland Corporation, Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.*

1903 MILLER, FREDERICK A., *The Retreat, Fisher St., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1903 MILLER, ROLAND HENRY, *P.O. Box 300, Durban, Natal.*

1896 MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, *Messrs. E. W. Mills & Co., Ltd, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1903 †MILLS, FREDERICK W., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*

1886 MILLS, SIR JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

1904 MILNE, DOUGLAS, *New Rietfontein Estate Gold Mines, P.O. Knights, via Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1902 MILNE, GEORGE T., F.R.G.S., *Casilla 112, La Paz, Bolivia.*

1902 MILTHORP, BERNARD T., *Blantyre, British Central Africa.*

1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1898 MILTON, HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.M.G., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*

1904 MITCHELL, ERNEST H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Apartado 20, Culiacan, Sinaloa Mexico.*

1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Etham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1900 MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM W., C.M.G., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1896 MOCKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *P.O. Box 96, Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.*

1906 †MODI, EDALJI M., D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D., F.C.S., *Sleater Road, Bombay.*

1898 MOFFETT, FRANCIS J., B.A., A.M.I.E.E.

1883 †MOGG, J. W., *P.O. Box 146, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1903 MOLESWORTH, THE HON. CHARLES R., *Hôtel Bel-Air, Sark, Channel Islands.*

1906 MOLESWORTH, HON. ERNEST A. P., *Opotiki, New Zealand.*

1879 MOLONEY, SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G.

1902 MOLYNEUX, PERCY S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1905 MONRO, CLAUDE F. H., *Mines Office, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1901 MONTAGUE, CAPTAIN R. H. CROFT, *43 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1903 MONTGOMERIE, ARCHIBALD, *Suva, Fiji.*

1900 MOOR, SIR RALPH D. R., K.C.M.G.

1903 †MOOR, JOHN W., *Mooi River, Natal.*

1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1906 †MOORE, GEORGE F., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*

1883 †MOORE, THE REV. CANON OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

1906 MOORE, THOMAS, *P.O. Box 375, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*

1902 MOORE, PROFESSOR WM. HARRISON, B.A., LL.B., *The University, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1876 \*MORGAN, HENRY J., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*

1904 MORISON, REGINALD J., *Government Railway Construction, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

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1882	†MORRIS, SIR DANIEL, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., <i>Commissioner, Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados.</i>
1896	†MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1888	MORRISON, ALEXANDER, <i>Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1903	MORTIMER, WILLIAM, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Potchefstroom, Transvaal.</i>
1903	MORTLOCK, WILLIAM T., <i>Martindale, Mintaro, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.</i>
1897	MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 Queen Street, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1890	†MORTON, JAMES, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	MORTON, JOHN DRUMMOND, <i>Bulawayo Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1881	MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, C.M.G.,
1906	MOSES, MICHAEL, <i>Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1886	†MOSMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Eastongray, Toowong, Brisbane Queensland.</i>
1895	MOSS, E. J., <i>c/o Messrs. King, Son &amp; Ramsay, Shanghai, China.</i>
1885	†MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, 88 Barnard Street, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1902	†MOUNTFORD, WILLIAM H., <i>South African Milling Co., Shand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†MOYSEY, HENRY L., I.S.O.
1891	MUECKE, HON. H. C. E., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1899	MUIRHEAD, JAMES M. P., F.S.A.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.L., <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	†MÜLLER, FRANZ, <i>Saulspoort, Rustenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	MULLER, JOHN,
1906	MULLER, JOHN, B.A., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	†MULLINS, A. G., <i>Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, 97 Macleay Street, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., M.R.C.V.S.
1885	†MUNRO, HON. JAMES, J.P., <i>High Street, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1903	MUNRO, RICHARD ROSS, P.O. Box 684, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., <i>Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1900	†MURPHY, CECIL N., <i>Broome, Western Australia.</i>
1904	MURRAY, LIEUT.-COL. HON. ALEXANDER, V.D., M.E.C., <i>Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Singapore.</i>
1901	MURRAY, THE HON. CHARLES G., <i>Department of Native Affairs, P.O. Box 1166, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	†MURRAY, FREDERICK, M.B., C.M., <i>Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	†MURRAY, GEO. E., M.B., F.R.C.S., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., <i>Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1902	MURRAY, HERBERT, 319 Bulwer Street, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1897	MURRAY, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Tamunua, Navua River, Fiji.</i>
1904	MURRAY, JAMES KNOWLES, <i>Axim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1898	†MURRAY, HON. SIR THOMAS K., K.C.M.G., <i>Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1904	†MURRAY, WILLIAM, <i>c/o African Association, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1903	MURRAY, WILLIAM A., B.A., M.B., <i>Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, India.</i>
1882	†MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1903	MUSS, LEONARD J., <i>Supervisor of Customs, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>

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1905	MUSSON, CLAUDE, 151 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
1907	MYERS, LEOPOLD M., c/o Campbell & Ehrenfried Co., Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand.
1897	NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
1892	†NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.
1898	NAPIER, HON. WALTER JOHN, M.L.C., D.C.L., Attorney-General, Singapore.
1896	†NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Barrister-at-Law, 105 Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand.
1901	NASH, RICHARD B., P.O. Box 50, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILES, Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.
1895	†NATHAN, EMILE, Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1901	NATHAN, LIONEL, P.O. Box 503, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
1896	NATHAN, H. E. LT.-COLONEL SIR MATTHEW, R.E., K.C.M.G., Government House, Maritzburg, Natal..
1905	NAUDÉ, LORENZO, Netherlands Bank of South Africa, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1906	NEAL, CAPTAIN HENRY V., D.S.O., District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1884	NEILL, PERCEVAL CLAY, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1904	NELSON, MAJOR ABERCROMBY A. C., Director of Prisons, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
1901	NESER, JOHANNES A., M.L.A., Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 22, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.
1895	NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., Sydney, New South Wales.
1903	NEVILLE, RBT. MONTGOMERY, Homeward Bound Mine, Beechworth, Victoria.
1888	NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. S. T., D.D., Lord Bishop of Dunedin, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1889	†NEWBERRY, CHARLES, Prynnsburg, Orange River Colony.
1904	NEWCOMB, GUY, c/o Messrs. J. H. Bethune & Co., Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.
1906	NEWCOMBE, EDMUND LESLIE, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Canada.
1893	NEWDIGATE, WM., De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1904	NEWHAM, REV. FRANK D., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Nicosia, Cyprus.
1883	†NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, Singapore.
1889	†NEWLAND, SIMPSON, Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.
1904	NEWMAN, PERCY H., c/o Niger Co., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
1896	NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., Department of Native Affairs, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1896	NEWTON, ARNOLD C., C.E., Knysna, Cape Colony.
1900	NEWTON, FRANK J., C.M.G., Treasurer-General, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
1893	†NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.
1902	NICHOLSON, HENRY, M.L.A., Richmond, Natal.
1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, Golden Fleece, Essequebo, British Guiana.
1889	†NIND, CHARLES E., De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1904	NISBETT, HUGH M. MORE Kaoutuna, Coromandel, New Zealand.

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1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., <i>c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	NIKON, FRANK A., <i>Mines Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., <i>Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1897	†NOBLE, ROBERT D'OLY, <i>Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1896	†NORRIE, E. S., <i>P.O. Box 135, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	†NORRIS, LIEUT.-COL. R. J., D.S.O., <i>West India Regiment, Jamaica.</i>
1904	NORRIS, STEPHEN, <i>11 Railway Terrace, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	NORTHCOTE, H.E. RT. HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., <i>Govern- ment House, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1905	NORTHCROFT, GEORGE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>11 Markgraf Street, Bloemfon- tein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., <i>Grenada, West Indies.</i>
1888	†NOURSE, HENRY, <i>P.O. Box 126, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	†NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., <i>Boscombe, Newcastle, Natal.</i>
1882	†NOYCE, F. A., <i>Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	NOYES, HENRY, <i>15 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	NUNAN, JOSEPH J., <i>Solicitor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1906	NUNN, THOMAS F., <i>P.O. Box 221, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1894	NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., <i>Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1906	†OATS, FRANCIS, M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	OBEYESÉKERE, DONALD, B.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.</i>
1905	†OBEYESÉKERE, FORESTER A., B.A., <i>Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1904	†OBEYESÉKERE, JAMES P., B.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.</i>
1905	OBEYESÉKERE, STANLEY, B.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.</i>
1902	OBEYESÉKERE, HON. S. C., M.L.C., <i>Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1898	O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D., <i>Provincial Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1895	†O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., <i>Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1902	O'CONNELL, JOHN HAMILTON, C.C. & R.M., <i>Komgha, Eastern Province Cape Colony.</i>
1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., <i>Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1898	O'Dwyer, ARTHUR W., <i>Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>c/o Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort &amp; Co., Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	O'FLAHERTY, C. R., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	†OGILVIE, ARTHUR H., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1902	†OGILVIE, PATRICK A., <i>P.O. Box 963, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	OGLE, FRANK B., <i>P.O. Box 192, Germiston, Transvaal.</i>
1891	OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, <i>c/o Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1895	†OHLSSON, ANDRIES, <i>10 Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	OLDFIELD, FRANK STANLEY, <i>Town Hall, Durban, Natal.</i>
1907	O'LEARY, HENRY J., <i>Customs Department, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	OLIVER, HENRY A., C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Belgravia, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	OLIVER, LIONEL, <i>13 Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.</i>
1885	OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, <i>Corriedale, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>

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1901	O'MEARA, THOMAS P., M.L.A., 23 Loop Street, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1904	†O'NEILL, CHARLES E., <i>c/o African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1897	†ONGLEY, FRED, <i>Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1903	ONGLEY, HON. PERCY A., M.L.C., <i>Chief of Police, St. Georges, Grenada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1901	†ONSLAW, G. M. MACARTHUR, <i>Camden Park, Menangle, New South Wales.</i>
1906	ONSLAW, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. W. MACARTHUR, <i>Gilbulla, Menangle, New South Wales, and Australian Club.</i>
1905	†OPPENHEIMER, ERNEST, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	ORFORD, REV. CANON HORACE WM., M.A., <i>Old St. Andrews, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1903	ORKIN, ABRAHAM, <i>New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1881	†ORMOND, GEORGE C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1894	ORMSBY, THE RT. REV. BISHOP G. ALBERT, D.D., <i>H.B.M. Embassy, Paris.</i>
1896	O'RORKE, HON. SIR G. MAURICE, M.L.C., <i>Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1879	†ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, 19 <i>Belvedere Avenue, Oranjezicht, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	†ORPEN, REDMOND N. M., C.M.G., M.L.A., J.P., <i>St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	OSBORNE, HON. ALGERNON WILLOUGHBY, <i>Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1907	OSBORNE, BEN MARSHALL, <i>Hopewood, Bowral, New South Wales.</i>
1892	OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., <i>Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1901	†OSBORNE, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, <i>Gopeng, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1888	OSBORNE, GEORGE, <i>Foxlow, via Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.</i>
1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1907	†OSBORNE, HENRY C., <i>Hopewood, Bowral, New South Wales.</i>
1907	†OSBORNE, OLIVER T., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1902	†OSWALD, JAMES D., <i>Merton, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1886	†OSWALD, HERM E., <i>Schlossgartenplatz 41, Darmstadt, Germany.</i>
1889	OUGHTON, HON. T. BANCROFT, K.C., M.L.C., <i>Attorney-General, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1904	OUTHWAITE, ROBERT LEONARD, <i>c/o H. G. Soames, Esq., Carlton Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1907	OWEN, HUBERT BERRY, <i>Van Ryn G. M. Co., P.O. Box 22, Benoni, Transvaal.</i>
1902	OWEN, JOHN WILSON, <i>Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1887	OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, <i>Wollongong, New South Wales.</i>
1900	OXLEY, HORACE, <i>P.O. Box 315, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., <i>P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	PAGET, OWEN FRANK, M.B., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., <i>Point Tupper, Guernsey, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1902	PAKEMAN, CAPTAIN ANDREW E., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	PALFREY, WILLIAM, <i>New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	PALK, DAVID S., C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1901	†PALMER, JAMES D., <i>P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>

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1900	PALMER, JOHN E., <i>c/o Messrs. Lambton &amp; Milford, 2 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, <i>Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1904	†PALMER, THOMAS NORMAN P., B.A., LL.B., <i>4 Carlton Buildings, Parliament Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	PALMER, WM. JARVIS, <i>Director of Agriculture, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1891	†PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., <i>P.O. Box 5155, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., <i>c/o Bank of New Zealand, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1903	†PARKER, ARTHUR, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	PARKER, CHARLES E., <i>P.O. Box 109, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	†PARKER, FRED, HARDYMAN, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., <i>District Judge, Nicosia, Cyprus (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1890	†PARKER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE STEPHEN HENRY, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1902	†PARKER, ROBERT, <i>26 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1904	†PARKES, JOHN S., <i>P.O. Box 1660, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1899	†PARRATT, WM. HEATHER, M.I.M.E., <i>Plantation Rose Hall, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1905	PARSONS, ALLAN C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Government Medical Officer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1879	†PARSONS, CECIL J., <i>Thirlstane, Moriarty, Tasmania.</i>
1902	PATERSON, ALEXANDER S., <i>Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1902	PATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE, <i>Gympie, Queensland.</i>
1891	†PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, <i>Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1900	PATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., D.S.O.
1907	†PATTERSON, JOHN HUNTER, JUN., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1892	PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., <i>Vavuna, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1888	PAULING, GEORGE, <i>P.O. Box 185, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1905	PAVER, GILBERT E., <i>National Rank, Brandfort, Orange River Colony.</i>
1887	†PAWSEY, ALFRED, <i>Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1889	†PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1903	†PAYNE, EDWARD, F.G.S., <i>c/o Bank of Africa, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†PAYNE, J. FREDERICK W., <i>Barrister-at-Law, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	†PAYNE, HON. THOMAS H., M.L.C., <i>Leura, Toorak, Victoria.</i>
1889	†PEACOCKE, A. W. H., <i>P.O. Box 5700, Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	PEAKMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS C., C.M.G., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1906	PEARCE, ARTHUR E., <i>Messrs. Levin &amp; Co. Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1906	PEARCE, ERNEST P., <i>Prisons Department, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1902	PEARCE, HENRY.
1903	PEARCE, HERBERT G., <i>Penhalonga, via Umtali, Rhodesia.</i>
1901	†PEARCE, JOHN, <i>42 Esplanade Buildings, Durban, Natal.</i>
1901	†PEARSE, SAMUEL H., <i>Elephant House, Broad Street, Oke-Olowogbowa, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1892	PEARSE, WM. SILAS, <i>Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1901	†PEARSON, JOHN B., <i>Sale, Victoria.</i>

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1906	PEARSON, PROFESSOR H. H. W., M.A., F.L.S., <i>South African College, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	†PEARSON, WILLIAM E., 29 Rue des Vinaigriers, Paris.
1905	PEEBLES, CAPTAIN HERBERT W., <i>Assistant Resident, Zaria, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1892	PEEL, EDMUND YATES, P.O. Box 5055, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1901	PEET, HASTINGS FITZ-EDWARD, C.E., <i>City Engineer, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1904	PEET, JAMES, M.I.Mech.E., <i>Palmiste, San Fernando, Trinidad.</i>
1904	PEIRIS, JAMES, B.A., L.L.M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Rippleworth, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1904	PEIRSON, ALEXANDER R., P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1892	PEIRSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1898	PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1899	PEMBERTON, JOSEPH D., <i>Union Club, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1902	PENDLETON, ALAN G., C.M.G., <i>Railway Commissioner, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1906	PENNELL, CAPTAIN FOLLETT M. S., G.P.O., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	PENNINGTON, JAMES, 63 Pietermaritz Street, <i>Marizburg, Natal.</i>
1896	PENNY, GEORGE J., <i>Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1889	†PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., <i>Terrigal, Gosford, New South Wales.</i>
1905	PERCY, JOSCELYN B., <i>Union Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1897	†PERKINS, HUBERT S., <i>Borough Engineer's Office, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	PERKS, THOMAS, 67 Illova Bldings., <i>Wilhelm St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	PERRIN, LT.-COLONEL HARRY W., P.O. Box 219, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1893	PERRINS, GEORGE R., <i>Grange, Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	PERSSE, DE BURGH F., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1904	PESSEN, MORRIS L., P.O. Box 22, <i>Randfontein, Transvaal.</i>
1902	PETERSON, PRINCIPAL WILLIAM, LL.D., C.M.G., <i>McGill University, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1905	PETHERBRIDGE, ROBERT C., <i>Tanjong Rambutan, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1906	†PETIT, BOMANJEE DINSHAW, <i>Château Petit, Warden Road, Bombay.</i>
1905	PHARAZYN, CHARLES B., <i>Longwood, Wairarapa, New Zealand.</i>
1903	PHILBRICK, ARTHUR J., <i>Provincial Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1905	PHILIP, WM. MARSHALL, M.B., C.M., <i>Town Hall, Colombo Ceylon.</i>
1871	PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, <i>H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.</i>
1890	PHILLIPS, W. HERBERT, 71 Brookman's Buildings, <i>Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1875	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, <i>Richmond Road, Carterton, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1905	PHILLIPS, HENRY DENBIGH, <i>District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary.)</i>
1903	PHILLIPS, CAPTAIN LLEWELLYN J., P.O. Box 318, <i>Krugersdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1901	PHILLIPS, T. B., <i>The Treasury, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1902	PHILLIPS, THOMAS.
1907	PHIPPEN, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANK H., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1902	PICKWOAD, CECIL A., <i>Local Auditor, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1905	PICKWOAD, HOWELL, <i>The Treasury, Mombasa, British East Africa.</i>

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1895	PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.
1902	PIERS, PETER D. H., Blantyre, British Central Africa.
1899	PIGG, CUTHBERT R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Bogasu, Himan's Concessions, Tarkwa P.O., Gold Coast Colony.
1907	PILCHER, GEORGE DE VIAL, Orange, New South Wales.
1886	PILE, HENRY ALLYNNE, Warleigh, St Peter, Barbados.
1906	PILGRIM, E. GRAHAM, M.B., C.M., c/o Messrs. Moore & Tudor, 144 Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
1899	PILKINGTON, ROBERT R., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.
1897	PIIM, HOWARD, P. O. Box 1331, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1904	PINGSTONE, G. A., F.C.S., P.O. Box 445, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
1884	PIÑNOCK, PHILIP, Brisbane, Queensland.
1904	PITT, ROBERT G. CAMPBELL, P.O. Box 5400, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1903	PIITT, WILLIAM A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 233 Hanover Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1886	PITTENDRIGH, W. M., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1901	PITTS, JOHN, Consolidated Investment Co., P.O. Box 590, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1893	PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, P.O. Box 2706, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1899	PLANGE, HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1893	PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., Chief Magistrate, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1892	PLUMMER, JOHN E., Belize, British Honduras.
1899	POBEE, CHARLES, c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Half Assinee, Gold Coast Colony.
1895	POCOCK, W. F. H., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1903	POLKINGHORNE, EDWIN, Heidelberg, Transvaal.
1903	POLITZER, PAUL, Alliance Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.
1899	POLLOCK, HENRY E., K.C., Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).
1904	PONTIFEX, REGINALD D., c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
1905	POOLE, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., R.A., D.S.O., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
1879	POOLE, JOHN G., P.O. Box 397, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1891	POOLE, THOMAS J., P.O. Box 397, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1899	POOLEY, JOHN, J.P., Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1895	POPE, EDWARD, Gympie, Queensland.
1897	POPE, RUFUS H., M.P., Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.
1897	POPE, WILLIAM, Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.
1900	PORTER, HOLLAND, Administrateur N.I.I.H.M., Sanga Sanga, Maeara Djawa, Koetei, Ost Borneo.
1903	POTTER, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BERESFORD, M.A., Nicosia, Cyprus.
1906	POUSTY, WILLIAM C., Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1883	POWELL, FRANCIS, Penang, Straits Settlements.
1906	POWELL, JAMES, Westport, New Zealand.
1905	POWELL, ROBERT B., Suva, Fiji.
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
1896	POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, J.P., Arden, Mid Illovo Central, Natal.
1907	POWER, NORMAN DANVERS, 68½ Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1906	POWER, WILLIAM, M.P., Quebec, Canada.

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1900	POWYS-JONES, LLEWELYN, <i>Resident Magistrate, Umtali, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	POYNTON, JAMES C., <i>P.O. Box 247, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1906	PRATT, ARTHUR, <i>P.O. Box 3443, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	†PREISS, AUGUST E., <i>c/o Messrs. Daldorff, Schabbel &amp; Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	PRIAUX, FRANK W., <i>Avondale, Bedford, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1889	PRICE, D. E., <i>District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	†PRICE, T. R., C.M.G., <i>Bryn Tirion, O'Reilly Street, The Berea, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	PRICE, WILLIAM C. B., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	PRINCE, ALFRED E. J., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., <i>188 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1890	PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.B., M.L.C., <i>Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.</i>
1897	PRIOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. EDWARD G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1892	†PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., <i>Mattock, Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1893	PROBYN, H.E. LESLIE, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1898	PROCTOR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>South African College House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	PROUT, WM. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.B., C.M.
1903	PROWSE, HARRY, <i>138 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1906	†PUDUKOTA, H.H. THE RAJA OF, <i>Pudukota, Madras, India.</i>
1903	PULLAR, JAMES, F.F.A., A.I.A., <i>421 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	PUNCH, CYRIL, <i>Abeokuta, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1905	PURCELL, JAMES E., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1898	PURCHAS, HON. THOMAS A. R., M.L.C., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1906	QADIR, SHAIKH ABDUL, B.A., <i>Lahore, India.</i>
1903	QUINN, WILLIAM D., <i>P.O. Box 1218, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	QUINSEY, WILLIAM, <i>P.O., Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1895	†QUINTON, FRANCIS J., <i>P.O. Box 662, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	QUINTON, JOHN PURCELL, F.R.H.S., <i>c/o Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.</i>
1902	RAE, JAMES E., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	RAJENDRA, R., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Sukhastan, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1891	†RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1903	RALPH, CHARLES H. D., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Government Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1897	RALPH, FRED W., <i>Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., K.C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1905	RAMSAY, LT.-COLONEL WM. BOSWELL, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1900	RAMSDEN, HUGH C. H., <i>Belfield Estate, Hampden P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1897	RANFURLY, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G.
1880	RANNIE, D. N., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1895	RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, <i>Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	RASON, CAPTAIN ERNEST G., R.N., <i>British Resident, Vila, New Hebrides.</i>
1896	RATHBONE, EDGAR P., <i>P.O. Box 2960, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>

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1898	†RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1902	RAWSON, H.E. ADMIRAL SIR HARRY H., G.C.B., <i>Government House Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	RAY, ARTHUR C., P.O. Box 493, <i>Vancouver, British Columbia.</i>
1899	†RAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL S. WELLINGTON, <i>Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1895	†RAYMOND, THOMAS, <i>care of Messrs. Line &amp; Hay, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1888	RAYNER, HON. SIR THOMAS CROSSLEY, K.C., <i>Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1902	READ, EDWARD H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1904	†REECE, MAURICE D., <i>Tanoso, viâ Axim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1889	REDWOOD, CHARLES L., P.O. Box 500, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†REED, REV. G. CULLEN H., <i>Bulilima, viâ Plumtree Siding, Rhodesia.</i>
1892	REELER, JOHN WM., <i>National Bank Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	REES, D., <i>Park House, Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 120, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	†REID, DAVID, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., <i>Government Medical Officer, Barbice, British Guiana.</i>
1892	REID, JAMES SMITH, <i>Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1883	REID, JOHN, <i>Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1897	REID, MALCOLM D., <i>160 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†REID, SIR ROBERT GILLESPIE, <i>275 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1901	REID, ROBERT SMITH, <i>King's Bay, Tobago, West Indies.</i>
1899	†REID, THOMAS H., F.J.I., <i>c/o " Straits Times," Singapore.</i>
1889	REID, W. J. G., <i>Funchal, Madeira.</i>
1906	REID, WALTER, P.O. Box 746, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	†REID, WILLIAM D., <i>Reid Newfoundland Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1889	†REINERS, AUGUST, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	†RELLY, CULLIS, <i>Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1899	†RELLY, OWEN, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	RENNER, PETER A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	RENNER, W., M.D., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1899	†RENNIE, ALFRED H., <i>Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.</i>
1905	RETIEF, JACOBUS P., <i>Paarl, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	†REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 92, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1898	†REYNOLDS, FRANK, M.L.A., <i>Umzinto, Natal.</i>
1893	REYNOLDS, HENRY, <i>Calle Progresso 1449, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1881	†RHODES, A. E. G., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1888	†RHODES, GEORGE H., <i>Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	RHODES, R. HEATON, M.H.R., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†RHODES, ROBERT H., <i>Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1907	RICE, CECIL N., <i>Government House, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1903	RICHARDS, FRANK T., 364 <i>Smith Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, <i>Assistant Govt. Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1899	RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1887	†RICHARDSON, HORACE G., <i>Queensland.</i>
1898	RICHARDSON, J. ARTHUR, <i>Wyuna, Walpole Street, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1894	RICHEY, HON. MATTHEW H., K.C., D.C.L., 427 <i>Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>

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1897	RICHMOND, JAMES, C.M.G., <i>Railway Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1888	RICHTER, GUSTAV H., <i>Colonna House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1890	RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>c/o H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.</i>
1904	†RIDDELL, HENRY SCOTT, <i>Natal Bank, Greytown, Natal.</i>
1882	RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., <i>Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1907	RIDLEY, HENRY N., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., <i>Botanical Gardens, Singapore.</i>
1885	†RIDDOCH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.</i>
1900	RIDE, REV. W. WILKINSON, <i>Uitenhage, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	RIDGE, H. M.
1891	†RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A.
1906	RIDSDALE, A. CYRIL, C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1902	RIDSDALE, HERBERT A., <i>Coolgardie, Western Australia.</i>
1891	†RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., <i>High Street, Kyneton, Victoria.</i>
1902	RILEY, RT. REV. CHARLES OWEN L., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Perth, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	†RIMER, J. C., <i>Kelvin Grove, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	RISSIK, CORNELIS, P.O. Box 401, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1898	ITCHIE, DUGALD, <i>Gedong Estate, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1892	ITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1905	†RIVAS, PHILIP A., <i>Bellevue, Sea Point, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	ROBERTON, ERNEST, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1890	†ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., A.D.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	†ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	†ROBERTS, CHARLES J., P.O. Box 1771, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	ROBERTS, HERBERT, P.O. Box 185, <i>Germiston, Transvaal.</i>
1891	ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., P.O. Box 304, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1897	ROBERTS, PERCY S., <i>Kooringal, Gladstone, Queensland.</i>
1900	ROBERTS, REGINALD A., <i>Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1889	†ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., <i>Valparaiso, Chili.</i>
1906	ROBERTS, ROBERT WM., <i>La Bolsa, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1906	ROBERTS, THOMAS, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1906	ROBERTS, WILLIAM E., <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1899	†ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, 157 St. James's Street, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1890	†ROBERTSON, JAMES, <i>Yebir, North Pine, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1907	ROBERSTON, JAMES W., <i>Resident Magistrate, Thaba 'ncho, Orange River Colony.</i>
1902	ROBERTSON, JOHN, 500 Smith Street, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1906	ROBERTSON, JOHN ROSS, "Evening Telegram" Office, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1896	ROBERTSON, HON. WM. SLOANE, M.L.C., <i>San Fernando, Trinidad.</i>
1905	†ROBINS, RICHARD WM., 74 St. George's Street, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	ROBINSON, MAJOR E. ROKEBY, F.R.G.S., <i>The Wight, Oaklands, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	ROBINSON, F. ALLAN C., <i>Postmaster, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1904	ROBINSON, GEORGE A., <i>Watson's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	ROBINSON, JOHN, P.O. Box 1176, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	ROBINSON, JOHN R., <i>Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.</i>
1883	ROBINSON, THOMAS, P.O. Box 1275, <i>Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

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1904 ROBINSON, WM. VALENTINE, 'O.M.G., *Minto, Denbigh Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria* (Corresponding Secretary).

1901 †ROBISON, JOHN H., 139 *Vickery's Chambers, 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.

1895 ROCK, CHARLES WM., *Golden Hills Farm, Bowkers, Natal.*

1885 ROCKWOOD, HON. WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.L.C., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1899 †RODDA, STANLEY N., *Mount Morgan Gold Mine, P.O. Box 95, Barberton, Transvaal.*

1889 RODGER, H.E. SIR JOHN P., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

1904 †RODGER, MAJOR THOMAS HENDERSON, D.S.O., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1896 †ROE, AUGUSTUS S., *Police Magistrate, Perth, Western Australia.*

1896 ROE, FREDERICK W., 19 *Herbert Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1905 ROE, JOHN BLAKEMORE, *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*

1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1903 ROGERS, JOSEPH W., *Mining Managers' Association, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*

1903 ROGERSON, WM. SCOTT, *Conakry, Guinée Française, West Africa.*

1900 †ROLES, F. CROSBIE, "Times" Office, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1905 ROLT, FRANK WARDLAW, P.O. Box 1109, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*

1894 ROOTH, EDWARD, M.L.A., P.O. Box 208, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1902 ROPER, HENRY BASIL, I.S.O., *Prisons Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1905 ROSA, JOHN CORNELIUS, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*

1883 †ROSADO, HON. J. M., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*

1901 ROSE-INNES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

1907 ROSEN, JACOB, P.O. Box 1647, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1905 †ROSETTENSTEIN, ALBERT V., J.P., P.O. Box 741, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1896 †ROSETTENSTEIN, MAX, P.O. Box 49, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., c/o *Commercial Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.*

1905 ROSS, ALEXANDER C., M.P., *Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.*

1898 ROSS, ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, C.B., H.B.M. *Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

1899 ROSS, ALEXANDER J., *Messrs. Ross, Horn & Co., Singapore.*

1906 ROSS, CHARLES, *Barrister-at-Law, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*

1885 †ROSS, HON. JOHN K. M., M.E.C. (Barrister-at-Law), *Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji* (Corresponding Secretary).

1899 ROSS, REGINALD J. B., *Police Magistrate, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1892 †ROSS, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 151, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1904 ROSS, WM. ALSTON, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., c/o *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*

1902 ROUSSEAU, JAMES T., M.A., *Warden and Stipendiary Justice, Tobago, West Indies.*

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1905	ROUTLEDGE, ALFRED WILLIAM, <i>Jesselton, British North Borneo.</i>
1900	ROW, THE RAJAH A. V. JUGGA, <i>Vizagapatam, Madras.</i>
1891	ROWAN, ANDREW, <i>404 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	ROWBOTHAM, H. J., <i>P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	ROY, THOMAS J., <i>Demerara Railways, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	ROYCE, G. H., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1892	†ROYCE, WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 2327, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, <i>5 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., I.S.O.
1902	RUNCIMAN, WILLIAM, <i>M.L.A., Simons Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	RUSSELL, ANDREW H., <i>Tunanui, Hastings, New Zealand.</i>
1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., <i>Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.</i>
1898	RUSSELL, CHARLES W., <i>Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1902	RUSSELL, ROBERT, I.S.O., LL.D., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1877	RUSSELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM R., M.H.R., <i>Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1905	RUSSOUW, J. W. H., <i>Marine Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	RUST, RANDOLPH, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1889	†RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	SACH, ROBERT, <i>Goldfields Corporation, Kumassi, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1896	†SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1881	†SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Wall Strasse 5/8, Berlin, Germany.</i>
1890	†SACKE, SIMON, <i>P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	†SAEGERT, FREDERICK A., <i>P.O. Box 8, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1883	ST. LEGER, FREDRICK LUKE, <i>56 St. George's St., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., <i>60 University Place, New York, U.S.A.</i>
1903	SALIER, EDWARD LUCAS, <i>5th Fusiliers, c/o Messrs. Cox &amp; Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.</i>
1882	†SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, <i>Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	SALTER, THOMAS, <i>Brynnallt, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australasian Club.</i>
1903	†SAMUEL, OLIVER, <i>Barrister-at-Law, New Plymouth, New Zealand.</i>
1907	SAMUT, LT.-COLONEL ACHILLES, C.M.G., <i>46 Strada Ittorri, Sliema, Malta.</i>
1892	SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., <i>Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves &amp; Co., Singapore.</i>
1900	SANDERSON, EDWARD MURRAY, <i>Glenboig, Strathclyde, Barbados.</i>
1900	SANDERSON, HARRY, <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1903	†SANDOVER, ALFRED, <i>Claremont, Western Australia.</i>
1900	†SANDY, JAMES M., <i>Blenheim, Queen St., Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., <i>Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1905	†SARGANT, E. B., <i>Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1876	†SARJEANT, HENRY, <i>Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1902	SASSE, A. R. G., <i>475 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1901	SAUER, CHARLES B., <i>New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	SAUNDERS, ARTHUR R., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1896	†SAUNDERS, HON. SIR CHARLES J. R., K.C.M.G., <i>Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Eshowe, Natal.</i>
1893	SAUNDERS, EDWARD, <i>Tongaat, Natal.</i>
1901	SAUNDERS, MAJOR FREDERICK A., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Lancing House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

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1893	SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1891	†SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., <i>c/o Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1902	SAUNDERS, PHILIP, <i>P.O. Box 1863, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	SAVAGE, GABRIEL H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Sunnyside, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1895	SAVILLE-KENT, WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.Z.S., <i>Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1897	†SAW, WILLIAM A., <i>Land Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1902	SCAER, VALENTINE E., <i>Selukwe Columbia Gold Mine, Selukwe, Rhodesia.</i>
1906	†SAWERTHAL, HENRY, <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1884	†SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1900	SCHEIDEL, AUGUSTE, PH.D., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	†SCHIERHOUT, MICHAEL J., <i>Bay View, Bellevue Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	SCHIEPS, MAX, <i>Tete, via Kilimane, East Africa.</i>
1889	†SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	SCHOLES, HIS HONOUR SIR HENRY R. PIPON, <i>Chief Justice, Gibraltar.</i>
1897	SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., C.M.G., K.C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	SCHULLER, OSCAR H., <i>P.O. Box 4427, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., <i>Stamford Hill Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1905	†SCONCE, HERBERT W., <i>Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1902	†SCOTT, ARTHUR ELDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>c/o Société du Béhéra, Alexandria, Egypt.</i>
1895	SCOTT, CHARLES, <i>P.O. Box 845, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	SCOTT, EDWARD J., <i>c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Cairo.</i>
1901	SCOTT, ELGIN, <i>Stryj, Galizien, Austria.</i>
1902	†SCOTT, GEORGE, <i>P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1876	SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., <i>Eagle Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1903	SCOTT, HENRY MILNE, <i>Eldon Chambers, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1901	SCOTT, SIR JAMES GEO., K.C.I.E., <i>Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, Burma.</i>
1901	SCOTT, PERCY G., C.E., <i>c/o Public Works Department, Secretariat, Rangoon, Burma.</i>
1906	SCOTT, SAMUEL TULLOCH, <i>Launceston, Tasmania.</i>
1903	SCOTT, WILLIAM A., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1907	SCOTT-ATKINSON, RICHARD, <i>Postmaster-General, Jesselton, British North Borneo.</i>
1901	SCRUBY, CHARLES B., <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	†SCRUBY, F. SUTHERLAND, B.A., <i>Grammar School, Scone, New South Wales.</i>
1901	SEARLE, JAMES, M.L.A., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	SEAVILL, CECIL ELIOT, <i>P.O. Box 295, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	SEDGEFIELD, ARTHUR E., <i>Murbo North, Victoria.</i>
1903	SEEHOFF, ADOLPH, <i>P.O. Box 47, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1906	†SELBORNE, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1903	SELMES, HENRY P., J.P., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1894	*SELOUS, FREDERICK C., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1898	SENIOR, BERNARD, I.S.O., <i>Colonial Auditor, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1900	†SERRURIER, LOUIS C., <i>c/o General Estate and Orphan Chamber, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election	
1902	SETH, ARATHOON, I.S.O., <i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Hong Kong.</i>
1906	SETH-SMITH, WALTER, <i>Ngapara, Oamarn, New Zealand.</i>
1898	SEVERN, CLAUD, <i>Civil Service, Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, Federated Malay States.</i>
1906	SHAND, CHARLES FARQUHAR, <i>Moka, Mauritius.</i>
1907	SHARPE, ELIPHALET E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, 144 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1901	SHARP, J. W.
1901	SHARPE, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>H.M. Commissioner, Zomba, British Central Africa.</i>
1902	SHAUGHNESSY, SIR THOMAS G., K.C.V.O., <i>Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1903	†SHAW, CHARLES COURtenay, <i>Government House, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1904	SHAW, PERCY A., <i>c/o of Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, <i>Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria.</i>
1902	SHAWE, HENRY B., <i>Assistant Under Colonial Sec., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	SHEANE, J. H. WEST, B.A., <i>Native Commissioner, Luena, North-Eastern Rhodesia.</i>
1898	SHEARD, ABRAHAM, <i>c/o Messrs. Bewick, Moreing &amp; Co., Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1905	SHEFFIELD, OCTAVIUS R., <i>c/o Commercial Bank of India, Calcutta.</i>
1906	SHELDON, THOMAS, <i>Paarl, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	SHENNAN, WATSON, <i>Puketoi and Conical Hill Stations, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	†SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Crawley, Western Australia.</i>
1889	†SHEPHERD, JAMES, <i>P. O. Box 518, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	SHILLINGTON, TOM, "Rhodesia Herald" Office, <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1897	SHOLI, ROBERT F., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1904	SHORES, JOHN W., C.M.G., M.Inst.C E., <i>Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1904	†SHORT, LOUIS W., <i>P.O. Box 663, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	†SHRAGER, ISAAC, <i>28 Dalhousie Square West, Calcutta.</i>
1902	SHRAGER, JAMES, <i>Messrs. Shrager Bros., Singapore.</i>
1884	SHRIMPTON, WALTER, <i>Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†SIEDLE, OTTO, <i>P. O. Box 31, Durban, Natal.</i>
1903	SIFTON, HON. CLIFFORD, K.C., M.P., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1903	†SILBERBAUER, CHARLES F., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	†SIMKINS, EDWARD, <i>Whitecliff, Greytown, Natal.</i>
1894	SIMMONS, HON. C. J., M.L.C., <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, <i>P.O. Box 285, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	†SIMPSON, RICHARD M., <i>Phœnix Assurance Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1893	SIMPSON, ROBERT M., M.D., <i>456 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1907	SIMS, ARTHUR, <i>143 Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1896	SIMS, C. J., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	SIMSON, R. J. P., <i>Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>

Year of  
Election.

1897	SINCKLER, EDWARD G., <i>Police Magistrate, Gibbes Plantation, St. Peter, Barbados.</i>
1890	SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, SIR EDMOND, M.D., <i>Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.</i>
1904	†SKERRETT, CHARLES P., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1905	SKETCHLEY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Gerencia, F.C.S., Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.</i>
1901	†SLACK, WILLIAM J., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1902	†SLINGER, DAVID L., <i>Green Hill, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales.</i>
1896	SLOLEY, HERBERT C., C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1902	SMALL, JOHN D., I.R.C.S., L.S.A., <i>Senior Medical Officer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1894	SMALL, JOHN T., <i>Barrister-at-Law, 24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1905	SMALLWOOD, HENRY A., <i>Island Treasurer, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1905	†SMITH, ALFRED, <i>Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island.</i>
1891	SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, <i>Ballarat, Victoria.</i>
1903	SMITH, ARTHUR ASHDOWN, P.O. Box 141, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1906	SMITH, CHARLES A., <i>Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	SMITH, CHARLES H., 33 <i>Eleanor Street, Troyeville, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	SMITH, CHARLES H., A.R.I.B.A., <i>The Gables, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	SMITH, COLIN, 17 <i>Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†SMITH, SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1902	SMITH, F. B., <i>Agricultural Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1894	SMITH, F. CALEY, <i>Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia.</i>
1882	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1904	†SMITH, CAPTAIN GEORGE, A.G.A., <i>Thursday Island, via Queensland.</i>
1899	SMITH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>Registrar-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1895	SMITH, HON. GEORGE DAVID, M.L.C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	SMITH, GEORGE DOUGLAS, C.M.G., <i>The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1904	SMITH, H. JASPER, P.O. Box 1006, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, <i>Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.</i>
1899	SMITH, HENRY HAVELOCK, <i>Homdale, Springwood, New South Wales.</i>
1888	†SMITH, H. G. SETH, <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1884	†SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, <i>Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1902	†SMITH, JOHN CLIFFORD, <i>Mooroolbark Park, Lilydale, Victoria.</i>
1901	SMITH, LAURENCE, <i>The Treasury, Zomba, British Central Africa.</i>
1902	SMITH, PROFESSOR R. NEIL, <i>The University, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1894	†SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., <i>Repton, Toorak Rd., Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1889	SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, <i>Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	†SMITH, SYDNEY, F.R.G.S., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1904	SMITH, THOMAS, <i>St. Andrew's Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1898	†SMITH, WILLIAM, <i>Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.</i>
1887	†SMITH, WILLIAM, <i>Water Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

Year of  
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1895	SMITH, W. E., <i>Railway Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1893	†SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., <i>P.O. Box 1330, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1906	SMITH, WM. FERGUSON, <i>Rhodesian Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1894	SMITH, HIS GRACE WM. SAUMAREZ, D.D., <i>Lord Archbishop of Sydney, Greenknowe, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	SMITHMAN, CAPTAIN FRANK J., D.S.O., <i>Berbera, Somaliland.</i>
1903	SMITHERS, HENRY, <i>Messrs. J. Robertson &amp; Co., P.O. Box 279, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	SMITHSON, SAMUEL F., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†SMUTS, C. PETER, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>M.L.A., c/o South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	SMUTS, JOHANNES, <i>Deeds Office, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1901	SMUTS, LOUIS B., <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	SMYTH, HERBERT WARINGTON, M.A., <i>Mines Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	SMYTH, J. W., <i>New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	SNELL, EDWARD, <i>P.O. Box 235, Durban, Natal.</i>
1886	SNOWDEN, SIR ARTHUR, <i>433 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1903	SOLOMON, HON. EDWARD P., M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 424, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1899	SOLOMON, HON. ELIAS, J.P., <i>Ocean View, Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1896	†SOLOMON, HARRY, M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 1388, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	SOLOMON, HON. JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1894	†SOMERSET, EDMUND T., <i>P.O. Box 43, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†SOMERSFIELD, OSCAR, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., <i>8 Change Alley, Singapore.</i>
1897	SONNENBERG, CHARLES, <i>P.O. Box 1311, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	SOUTHEY, CHARLES, C.M.G., <i>Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	SOWDEN, WILLIAM J., J.P., <i>Park Terrace, Eastwood, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1904	SPARK, WILLIAM STALEY, <i>Board of Agriculture, 138 Queen Street, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1902	SPARKS, HARRY, <i>Calthorpe Hall, Sydenham, Durban, Natal.</i>
1905	SPEKE, AUGUSTUS GRANT, <i>Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1904	SPENCE, FRANK, <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Navua, Fiji.</i>
1896	†SPENCE, ROBERT H., <i>P.O. Box 564, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	SPENCER, HAROLD, <i>P.O. Box 317, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	SPERLING, FREDERICK H. E., <i>Matang, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1899	SPIER, WILLIAM, <i>Gas Company, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1881	SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, G.C.M.G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	SPRIGG, W. GORDON, J.P., <i>P.O. Box 4187, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	SPRINGORUM, W., <i>P.O. Box 43, Dundee, Natal.</i>
1902	SPROULE, PERCY J., B.A., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Singapore.</i>
1896	SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., <i>Prison Island Sanitary Station, Zanzibar.</i>
1881	†STABLES, HENRY L., M.Inst.C.E., <i>c/o Chief Engineer of Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	STACK, REV. CANON JAMES W., <i>Casa Eldreda, Bordighera, Italy.</i>
1907	STALLARD, CHARLES F., <i>P.O. Box 5156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1907	STANFORD, J. HENRY, <i>Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.</i>

1892	†STANLEY, ARTHUR, <i>Middelburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., 23 <i>Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1894	STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, <i>Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.</i>
1905	†STAYT, WILLIAM, <i>Danebury, Terrace Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1907	STEADMAN, VINCENT, <i>Vindobona, Orange Grove Road, Singapore.</i>
1904	STEEDMAN, MARK CROMBIE, <i>c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1895	STEPHEN, SIR HENRY, <i>c/o E. G. Dawes Esq., 28 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1905	STEPHENS, WM. FRANCIS, <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1904	STEVENS, CHARLES, <i>Schüttes Draai, Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.</i>
1888	†STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., <i>City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	STEVENS, ERNEST G., C.E., <i>Engineer of Roads, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1887	†STEVENS, FRANK, C.M.G., 389 <i>West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1905	STEVENS, FREDERICK, <i>Scottsfontein, Highlands, Natal.</i>
1887	†STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., <i>Hamerton, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Queensland.</i> [Spain, Trinidad
1902	STEVENS, PERCIVAL, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Port of</i>
1905	STEVENSON, FRANCIS J., "Civil & Military Gazette," <i>Office, Lahore, India.</i>
1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1896	STEVENSON, THOMAS, <i>P.O. Box 411, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	STEWART, EDWARD C., <i>c/o Post Office, Rotorua, New Zealand.</i>
1899	STEWART, HON. GERSHOM, M.L.C., <i>Messrs. Anton &amp; Stewart, Hong Kong.</i>
1896	STEWART, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1888	†STEWART, MCLEOD, <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1897	†STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., <i>P.O. Box 88, Salisbury, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	†STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, <i>P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	STILL, WILLIAM F., J.P., <i>Dundee, Natal.</i>
1905	STIRTON, PERCY ERNEST, <i>Moree, New South Wales.</i>
1906	†STOEHR, FREDERICK O., M.B., <i>Konkanshi, North-Western Rhodesia.</i>
1905	STOKES, FREDERICK W., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†STOKES, STEPHEN, <i>Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	STONE, HARRY, <i>P.O. Box 3217, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	STONE, HENRY, <i>Montacute, Evelyn Scrub, Herberton, Queensland.</i>
1900	STONE, SAMUEL, <i>P.O. Box 234, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	†STONESTREET, GEORGE D., <i>Krugersdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1902	STOPFORD, THE HON. JAMES RICHARD N.
1904	STOUGHTON, WILLIAM A., <i>Rosenroll, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1903	STRACHAN, JOHN, <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1901	STRANACK, MORRIS WM., <i>320 West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1892	STRANACK, WILLIAM, <i>320 West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1895	†STREET, ALFRED R., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	†STRICKLAND, H.E. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1897	†STRONG, EDGAR H., M.R.C.S., <i>P.O. Box 193, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1894	†STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Irrigation Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>

Year of  
Election.

1903 †STRUBEN, CHARLES F. W., Barrister at-Law, Strubenheim, Rosebank,  
*Cape Colony.*

1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., Strubenheim, Rosebank, *Cape Colony.*

1903 †STRUBEN, ROBERT H., Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, *Cape Colony.*

1906 †STUART, ALAN L. C., LL.D., District Judge, Papho, *Cyprus.*

1902 STUART, CHARLES EDWARD.

1894 †STUART, JAMES, Inguavuma, via Eshouwe, *Natal.*

1906 STUBBS, WM. WALTER, Assistant District Commissioner, *Southern Nigeria.*

1899 †STUCKE, W. H., A.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 2271, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1894 STUCKEY, LEONARD C., The Copiapo Mining Co., Ltd., *Copiapo, Chile, South America.*

1883 †STUDHOLME, JOHN, Coldstream, Hinds, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

1902 †STUDHOLME, JOSEPH F., Ruanui, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*

1889 STURDEE, H. KING, 240 State Street, *Albany, U.S.A.*

1898 SUTHERLAND, M. T., Warmbad, *German South West Africa (via Steinkopf).*

1904 †SUTTON, CHARLES W. M., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*

1889 SUTTON, HON. SIR GEORGE M., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Fair Fell, *Howick, Natal.*

1896 SWABY, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Barbados Bishopscourt, Bridgetown, Barbados.*

1881 †SWAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

1905 SWANSON, WILLIAM G., P.O. Box 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., C.M.G.

1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*

1897 SWORD, THOMAS S., *Land Court, Brisbane, Queensland.*

1881 †SYMON, SENATOR HON. SIR JOSIAH HENRY, K.C.M.G., K.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, P.O. Box 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1901 TAINTON, JOHN WARWICK, *Advocate, 233 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

1883 TALBOT, H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR REGINALD, K.C.B., *Government House, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1901 TAMBACI, C., *C. Tambaci & Cie., Marseilles.*

1888 †TAMPLIN, LT.-COLONEL HERBERT T., K.C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1902 †TANNAHILL, THOMAS F., M.D., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*

1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*

1905 TANNER, WM. HUGH, P.A.S.I., *Public Works Department, Mombasa, British East Africa.*

1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*

1904 TASCHEREAU, RT. HON. SIR HENRI E., *Ottawa, Canada.*

1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., 17 Park Road, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1904 TATHAM, BASIL ST. JOHN, P.O. Box 1558, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1904 TATHAM CHARLES, J.P., *Greytown, Natal.*

1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, K.C., M.L.A., 7 Timber Street, *Maritzburg, Natal.*

1895 TATHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*

1895 TATHAM, RALPH H., 39 Keings Buildings Esplanade, *Durban, Natal.*

1904 TAVERNER, HON. JOHN W., *Melbourne, Victoria.*

1902 †TAYLOR, ADOLPHUS J., *Arthursleigh, North Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of  
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1895	TAYLOR, FREDERICK E., <i>Public Works Dept., Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
1897	TAYLOR, HERBERT J., <i>Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1898	†TAYLOR, J. HOWARD, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1899	TAYLOR, JOHN, <i>The Prison, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1882	†TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1901	TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.</i>
1883	TAYLOR, HON. W. F., M.L.C., M.D., <i>8 Wharf Street, Brisbane, Queensland (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1902	TAYLOR, WILLIAM IRWIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., <i>Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1900	TAYLOR, WILLIAM L.
1890	TAYLOR, SIR WILLIAM T., K.C.M.G., <i>Resident-General F.M.S., Carcosa, Selangor, Federated Malay States (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1893	TEECE, RICHARD, <i>Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	TENNANT, DAVID, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1904	†TENNANT, HERCULES, C.M.G., <i>Law Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1884	TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., <i>Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.</i>
1883	TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1897	*THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., P.O., <i>Kenilworth, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	†THEOMIN, DAVID E. <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1897	THEOPHILUS, DAVID, P.O. Box 72, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	THISELTON, ALBERT E., P.O. Box 985, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	†THOMAS, CHARLES C., <i>Government Surveyor, P.O. Box 54, Bethlehem, Orange River Colony.</i>
1899	THOMAS, DAVID R.
1897	THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., <i>Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
1886	†THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., M.L.C., <i>Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1884	†THOMAS, J. EDWIN, <i>Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	THOMAS, JOHN H., J.P., <i>Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1882	THOMAS, M. H., <i>Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
1884	THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, <i>Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1899	†THOMASSET, HANS P., <i>Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1891	THOMPSON, FRED A. H., <i>Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., <i>38 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1904	THOMPSON, HENRY N., <i>Forests Department, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1891	THOMPSON, MAX G. C., <i>George Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1884	THOMPSON, T. A., <i>Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1895	THOMPSON, HON. WILLIAM A., <i>Treasurer, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1904	†THOMPSON, WILLIAM J., J.P., <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
1886	THOMSON, ALPIN F., <i>Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1885	†THOMSON, ARTHUR H.
1905	THOMSON, GEORGE WATT, <i>San Francisco del Oro Mine, Apartado 48 Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico.</i>

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1907	†THOMSON, HON. DUGALD, M.P., <i>Wyreepi</i> , Milson's Point, Sydney, New South Wales.
1896	THOMSON, JOHN ERSKINE, M.B., C.M., <i>Perth Club</i> , Western Australia.
1897	THOMSON, THOMAS D., <i>Middelburg</i> , Cape Colony.
1893	THOMSON, WM. BURNS, J.P., <i>Harrismith</i> , Orange River Colony.
1888	†THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, P.O. Box 676, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1899	THORNE, GEORGE, <i>Darcey Hey</i> , Castle Hill, New South Wales.
1902	THORNE, THOMAS LANE, <i>Attorney-at-Law</i> , 20 Bureau Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1905	†THORNE, WILLIAM J., <i>c/o Messrs. Stuttaford &amp; Co.</i> Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1884	THORNTON, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. LESLIE, <i>Penang</i> , Straits Settlements.
1892	†THORNTON, WILLIAM, <i>Maungakawa</i> , Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.
1905	THORPE, HEDLEY W., <i>The Treasury</i> , Entebbe, Uganda.
1906	THYNNE, HON. ANDREW J., M.L.C., <i>A.M.P. Chambers</i> , Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
1903	THWAITS, JAMES A., M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 1654, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1908	TIFFIN, CHRISTOPHER H., <i>Queenstown</i> , Cape Colony.
1885	TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Adelaide</i> , South Australia.
1890	†TOLHURST, GEORGE E., <i>Grant Road</i> , Wellington, New Zealand.
1896	†TOLL, BENJAMIN, <i>Charters Towers</i> , Queensland.
1905	TOLLAND, JAMES PULTENEY, C.E., <i>Survey Department</i> , Entebbe, Uganda,
1900	TOOGOOD, JOHN F., <i>Morven Mine Private Bag</i> , <i>Consolidated Gold Fields Co.</i> , Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
1883	†TOPF, JAMES, <i>Bathurst</i> , Gambia, West Africa.
1906	TOULMIN, EVELYN M. O., 121 <i>San Martin</i> , Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
1889	†TRAILL, GILBERT F., <i>Kandapolla Estate</i> , Ceylon.
1884	†TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, <i>District Commissioner</i> , Famagusta, Cyprus.
1893	†TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., <i>State Surgeon</i> , Kuala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.
1903	†TRAVERS, JOHN EDMUND DE LA COUR, <i>Pilgrims Rest</i> , Transvaal.
1888	†TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, <i>The Hermitage</i> , Queenstown, Cape Colony.
1883	†TRELEAVEN, CHARLES W., <i>Bogue</i> , Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.
1903	TREMEARNE, CAPTAIN A. J. N., F.R.G.S., <i>Police Department</i> , Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
1890	TRENCHARD, HENRY, 58 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1905	†TREUSCH, JOHN B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Pacific Cable Board</i> , Fanning Island.
1897	TRICKS, FREDERICK C., <i>Taberna</i> , Malvern Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.
1900	TRIMINGHAM, NORMAN S. P., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Atlantic</i> , Quebec & Western Railway, Paspebiac, Quebec, Canada.
1884	†TRIPP, C. HOWARD, <i>Solicitor</i> , Tinaru, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1883	TROTTER, NOEL, <i>Postmaster-General</i> , Singapore.
1899	TRUDE, F. B., <i>Kalgoorlie</i> , Western Australia.
1902	TUCHTEN, JOSE G., P.O. Box 25, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1897	TUCKER, G. A., <i>Mushroom Valley</i> , Winburg, Orange River Colony.
1897	TUCKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., M.P., <i>St. John</i> , New Brunswick.
1898	TUCKER, W. J. SANGER, J.P., P.O. Box 122, <i>Port of Spain</i> , Trinidad.

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1883	†TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, C.M.G., M.L.A., P.O. Box 9, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1905	TUDOR, HON. DANIEL T., M.E.C., Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.
1900	TUGMAN, HERBERT ST. JOHN, New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1896	TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1883	TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., Ottawa, Canada.
1895	†TURLAND, A. DE SALES.
1898	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).
1905	TURNBULL, AUBREY M. DALWAY, The Treasury, Zomba, British Central Africa.
1899	TURNBULL, ROBERT McGREGOR, Linburn Station, Otago, New Zealand.
1898	TURNBULL, ROBERT T., Wellington, New Zealand.
1899	TURNBULL, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A., Wellington, New Zealand.
1905	TURNER, ALFRED G., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1905	†TURNER, FRANK, P.O. Box 539, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1902	†TURNER, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., Draycott, Mooi River, Natal.
1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, Bundalohn, Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.
1882	†TURTON, C. D.
1904	TYARS, GEORGE P., P.O. Box 404, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1902	TYNDALL, ARTHUR, Adelaide Club, South Australia.
1906	TYSSEN, FRANCIS D., Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.
1881	†TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1897	UDAL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN S., St. John's, Antigua.
1902	UNDERDOWN, THOMAS E.
1889	UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Victoria.
1904	UNWIN, ARTHUR HAROLD, Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.
1899	†UPPLEBY, JOHN G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1902	USHER, HON. ARCHIBALD R., M.L.C., Belize, British Honduras.
1906	†VALLANCEY, WM. BERTRAM, Junior Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1906	VÁMADEVA, RÁMANÁTHAN, Colombo, Ceylon.
1892	VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., P.O. Box 611, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1889	VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.
1900	VAN CUYLENBURG, MAJOR HECTOR, Colombo, Ceylon.
1906	VANDELEUR, JOHN F. B., 3 Dineen Building, Toronto, Canada.
1904	VANDER BYL, CHARLES LE F., 68 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1896	†VANDER HOVEN, H. G., P.O. Box 22, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1887	VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1903	VAN DER SPUY, SIEBRANDT J., Scandia, Rosebank, Cape Colony.
1903	VAN EEDEN, WALTER C., Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1905	VAN HEIN, HENRY, Winnebah, Gold Coast Colony.
1904	†VAN HULSTYN, SIR WILLIAM, M.L.A., P.O. Box 46, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

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1896	VAN NIEKERK, JOHN, M.B., C.M., <i>P.O. Box 1050, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, <i>Interlaken, Kenilworth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	VAN SENDEN, E. W., <i>Ravenscroft, Walkerville, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1895	VAN ULSEN, DIRK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	VARTY, THOMAS BOYD, <i>Riet Vlei, Natal.</i>
1899	†VASSALLO, E. C., M.A., LL.D., <i>Advocate, 18 Strada Stretta, Valletta, Malta.</i>
1899	VAUTIN, H. D., <i>c/o Vivien Gold Mining Co, Ltd., Harris, Western Australia.</i>
1883	†VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, <i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.</i>
1888	†VENN, HON. H. W., <i>Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
1891	VENNING, ALFRED R.; I.S.O., <i>Federal Secretary, Selangor, Federated Malay States.</i>
1899	VERCO, JOSEPH C., M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	†VICKERS, ALBERT, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	†VIGNF, JAMES TALBOT, <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1902	VINTCENT, ALWYN J., <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	VINTER, JAMES H., <i>426 California Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.</i>
1895	VIRET, HON. A. PERCIVAL, <i>Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1903	VISCHER, HANS, <i>Assistant Resident, Muri Province, North. n Nigeria.</i>
1897	VON STÜRMER, SPENCER W., <i>P.O. Box 1019, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1896	VREED, DIRK E., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	WACKRILL, HERBERT J., <i>P.O. Box 885, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1906	WADDELL, HON. WILLIAM P., M.I.C., <i>18 Collyer Quay, Singapore.</i>
1902	WADE, FREDERICK C., K.C., <i>P.O. Box 416, Vancouver, British Columbia.</i>
1904	WADMAN, REGINALD F. C., <i>Excise Department, Bassein, Burma.</i>
1890	WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†WAITE, PETER, <i>Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	†WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., <i>Niekerk's Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., <i>Senior Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1903	WALE, WM. C., <i>Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1898	†WALKER, A. BLOFIELD, <i>P.O. Box 841, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1902	†WALKER, ALAN C., <i>Huonden, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1906	†WALKER, ARTHUR, <i>Lands Department, Pietersburg, Transvaal.</i>
1899	†WALKER, CECIL, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1893	†WALKER, HON. GILES F., J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1900	†WALKER, SENATOR HON. JAMES T., <i>109 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	†WALKER, R. LESLIE, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1883	†WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., <i>Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.</i>
1897	WALKER, WM. HEWER, <i>G.P.O. Windserton, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	WALL, T. A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>

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1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, *Barrancos, Portugal.*

1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*

1902 †WALLACE, WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Deputy High Commissioner, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*

1903 WALLEN, CHARLES E., *Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada.*

1905 WALLEN, EDWIN K., *Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.*

1901 WALLEN, JOHN HENRY, *McLeansboro, Illinois, U.S.A.*

1907 †WALLIS ARTHUR H., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*

1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*

1896 WALLIS, HENRY R., *Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Zomba, British Central Africa.*

1901 WALPOLE, R. H., *Assurance and Trust Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, *P.O. Box 39, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1900 WALSH, COMMANDER J. T., R.N.R., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1903 WALSH, FRANK, B.A., *Carnarvon, Cape Colony.*

1906 WALTON, GEORGE L., M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., *Marine Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

1881 †WANLISS, THOMAS D., *Ballarat, Victoria.*

1879 WARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*

1904 WARDEN, WILLIAM, *354 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*

1904 WARDROP, JOHN GLEN, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

1903 †WARDROP, JOHN NIMMO, F.R.G.S., *Messrs. Darby & Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*

1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.*

1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria.*

1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria.*

1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria.*

1905 WARE, WILLIAM LAWES, *Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.*

1904 WARLIKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAMODER P., *79th Curnatic Infantry, Mauritius.*

1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR.

1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W.

1905 WARREN, NOEL A., *Customs Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, *10 Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

1903 †WATERHOUSE, FRANK S., *Mangawhare, Napier, New Zealand.*

1902 WATKEYS, EVAN E., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1902 WATKEYS, W. D. E., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*

1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

1901 WATKINS, FRANK, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*

1901 WATSON, EDWIN A., *Pahang, Federated Malay States.*

1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

1886 †WATSON, T. TENNANT, *Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

1895 †WATT, EDWARD J., *Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*

1903 WATT, GEORGE, M.A., M.B., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

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1887	WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, 7 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1896	†WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.
1891	†WAY, THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL J., BART., Chief Justice, Adelaide, South Australia.
1892	†WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., P.O. Box 4751, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1893	WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.
1905	WEATHERBE, SIR ROBERT L., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
1906	†WEATHERILT, HENRY C., Iseoo, Lake Ngami, via Palapye Road, Bechuanaland Protectorate.
1887	†WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., Caixa 54, Manaos, Amazonas, Brazil.
1902	WEBB, CLEMENT D., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1903	WEBB, LEONARD F., 6 Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1903	WEBB, PERCY E., 6 Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1900	†WEBB, RICHARD CAPPER, J.P., Roto, Hillston, New South Wales.
1890	WEBBER, LIONEL H., P.O. Box 164, Germiston, Transvaal.
1901	WEBBER, REGINALD B., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1906	WEBBER, WALTER S., Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 1088, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1883	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., Brisbane, Queensland.
1903	WEBSTER, G. W., Assistant Resident, Keffi, Nassarawa Province, Northern Nigeria.
1897	†WEBSTER, H. L., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1904	†WEEDON, WARREN, Selby House, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland.
1901	WEGE, PETER G., J.P., 7 Hofmeyr Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1902	WEIGHTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, 340 Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
1884	WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, Mafeking, Cape Colony.
1883	WEIL, JULIUS, Mafeking, Cape Colony.
1884	WEIL, MAJOR MYER, Mafeking, Cape Colony.
1881	WEIL, MAJOR SAMUEL, Mafeking, Cape Colony.
1901	WEIR, CECIL HAMILTON, 303 Lewis Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.
1903	WEISSENBORN, CHARLES A. P., Premier Estate, Umtali, Rhodesia.
1906	WELDON, HORACE, P.O. Box 331, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1907	†WELMAN, CHARLES W., Athenæum Club, P.O. Box 6499, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1902	†WELLS, ERNEST T., P.O. Box 10, Queenstown, Cape Colony.
1896	†WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, Hannan's Find Gold Reefs, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.
1895	WENDT, HON. MR. JUSTICE HENRY L., Colombo, Ceylon.
1887	WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1898	WENYON, WILLIAM F., Hong Kong.
1903	WENTZEL, CHARLES A., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1887	†WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1902	WHEELER, WILLIAM, C.M.G., Treasurer, Zomba, British Central Africa.
1906	WHEELWRIGHT, CHARLES A., C.M.G., Pietersburg, Transvaal.
1903	WHITE, ANDREW, W.S., Chief Registrar and Sheriff, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1888	†WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., Waverley, Constant Spring, Jamaica.
1900	WHITE, WILLIAM, J.P., F.G.S., Mount Alma, Charters Towers, Queensland.
1890	WHITE, W. KINROSS, Napier, New Zealand.

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1894	†WHITEHEAD, T. H.
1903	WHITELAW JAMES, P.O. Box 106, Maritzburg, Natal.
1906	WHITELEY, PERCIVAL, P.O. Box 1268, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1905	WHITEMAN, REGINALD J. N., M.B., Ch.M., St. Andrew's College, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.
1904	WHITESIDE, HENRY S., Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.
1881	WHITEWAY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., St. John's, Newfoundland.
1907	WHITMORE, SIDNEY, W., Public Works Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.
1905	WHITTAKER, WILLIAM LEOPOLD, 14 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
1886	†WHYTE, W. LESLIE, P.O. Box 320, Adelaide, South Australia.
1884	†WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., Conflict Group, via Samarai, Papua, via Australia.
1895	†WIENAND, C. F., P.O. Box 1352, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1905	WIENAND, FREDERICK C. M., Bellevue, Bedford, Cape Colony.
1883	WIENER, LUDWIG, Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1906	WIENHOLT, FRED E., Rhodes Inyanga Farms, Umtali, Rhodesia.
1900	WILEMAN, HENRY ST. JOHN, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
1907	WILKINS, ROBERT H., British Australian Tobacco Co., 4 Beckitt Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
1899	WILKINSON, CHARLES D., Hong Kong.
1898	WILKINSON, E. F. W., Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1890	†WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1882	WILLCOCKS, EDWARD I. R., 25 New North Road, Bourda, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1898	WILLIAMS, ARCHIBALD JAY, Zomba, British Central Africa.
1905	WILLIAMS, HON. C. A. SAPARA, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1888	WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, C.M.G., Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1905	WILLIAMS, E. TRUBY, c/o Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., 525 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
1890	†WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.
1897	†WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.Inst.C.E., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1899	†WILLIAMS, FRED. W., Napier, New Zealand.
1900	†WILLIAMS, HENRY WATSON, Essex Street, Fremantle, Western Australia.
1902	WILLIAMS, G. A., P.O. Box 88, Harrismith, Orange River Colony.
1904	WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER, I.S.O., District Commissioner, Pram Pram, Gold Coast Colony.
1896	†WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.
1903	WILLIAMS, JAMES E., High Level Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1890	WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.
1898	WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOSHUA S., Dunedin, New Zealand.
1902	WILLIAMS, LUKE, F.G.S., Claremont, Moonah, Hobart, Tasmania.
1891	WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1888	†WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1899	WILLIAMS, WM. NANCE, North Sheba Gold & Exploration Co., Barberton, Transvaal.
1886	†WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., Apongbon Street, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
1904	WILLIS, CHARLES, SAVILL, M.B., C.M., J.P., St. Maura, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.

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1904 WILLMOT, FREDERICK C., M.D., D.P.H., *The Hill, Mowbray, Cape Colony.*  
 1896 WILLS, GEORGE F., *P.O. Box 551, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 104, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1901 WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1898 WILSON, AIDEN D., *P.O. Box 3358, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1894 †WILSON, ALBERT J., *70<sup>th</sup> Avenue d'Iéna, Paris.*  
 1897 WILSON, BENJAMIN, *The Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1906 †WILSON, CHARLES HERBERT, J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*  
 1899 WILSON, GEORGE, C.B., *Deputy-Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1891 †WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E.  
 1898 WILSON, HENRY F., C.M.G., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*  
 1897 WILSON, JAMES G., *Bulls, Rangitiki, New Zealand.*  
 1898 †WILSON, JAMES W., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*  
 1883 WILSON, CAPTAIN JOHN, *Beau Séjour, Rosehill, Mauritius.*  
 1904 †WILSON, JOHN B., *Lindley, Orange River Colony.*  
 1896 WILSON, WM. STREET, F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box 103, Durban, Natal.*  
 1902 †WILSON, W. T., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1897 †WINCHCOMBE, F. E., M.L.A., *Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co., 46 Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1887 †WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsor-ton, Grigualand West, Cape Colony.*  
 1902 WINGATE, G. R., *Customs Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*  
 1897 WINKFIELD, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN, *Calabar, Southern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1889 WIRGMAN, REV. CANON A. THEODORE, D.D., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost of St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1892 WIRsing, H. FRANK, *P.O. Box 12, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*  
 1892 WIRsing, WALTER M., *P.O. Box 12, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*  
 1905 WISE, HON. BERNHARD R., K.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1895 †WISE, PERCY F., *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*  
 1895 †WITHEFORD, J. H., *Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1898 WITTENOOM, HON. SIR EDWARD H., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *P.O. Box 4364, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1895 †WOLFF, HENRY A., M.D., *501 West 138th Street, New York.*  
 1907 WOLFF, LEO MITFORD, *P.O. Box 985, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1905 WOLPHAGEN, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., *102 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*  
 1882 WOLLASTON, LT.-COL. CHARLTON F. B., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1899 WOOD, CHARLES, *33 King Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Bothwell, Tasmania.*  
 1898 †WOOD, PETER, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1902 WOODARD, HENRY, *Zomba, British Central Africa.*  
 1905 †WOODBURN, MACGREGOR, *P.O. Box 1308, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1897 WOODBURN, WILLIAM, *Windermere Road, Durban, Natal.*  
 1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M. E.  
 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*  
 1905 †WOODS, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 1483, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of  
Election.

1885	†WOODS, HON. SIDNEY GOWER, M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1898	WOOLF, DAVID LEWIS, <i>P.O. Box 431, Durban, Natal.</i>
1900	WOOLLEY, ADAM SEDGWICK, <i>P.O. Box 2891, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1898	WOOLS-SAMPSON, COLONEL SIR AUBREY, K.C.B., M.L.A., <i>P.O. Box 4601, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1907	WORKMAN, ARTHUR M., <i>Duff Development Co., Kelantan, via Singapore.</i>
1905	WORTHINGTON, REGINALD YORKE, <i>380 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1900	WRAGGE, CLEMENT L., F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc., <i>c/o H. A. BRANDT, Esq., 352 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1903	WRIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Government Printer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1887	WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, <i>56 Matboura Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1901	WRIGHT, HON. CLAUDIO E., M.L.C. <i>Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1893	†WRIGHT, G. H. CORY, <i>88 Hardturm Strasse, Zürich, Suisse.</i>
1898	†WRIGHT, HON. JAMES W., M.L.C., <i>4 Moirs Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1906	†WRIGHT, JOHN WM., <i>Avonmore, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	WYATT, CHAS. GUY A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1890	WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., <i>21 St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1896	WYLIE, SAMUEL, <i>15 Grosvenor Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	WYLLIE, BRYCE J., <i>Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.</i>
1883	WYNNE, HON. AGAR, M.P., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria.</i>
1887	†YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.A., <i>Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1907	†YORK, ARCHIBALD, <i>Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1891	YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., B.A., <i>Attorney-General, Blantyre, British Central Africa.</i>
1896	†YOUNG, CAPTAIN HON. ARTHUR H., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Singapore.</i>
1888	†YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1894	†YOUNG, H. C. ARTHUR, <i>c/o Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., <i>Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
1882	†YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1904	†YOUNG, J. RONALD C., M.H.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1906	YOUNG, PELHAM VERNON, <i>District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1902	YOUNG, ROBERT, <i>England House, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1883	YOUNG, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Government House, Dominica.</i>
1887	†ZEAL, HON. SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., <i>Clovelly, Lansell Street, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., M.L.A., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., TO WHICH THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTI-  
TUTE ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
- „ African Society, London.
- „ Anthropological Institute, London.
- „ Army and Navy Club, London.
- „ Athenæum Club, London.
- „ Australasian Club, Edinburgh.
- „ Bingham Public Library, Cirencester.
- „ Bishopsgate Institute, London.
- „ Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- „ British and African Steamship Co.
- „ British Empire League.
- „ British Museum, London.
- „ Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
- „ Cambridge University Library.
- „ Carlton Club, London.
- „ Ceylon Association.
- „ City Liberal Club, London.
- „ Colonial Office, London.
- „ Conservative Club, London.
- „ Constitutional Club, London.
- „ Crystal Palace Library.
- „ East India Association, London.
- „ East India United Service Club, London.
- „ Emigrant's Information Office, London.
- „ Geographical Association.
- „ Guildhall Library, London.
- „ House of Commons, London.
- „ House of Lords, London.
- „ Imperial Institute, London.
- „ India Office Library, London.
- „ Institute of Bankers, London.
- „ Institution of Civil Engineers.
- „ Intelligence Department, War Office.
- „ Japan Society, London.
- „ Junior Carlton Club, London.
- „ Junior United Service Club, London.
- „ Kew Guild, Kew Gardens.
- „ League of the Empire, London.
- „ Liverpool Geographical Society.
- „ Liverpool Institute of Commercial Research in the  
London Chamber of Commerce. [Tropics.
- „ London Institution.

## The London Library.

- „ London School of Tropical Medicine.
- „ Manchester Geographical Society.
- „ Minet Public Library, Camberwell.
- „ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
- „ National Club, London.
- „ National Liberal Club, London.
- „ Natural History Museum, London.
- „ Naval and Military Club, London.
- „ Navy League, London.
- „ New University Club, London.
- „ Oriental Club, London.
- „ Orient-Pacific Steam Navigation Co., London.
- „ Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
- „ Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.
- „ People's Palace Library, London.
- „ Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.
- „ „ Birmingham.
- „ „ Bradford.
- „ „ Bristol.
- „ „ Cardiff.
- „ „ Chelsea.
- „ „ Clerkenwell.
- „ „ Croydon.
- „ „ Darlington.
- „ „ Derby.
- „ „ Dumbarton.
- „ „ Dundee.
- „ „ Fulham.
- „ „ Great Yarmouth.
- „ „ Hull.
- „ „ Ipswich.
- „ „ Kensington.
- „ „ Kilburn.
- „ „ Leeds.
- „ „ Lewisham.
- „ „ Lowestoft.
- „ „ Manchester.
- „ „ Newington.
- „ „ Norwich.
- „ „ Nottingham.
- „ „ Oldham.
- „ „ Plumstead.
- „ „ Plymouth.
- „ „ Putney.
- „ „ St. George, Hanover Square.
- „ „ St. Margaret and St. John, West.
- „ „ St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [minster.
- „ „ St. Pancras.
- „ „ Sheffield.
- „ „ Stamford.
- „ „ Stoke Newington
- „ „ Sunderland.
- „ „ Swansea.
- „ „ Wigan.
- „ Reform Club, London.
- „ Royal Asiatic Society, London.
- „ Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.

The Royal Gardens, Kew.  
" Royal Geographical Society, London.  
" Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.  
" Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.  
" Royal Society of Literature, London.  
" Royal Statistical Society, London.  
" Royal United Service Institution, London.  
" St. Stephen's Club, London.  
" Science and Education Library, South Kensington.  
" Society of Arts, London.  
" Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.  
" Tate Central Library, Brixton.  
" Tate Public Library, Streatham.  
" Thatched House Club, London.  
" Trinity College, Dublin.  
" Tyneside Geographical Society.  
" Union Castle Steamship Co., London.  
" Union Club, London.  
" United Service Club, London.  
" United University Club, London.  
" University College, London.  
" Victoria Institute, London.  
" West India Committee, London.  
" Windham Club, London.

**COLONIES.****BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.  
" Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.  
" " " Manitoba.  
" " " New Brunswick.  
" " " Newfoundland.  
" " " Nova Scotia.  
" " " Ontario.  
" " " Prince Edward Island.  
" " " Quebec.  
" Bureau of Mines, Quebec.  
" Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
" Canadian Bankers' Association, Montreal.  
" Canadian Institute, Toronto.  
" Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.  
" Education Department, Toronto.  
" Fraser Institute, Montreal.  
" General Mining Association, Quebec.  
" Geographical Society, Quebec.  
" Geological Survey of Canada.  
" Hamilton Association.  
" Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.  
" King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.  
" Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.  
" Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.  
" McGill University, Montreal.  
" MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.  
" Natural History Society of New Brunswick.  
" New Brunswick Historical Society.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society.  
 " Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.  
 " Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.  
 " Public Library, Hamilton.  
 " Public Library, St. John, New Brunswick.  
 " Public Library, Toronto.  
 " Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.  
 " Public Library, Windsor.  
 " Queen's University, Kingston.  
 " University Library, Winnipeg.  
 " University of Toronto.  
 " Victoria University, Toronto.

**AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.****NEW SOUTH WALES.**

The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.  
 " Australian Museum, Sydney.  
 " Department of Fisheries.  
 " Department of Mines, Geological Survey.  
 " Engineering Association of New South Wales.  
 " Free Public Library, Bathurst.  
 " " Newcastle.  
 " " Sydney.  
 " Houses of Parliament, Sydney.  
 " Mechanics' Institute, Albury.  
 " Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Sydney.  
 " Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.  
 " Royal Society of New South Wales.  
 " School of Art, Grafton.  
 " " Maitland West.  
 " " Wollongong.  
 " Sydney University.  
 " United Service Institution, Sydney.

**QUEENSLAND.**

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.  
 " Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland [Branch]).  
 " Royal Society of Queensland.  
 " Public Library, Brisbane.  
 " School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.  
 " " Brisbane.  
 " " Ipswich.  
 " " Maryborough.  
 " " Rockhampton.  
 " " Toowoomba.  
 " United Service Institution, Brisbane.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

The Adelaide Club.  
 " Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.  
 " Public Library, Adelaide.  
 " Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch).  
 " Royal Society, Adelaide.  
 " Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

**TASMANIA.**

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.  
" Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.  
" Public Library, Hobart.  
" " Launceston.  
" Royal Society of Tasmania.  
" Statistical Department, Hobart.

**VICTORIA.**

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.  
" Athenaeum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.  
" Bankers' Institute of Australasia, Melbourne.  
" Mechanics' Institute and Athenaeum, Melbourne.  
" Mechanics' Institute, Bendigo.  
" " Sale.  
" " Stawell.  
" Melbourne University.  
" Public Library, Ballarat.  
" " Castlemaine.  
" " Geelong.  
" " Melbourne.  
" Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian  
" Royal Society of Victoria. [Branch].  
" United Service Institution, Melbourne.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

The Geological Survey Office, Perth.  
" Houses of Parliament, Perth.  
" Registrar-General, Perth.  
" Public Library of Western Australia, Perth.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.  
" Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute, Dunedin.  
" Auckland Institute.  
" Canterbury College, Christchurch.  
" New Zealand Institute, Wellington.  
" Polynesian Society, Wellington.  
" Public Library, Auckland.  
" " Wellington.  
" University of Otago, Dunedin.

**CAPE COLONY.**

The Houses of Parliament, Capetown.  
" Chamber of Commerce, Capetown.  
" " Port Elizabeth.  
" Institute of Bankers in South Africa.  
" Public Library, Capetown.  
" " Grahamstown.  
" " Kimberley, Griqualand West.  
" " Port Elizabeth.  
" South African Philosophical Society, Cape Town.

**RHODESIA.**

Public Library, Bulawayo.  
Rhodesia Scientific Association.

**NATAL.**

The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.  
 " Public Library, Durban.  
 " " Pietermaritzburg.

**ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**

The Government Library, Bloemfontein.

**TRANSVAAL.**

Government Library, Pretoria.

**WEST AFRICA.**

Lagos Institute.

**WEST INDIES.**

The Agricultural Society of Trinidad.  
 " Agriculture Office, Antigua.  
 " Court of Policy, British Guiana.  
 " Free Public Library, Antigua.  
 " Free Library, Barbados.  
 " Institute of Jamaica.  
 " Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston.  
 " Legislative Council, Grenada.  
 " Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British  
 Victoria Institute, Trinidad. [Guiana.]

**MAURITIUS.**

The Bibliothèque Municipale, Port Louis.  
 " Public Library, Port Louis.

**INDIA.**

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.  
 " Asiatic Society of Bengal.  
 " Geological Survey, Calcutta.

**CEYLON.**

The Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy.  
 " Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Perak Museum.  
 " Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

**AUSTRIA.**

The Geographical Society, Vienna.

**BELGIUM.**

Bibliothèque de l'Etat Independant du Congo.  
 International Colonial Institute.  
 Société d'Etudes Coloniales.

**EGYPT.**

National Printing Department, Cairo.  
 The Public Library, Alexandria.

## FRANCE.

Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France.  
Comité de l'Afrique Française, Paris.  
Comité de l'Océanie Française, Paris.  
Office Colonial, Paris.

## GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.  
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.  
Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee, Berlin.

## HOLLAND.

Colonial Museum, Haarlem.  
Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde  
van Nederlandsch-Indië.  
State Archives Department, The Hague.

## ITALY.

Instituto Coloniale Italiano, Rome.  
Società Africana d' Italia.  
Società d'explorazione Commerciale in Africa.

## JAPAN.

Formosan Association, Tokyo.

## JAVA.

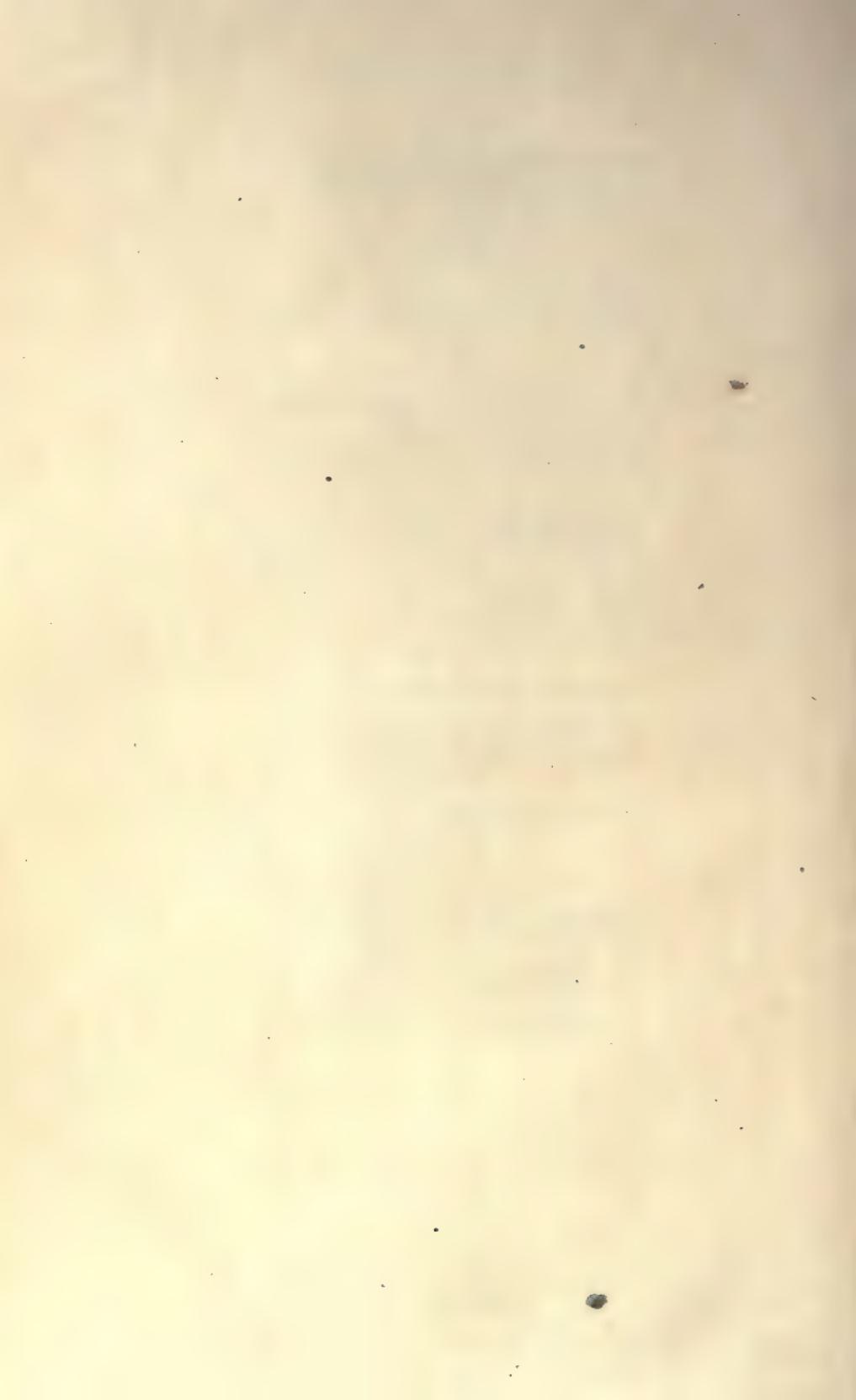
La Société des Arts et des Sciences, Batavia.

## SWEDEN.

Royal University, Uppsala.

## UNITED STATES.

American Colonisation Society, Washington.  
" Geographical Society, New York.  
" Museum of Natural History, New York.  
" Department of Agriculture, Washington.  
" Bureau of Statistics, Washington.  
The Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.  
" Department of State, Washington.  
" Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.  
" National Geographic Society, Washington.  
" New York Botanical Garden.  
" Smithsonian Institution, Washington.



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